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JOURNAL

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF THE

ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND.



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

Being the Fifth Session of the Eighth General Assembly.

1 8 6 5 .



ST. JOHN'S, N. F.

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

58034



PROCLAMATION.

A. BANNERMAN,
Governor.
[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.*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Island stands Prorogued until WEDNESDAY the TWENTY-SECOND day of JUNE instant: and whereas I think fit to Prorogue the said GENERAL ASSEMBLY until THURSDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of August, next ensuing: I do therefore, by this my Proclamation, further Prorogue the said GENERAL ASSEMBLY until THURSDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of AUGUST next, as aforesaid: of which all persons concerned are required and commanded to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the said Island of Newfoundland, at the Government House, at St. John's, in the said Island, this Twenty-first day of June, 1864, in the Twenty-eighth Year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.



PROCLAMATION.

A. BANNERMAN,
Governor.
[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.*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Island stands Pro-
rogued until THURSDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of August, in-
stant : and whereas I think fit to Prorogue the said GENERAL AS-
SEMBLY until THURSDAY the SIXTH day of OCTOBER, next ensuing :
I do therefore, by this my Proclamation, further Prorogue the said
GENERAL ASSEMBLY until THURSDAY the SIXTH day of OCTOBER next,
as aforesaid : of which all persons concerned are required and com-
manded to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and the Great
Seal of the said Island of New-
foundland, at the Government
House, at St. John's, in the said
Island, this Sixteenth day of
August, 1864, and in the Twen-
ty-eighth year of Her Majesty's
Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.



PROCLAMATION.

L. O'BRIEN,
Adm'r.
[L. S.]

By His Honor LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
Esquire, Administrator of the Go-
vernment of the Island of New-
foundland and its Dependencies, &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Island stands Pro-rogued until THURSDAY the SIXTH day of OCTOBER instant: and whereas I think fit to Prorogue the said GENERAL ASSEMBLY until WEDNESDAY the FOURTEENTH day of DECEMBER, next ensuing: I do therefore, by this my Proclamation, further Prorogue the said GENERAL ASSEMBLY until WEDNESDAY the FOURTEENTH day of DECEMBER next, as aforesaid: of which all Persons concerned are required and commanded to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the said Island of Newfoundland, at the Government House, at St. John's, in the said Island, this Third day of October, 1864, and in the Twenty-eighth Year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Honor's Command,

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.



PROCLAMATION.

A. MUSGRAVE,
[L. S.]

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

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Island stands Pro-
rogued until WEDNESDAY the FOURTEENTH day of DECEMBER,
instant : and whereas I think fit to Prorogue the said GENERAL AS-
SEMBLY until FRIDAY the TWENTY-SEVENTH day of JANUARY next
ensuing : I do therefore, by this my Proclamation, further Prorogue
the said GENERAL ASSEMBLY until FRIDAY the TWENTY-SEVENTH
day of JANUARY next, as aforesaid, *then to meet for the despatch
of business* : of which all Persons concerned are required and com-
manded to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and the Great
Seal of the said Island of New-
foundland, at the Government
House, at St. John's, in the said
Island, this Tenth day of De-
cember, 1864, and in the Twen-
ty-eighth Year of Her Majesty's
Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

COMMISSION

OF

His Excellency **ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,**

Governor of Newfoundland and its Dependencies ; together with
the Royal Instructions accompanying the same : Dated 29th
August, 1864.

COMMISSION.

*VICTORIA, by the Grace of GOD, of
the United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the
Faith, to Our Trusty and Well-beloved
ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Es-
quire, Greeting :*

I. **W**HEREAS We did, by certain Letters Patent
under the Great Seal of Our United King-
dom 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
Our Trusty and Well-beloved Sir **ALEXANDER BAN-
NERMAN, Knight**, to be Our Governor and Comman-
der-in Chief in and over Our Island of Newfoundland,
and the Islands and Territories within the limits there-
in described, as by the said recited Letters Patent, re-
lation being thereunto had, may more fully and at
large appear.

Now Know You that We have revoked and deter-
mined, and do by these Presents revoke and determine,
the said recited Letters Patent, and every clause, ar-
ticle, and thing therein contained.

Revocation of
Sir Alexander
Bannerman's
Commission.

AND FURTHER Know You, that We, reposing espe-
cial trust and confidence in the prudence, courage, and
loyalty of You, the said **ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, of Our**

Appointment
of Anthony
Musgrave,
Esquire.

Boundaries.

especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have thought fit to constitute and appoint, and do by these Presents constitute and appoint you, for and during our Will and Pleasure, to be Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief 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.

General Instructions.

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 shall hereafter be in force within Our said Island and its Dependencies.

Temporary Administration of the Government.

II. And in the event of your death, incapacity, or absence from your Government, We declare Our Pleasure to be, that all such powers or authorities as are vested in you by or in virtue of these Presents shall be vested in such Lieutenant-Governor or other person as may be appointed by any instrument under Our Sign Manual and Signet, to Administer the Government of Our said Island, or if there be not therein any person

so appointed, then in the President for the time being of the Legislative Council of Our said Island.

III. And whereas it is expedient that an Executive Council should be appointed for assisting you in conducting the Government of Our said Island ; 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.

Executive
Council, consti-
tution of.

IV. And We do authorize and empower you, from time to time, by instruments to be passed under the public Seal of Our said Island, to appoint and remove the members of the said Council : Provided that such members shall not exceed seven in number, and that the Council shall, in the first instance, consist of those persons who shall be members of the same at or immediately before the publication of these Presents in Our said Island.

Appointment to
vacancies.

Number.

V. And We do declare Our Pleasure to be that there shall be within Our said Island a Legislative Council which shall consist of such members as at or immediately before the publication of these Presents were members of Our said Council, and of such and so many other members as shall hereafter be from time to time 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 Island shall not at any time, by such Provisional Appointments, be raised to a greater number in the whole than fifteen : Provided also that every member of Our said Council shall hold his place therein during Our Pleasure, and shall be removable by any Instruction or Warrant issued by Us under Our Sign Manual and Signet, and with the advice of Our Privy Council.

Legislative
Council, consti-
tution of.

Number.

VI. And we do authorise and empower you, with the advice and consent of Our said Executive Council, by

General Assembly to be summoned.

Prorogation and Dissolution of the Legislature.

Governor, Legislative Council, and General Assembly, to make Laws.

Public Seal.

Governor empowered to make grants of Lands.

Governor empowered to appoint Judges.

Governor empowered to administer Oaths of Office.

Writs issued in Our name, to summon and call together the General Assembly of Our said Island, and also from time to time in the lawful and accustomed manner to prorogue the said Legislative Council and Assembly, and to dissolve the said Assembly.

VII. And We do authorise and empower you, with the advice and consent of the said Legislative Council and General Assembly of Our said Island, to make Laws for the public peace, welfare, and good government of Our said Island and its Dependencies, and of the People and Inhabitants thereof, and of such others as may resort thereto, such Laws not being repugnant to the Laws of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

VIII. And We do hereby authorise and empower you to keep and use the Public Seal of Our said Island.

IX. And We do hereby authorise and empower you to make and execute in Our name and on Our behalf, under the Public Seal, grants and dispositions of any lands which may be lawfully disposed of by Us within Our said Island and its Dependencies.

X. And We do hereby authorise and empower you, so far as We lawfully may, to constitute and appoint Judges, Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer, Justices of the Peace, and other necessary Officers and Ministers, in the said Island and its Dependencies, all of whom shall hold their offices during Our Pleasure.

XI. And we do hereby authorise, empower, and direct you, as occasion may require, to administer or cause to be administered to such persons as you may think fit, and particularly to such persons as may hold any office or place of trust or profit in Our said Island or its Dependencies, the Oath commonly called the Oath of Allegiance, and such other oaths as by law or custom are usually taken for the due execution of offices or places, and such oaths as are from time to time requisite for the clearing of truth in judicial matters.

XII. And We do hereby give and grant unto you, so far as We lawfully may, full power and authority, upon sufficient cause to you appearing, by any instrument to be passed under the Public Seal aforesaid, to remove from his Office or place, or to suspend from the exercise of the same, within Our said Island and its Dependencies, any person exercising such 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.

Power of Suspension.

XIII. And We do hereby give and grant unto you 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.

Power of Pardon ;

and Remission of Fines, &c.

XIV. 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 ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, or, in the event of your death, incapacity, removal or absence from your Government, unto 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.

Officers and others to obey and assist the Governor.

IN WITNESS whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness Ourselves, at Westminster, the Twenty-ninth day of August, in the Twenty-eighth Year of Our Reign.

By Warrant under the Queen's Sign Manual.

C. ROMILLY.

THE
ROYAL INSTRUCTIONS.

VICTORIA R.

INSTRUCTIONS to Our Trusty and Well-beloved ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, ESQUIRE, 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.

Dated 29th
August, 1864.

Given at Our Court at Windsor this 29th day of August, 1864, in the 28th Year of Our Reign.

Preamble.

I. **W**HEREAS 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 and Commander-in-Chief in and over Our said Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, and have further required and commanded you to do and execute all things in due manner that shall belong to your said Command, according to the several Powers and Directions granted or appointed for you in and by Our said Commission and the Instructions therewith given you, and according to such further Powers, Instructions, and Authorities, and according to such reasonable Laws and Statutes as therein are mentioned. Now We do, therefore, by these Our Instructions under Our Sign Manual and Signet, being the Instructions so given you as aforesaid, 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

Publication of
Commission.

you shall then and there take, as the case may require, either the Oath appointed to be taken by an Act passed in the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Years of Our Reign, intituled “ An Act to substitute one Oath for “ the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and Abjuration, “ and for the relief of Her Majesty’s subjects professing “ the Jewish Religion,” or in lieu thereof the Oath appointed to be taken by an Act passed in the Tenth year of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled “ An Act for the relief of His Majesty’s Roman “ Catholic Subjects ;” 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 such Chief Justice for the time being, or, in his absence, the senior member present of Our said Executive Council, shall, and he is hereby required to tender and administer unto you.

Oaths to be taken by Governor.

II. You are to communicate forthwith to Our said Executive Council for our said Island these Our Instructions, and likewise all such others, from time to time, as you shall find convenient for Our Service to be imparted to them.

Instructions to be communicated to Executive Council.

III. And We do hereby direct and enjoin that Our said Council shall not proceed to the dispatch of business unless duly summoned by your authority, and unless three members at the least (exclusive of yourself or the member presiding), be present, and assisting throughout the whole of the meetings at which any such business shall be dispatched.

Executive Council meetings.

Quorum.

IV. And We do further direct and enjoin that you do attend and preside at the meetings of Our said Executive Council, unless when prevented by some necessary or reasonable cause, and that in your absence, any member of the said Council, appointed by you, under the Public Seal of the said Island, to be President of the said Council, or in the absence of such

Governor to attend and preside.

President of Executive Council.

President, the senior member of the said Council actually present, shall preside at all such meetings ; the seniority of the members of the Council being regulated according to the priority of their appointments as Members of Our said Council.

Journals and
Minutes to be
kept.

V. And We do further direct and enjoin that a full and exact journal or minute be kept of all the deliberations, acts, proceedings, votes, and resolutions, of Our said Council ; and that at each meeting of the said Council, the minutes of the last meeting be read over and confirmed or amended, as the case may require, before proceeding to the dispatch of any other business.

Governor to con-
sult Executive
Council except
in specified
cases

VI. And we do hereby direct and enjoin that in the execution of the powers and authorities committed to you by Our said Commission, you do in all cases consult with Our Executive Council, excepting only in cases which may be of such a nature that, in your judgment, Our service would sustain material prejudice by consulting Our Council thereupon, or when the matters to be decided shall be too unimportant to require their advice, or too urgent to admit of their advice being given by the time within which it may be necessary for you to act in respect to any such matters ; Provided that in all such urgent cases you do subsequently, and at the earliest practicable period, communicate to the said Executive Council the measures which you may so have adopted, with the reasons thereof.

Governor may
act in opposition
to advice of Ex-
ecutive Council.

VII. And We do authorise you, in your discretion and if it shall in any case appear right, to act in the exercise of the power committed to you by Our said Commission, in opposition to the advice which may in any such case be given to you by the members of Our said Executive Council : Provided, nevertheless, that in any such case you do fully report to Us, by the first convenient opportunity, any such proceeding, with the grounds and reasons thereof. And we do further direct

that twice in each year a full transcript of all the minutes of the said Council for the preceding half-year be transmitted to Us through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State.

Minutes to be sent home half yearly.

VIII. And whereas we have by Our said Commission provided that the Legislative Council of Our said Island shall be constituted in the manner therein appointed : Now 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.

Legislative Council.

Quorum.

IX. And we do authorise and empower you, from time to time, 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.

President.

X. And we do confirm all standing rules and orders heretofore made by Our authority 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, and for maintaining order and method in the dispatch of business, and in the conduct of all debates in the said Council ; and We do authorise and empower the said Legislative Council to make such other and further rules and orders as may to them appear requisite for the above-mentioned purposes, not being repugnant to these Our Instructions, or to any other Instructions which you may receive from Us.

Standing Rules and Orders.

XI. And we do further direct and enjoin 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.

Minutes of proceedings to be kept.

Oaths to be administered to Members of Assembly.

XII. And Whereas We have empowered you, by Our said Commission, to summon and call together the General Assembly of Our said Island ; We do further direct and enjoin that the persons thereupon duly elected to be members of the said Assembly 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, to tender and administer unto them ; and until the same shall be so taken, no person shall be capable of sitting, though elected.

Government Act, 6 Victoria.

XIII. And Whereas, by an Act of Parliament passed in the sixth year of Our Reign, intituled “ An Act “ for amending the constitution of the Government of “ Newfoundland,” provision was made that it should be lawful for Us, in manner and to the extent therein provided, to restrain the said General Assembly, in regard to the appropriation of the public Revenue of the said Island. And Whereas the said provision was made permanent by an Act of Parliament passed in the Eleventh Year of Our Reign, intituled “ An Act to “ make permanent certain parts of the Act for amend- “ ing the Constitution of Newfoundland.” We do declare our Pleasure to be that the General Assembly shall be, and the said Assembly is hereby restrained from granting or appropriating to the public Service within the said Island any part of the public Revenue thereof in cases where such services shall not have been previously recommended or such grants of money shall not have been previously asked by Us or on Our behalf.

Amended Constitution Act, 11 Victoria.

Appropriation of Revenue by Assembly restricted.

Style of Laws.

XIV. And Whereas by Our said Commission We did empower you, with the advice and consent of the said Legislative Council and General Assembly, to make laws for the public peace, welfare and good government of Our said Island ; We do further direct and enjoin that the style of enacting the said laws be by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Officer Administering the Government, as the case may be, Council and Assembly, and no other ; that each differ-

ent 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 law which shall be foreign to what the title of it imports, and that no perpetual clause be part of any temporary law.

Different subjects not to be mixed in same Law.

XV. And We do further direct and enjoin that you are on no account, without our permission, to allow any law to take effect in the Island which may belong to either of the following classes, that is to say :—

Laws to be reserved by Governor.

1. Any law for the Divorce of Persons joined together in Holy Matrimony.

2. Any law whereby any Grant of Land or Money or other donation or gratuity may be made to yourself.

3. Any law whereby any Paper or other Currency may be made a Legal Tender, except the Coin of the Realm, or other Gold or Silver Coin.

4. Any law imposing Differential Duties, or imposing any Tax upon Transient Traders, or upon persons residing or carrying on business for a short time within Our said Island, from which other Traders or persons carrying on business would be exempt.

5. Any law the provisions of which shall appear inconsistent with obligations imposed upon Us by Treaty.

6. Any law interfering with the discipline or control of Our Forces in Our said Island by land and sea.

7. Any law of an extraordinary nature and importance, whereby Our Prerogative or the Rights and Property of Our Subjects not residing in Our said Island, or the Trade and Shipping of Our United Kingdom and its Dependencies, may be prejudiced.

8. And law containing provisions to which Our assent has been once refused or which have been disallowed by Us.

Authenticated
copies of Laws
to be sent home.

Marginal ab-
stracts.

Journals and
Proceedings of
Legislature to
be sent home.

Appointments
during pleasure.

Writs.

Power of Pardon
regulated.

XVI. And we do further direct and enjoin that, within Three Months or sooner after the passing of any law, you do transmit to Us, through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, a copy of the same, authenticated under the Public Seal of Our said Island and fairly abstracted in the margin, together with a full explanation of the reasons and occasion for enacting such law; and that in case any such law, not before confirmed by Us, shall, at any time, be disallowed, and so signified by Us, Our Heirs or Successors, under Our or their Sign Manual and Signet, or by order of Our or Their Privy Council, unto you, then such law as shall be so disallowed shall from thenceforth cease, determine and become utterly void and of none effect, anything to the contrary thereof, notwithstanding; and that you do in like manner transmit fair copies of the journals and minutes of proceedings of the said Legislative Council and Assembly, which you are to require from the Clerks or other proper officer of the said Council and Assembly.

XVII. And we do further direct and enjoin that, unless otherwise provided by law, 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.

XVIII. And we do further direct and enjoin that all Writs be issued in Our name throughout our said Island.

XIX. 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 lawful conditions, or any respite of the sentence of such offender for such period as to you may seem fit: Now We do direct and enjoin you to call upon the Judge presiding at the trial of any such of-

fender who may from time to time be condemned to suffer death by the sentence of any Court within the said Island, to make to you a written report of the case of such offender, and such report 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, entering at length on the Minutes of the said Council a Minute of your reasons in case you should decide any such question in opposition to the judgment of the majority of the Members thereof.

XX. 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, constitute the Island of Newfoundland into a Bishop's See, and to be called from thenceforth the Bishopric of Newfoundland; We do further direct and enjoin that in the Administration of the Government of the said Island you shall be aiding and assisting to the Bishop for the time being of the said See, and to his Commissary or Commissaries, in the execution of his charge and in the exercise of his Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction (not extending, nevertheless, to the granting licenses for marriages and the probates of wills), and that you do advise with the said Bishop in all matters relating to the celebration of Divine Worship according to the rites of the Church of England.

Governor to aid and assist the B.shop.

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction limited.

XXI. And Whereas doubts have arisen whether the powers of granting licenses for marriages and probates of 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; We do further direct you not to

Powers of Ordinary, Marriage Licences, &c.

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.

Blue Book.

XXII. 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 further direct that all such returns be accurately prepared, and punctually transmitted to Us from year to year through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State.

Governor's absence:

XXIII. 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.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
OF
NEWFOUNDLAND.

Fifth Session of the Eighth General Assembly.

FRIDAY, 27th January, 1865.

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

At One of the Clock the House met.

House meets.

PRESENT :

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

Members pre-
sent.

Hon'bles. MESSRS. MORRIS,
STABB,
PINSENT,
KENT,
TESSIER,
CLIFT,
CORMACK,
WHITE,
O'DWYER.

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 Presi-
dent of the Council commanded the Gentleman Usher
of the Black Rod, attendant on the Council, to go to
the Commons House of Assembly and inform the
Speaker and Members thereof that it is His Excel-

Governor ar-
rives at Council
Chamber.

Assembly sum-
moned.

lency's will and pleasure that they do forthwith attend at the Bar of this House, and they being come thereto, His Excellency was pleased to open the present Session of the Legislature with the following gracious Speech to both Houses :—

Governor's
Speech.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Council :

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

We meet, in accordance with constitutional law and usage, to open the annual Legislative Session of the Colonial Parliament ; and on this occasion I use with pleasure the opportunity now for the first time afforded to me since I entered upon the Administration of this Government, to assure you of my grave sense of the responsibility of my office as the Representative of the Crown, and of my deep interest in all that concerns the welfare of the Community with whom it is my good fortune to be associated. I know that I am moved by profound anxiety to govern my official conduct in a spirit of the most unbiassed impartiality for the promotion of the common welfare of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects over whom, by Her favour, I have been appointed to preside ; and it is my earnest desire to be guided in that conduct by frank and conscientious attention to the loyal counsels that I confidently trust will always be thoughtfully tendered by you as constitutional guardians of the Public Interests and Liberties.

I ask you to believe that in any suggestions which I may from time to time offer for your consideration I am actuated simply by a single-hearted desire to be faithful to the Queen and to Her people in this Colony, and that I care only to aid in that which may conduce to their ultimate advantage and prosperity. Frankly I will lay before you, as occasion may require, the fruit of my own thought and observation, and with more than equal readiness I will listen to the advice and information which your knowledge of local wants and circum-

stances may enable you to afford, after due deliberation, on the various public affairs which may engage your attention. In this attitude of mutual confidence and support between the Chief Executive Officer and the Legislature of the Colony, will the community find the firmest security for the harmonious working of that system of constitutional government which it is our common pride to assist in administering.

Governor's
Speech, (conti-
nued.)

It was with much concern that I first heard of the total failure of the Seal fishery in the last year, and the heavy losses entailed on many by the destruction of vessels engaged in it; while I learned at the same time that the Shore Cod fishery had been unsuccessful, and that on the Coast of Labrador had scarcely yielded an average result; the Herring fishery being also almost entirely profitless.

The unproductiveness of the staple industry of the people, during the Spring and Summer months, has produced very general distress among the fishing population and those dependent on them.

The peculiar circumstances of this Colony, and the practice which has been allowed to be confirmed by the usage of years, have caused large demands to be made on the Executive Government for Eleemosynary support of numbers of persons neither diseased nor infirm.—Such relief as appeared unavoidably necessary has been furnished so far as possible by affording employment on Public Works, and for purposes in which the community has a general interest. But the field for labor in these respects is limited by the climate at this period of the year, no less than by the pecuniary resources of the Colony.

Ten years ago one of my predecessors remarked from this place that the rapid growth and present extent of pauperism constitute indeed an evil of appalling magnitude: Since that time—although the intervention of some years of almost unprecedented success in the

Governor's
Speech, (conti-
nued.)

fisheries for a while diverted attention from the subject,—the evil has steadily increased in importance. And, now, on a succession of years in which the fisheries have been unfortunate, it has attained proportions which must force it upon our serious consideration. It is apparent that with the growth of the population, which has been considerable, the average means for their maintenance from the production of the fisheries have not increased, while the system which has charged the relief of the needy upon the general revenue derived from indirect taxes has erroneously treated the subject as one with which only the Executive Government for the time being are concerned, instead of regarding it as that which the interest no less than the duty of every member of the community demands to have dealt with upon sound principles. I am not ignorant of the difficulties which surround this subject; but I would submit to you, for consideration, that we have it in our power first to endeavour to develop additional applications of industry, and at the same time strive to establish checks to abuses in the administration of poor relief, which can hardly be sufficiently controlled while it is allowed to be a duty charged solely upon the Executive Government. I cannot too strongly urge upon you the wisdom of making each District responsible, so far as possible, for furnishing and administering relief to its own necessities from local rates. By such means, the details of which I believe it would not be difficult to devise, thriftiness of administration may be accomplished, which we shall fail to secure by any other mode.

As encouraging the application of industry in new directions, a proposition will be submitted for your consideration for affording some inducement to resume the Mackarel fisheries and the Cod fishery on the Banks. These have latterly been entirely neglected by the British fishermen, but there is good reason to believe would prove to be not less remunerative than in former years, if the necessary capital should be devoted to the collection of the wealth they can afford.

Besides giving attention, however, to the possible provision of more extended employment for our people in those maritime pursuits which have hitherto formed almost the only object of their energies, the altering condition of the Colony calls for such effort as can be made to foster improvement in agriculture and the other branches of husbandry, and to attract to these occupations the surplus population, who, it is becoming obvious, do not find certain or regular maintenance in the fisheries.

Governor's
Speech. (continued.)

I commend to your thoughtful consideration that much might be done to encourage the breeding of Sheep, for which this Island affords excellent pasturage; and there is little doubt, from experiments already made, that the cultivation of Flax, which is always in demand for textile fabrics, might be established with profit. Judicious assistance to the Agricultural Society in promoting these objects, might be attended with most valuable results.

A subject not altogether unconnected with the observations I have offered is the annual provision for highways, which I would suggest should be made permanent. The formation and repair of roads are a service which can scarcely with advantage be treated as a Contingent expense, and under any circumstances no benefit can be derived by the repetition in each succeeding Session of the same enactments, which must always be necessary unless care for the roads is altogether abandoned.

Facilities for communication being acknowledged as of the first importance in growing communities, it is a matter of regret to the Government that they have failed during the past year to effect that improvement in the Coastal Steam Service which it was hoped to accomplish. Hitherto it has not been found possible to make arrangements for the purpose on terms which would be likely to obtain your approbation. But this subject still commands the attention which it deserves,

Governor's
Speech, (conti-
nued.)

and I am sure that you will not withhold such reasonable means as are in your gift for obtaining the object in view. It has been ascertained, as regards the Mail Service in Conception Bay, that advantages in new arrangements would be immediately derived from the erection of a Breakwater at Portugal Cove, a structure which would also confer considerable benefit upon the seafaring population of that locality. The details of this useful work will be submitted for your information, and your sanction is sought to obtain the necessary means for its accomplishment.

Several other measures of public utility will be introduced by the Government for your favorable consideration, among which I may notice one aiming at the more efficient application of the funds appropriated by you for the great cause of Education. It has been found difficult to procure duly qualified teachers for the Schools, and many obstacles have thwarted the attempts hitherto made to train persons who are disposed to take service in this capacity. On obtaining the authority for which it is necessary to apply to you, it is proposed to establish a Normal School for the preparation of teachers, which it is hoped might overcome some of the difficulties which are now experienced. Institutions of this kind have, within my own knowledge, produced great benefit in other places.

Evidence in many shapes, and from different quarters, has been presented to me of serious detriment to the source of wealth in the Salmon Rivers of this Government by indiscriminate fishing, over which no control is exercised, and which threatens the destruction of possessions very valuable to the Colony. In other neighbouring Provinces, the Streams are made a source of Revenue to some extent; but even regarding Revenue so derived for other purposes as an object of secondary importance, I would suggest to you, as matter for enquiry, how far it would be possible, by the adoption of provisions similar to those of Canada and New Brunswick, to establish a kind of Marine Police

Regulations for the protection of the Salmon fisheries in Labrador and Newfoundland, of which the expense might be covered by Income produced from this source.

Governor's
Speech, (cont'
nued.)

The Volunteer Organization Act, passed in 1861 and continued in 1863, will expire at the end of this Session. I hope that you will not only provide for the maintenance of the Volunteer Corps already in existence, but encourage extension of the organization. The public spirit which has been displayed, and the efficiency which has been attained by the Companies now established, deserve this at your hands. All effort which shows self-reliance, induces respect for the community; and I believe the moral influence of well-disciplined Volunteer Protective Forces, as regards the preservation of internal order, to be much greater than is commonly attributed to them by inattentive observers.

The useful measure passed in 1863 for the regulation of the Currency, has, in accordance with the provisions of the 15th Section, been put into force by Proclamation, from the beginning of this year. A sufficient quantity of Copper Coinage has been imported to give effect to the intention of the Legislature, by superseding the debased Copper Currency hitherto in circulation; and gold and silver coins are in preparation at the Royal Mint for more fully carrying out the design of the enactment. I do not doubt that you will see the propriety of still further perfecting the adjustment of the metallic currency of the Colony by doing what is necessary to call in the silver coin, of value inferior to its nominal worth, which is still current in the Colony to a considerable amount.

Compilation and consolidation of the Local Laws is a subject worthy of your consideration. It is a work which cannot be performed effectually without authority given by the Legislature. But the necessary expense will not be great, while what is unavoidable will be more than compensated by the great advantage to

Governor's
Speech, (conti-
nued)

be derived from placing at the command of every member of the community a codification, in condensed form, of the laws actually in force. These at present have to be sought among a mass of obsolete and repealed enactments; and in some cases no printed copies of the Laws can be procured.

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

The Public Accounts for 1864, and the Estimates for the current year, will be promptly laid before you. It will be gratifying to you that the former show a Revenue, during the last year, of more than an average amount. The Supplies which you will be asked to grant are estimated with a due regard to economy, keeping in view public interests and requirements; as you will bear in mind that effective thrift in fiscal administration scarcely consists so much in mere abstinence from expenditure as in the judicious use of means for the development of public services, the promotion of the common welfare, and the general progress of the community.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Council :

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

You will be furnished with the Report of the Delegates from the several British North American Provinces, who met at Quebec, in October last, to consider a proposition for the Confederation of these Colonies, and with a copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State upon this important subject, conveying the general approval of Her Majesty's Government of the proceedings of the Conference. The question to which these papers refer is one of the deepest interest to the whole community, without exception of any party or section, and I am confident that I need not exhort you to approach the consideration of the propo-

sal submitted by the Conference in a spirit of calm examination. Its bearing upon the immediate welfare of the population of Newfoundland will no doubt most concern you, but future beneficial consequences likely to flow from the arrangement, if carried into effect, will not escape your enquiry. I have been acquainted, by the Governor General of Canada, that the Canadian Parliament was summoned to meet on the 19th instant, and it is intended by his Government to propose an Address to the Queen from both branches of the Legislature, embodying the Resolutions of the Quebec Conference, and praying Her Majesty to cause a Bill to be introduced into the Imperial Parliament to enact the Union of these Colonies, on the basis of these resolutions.

Governor's
Speech, (continued.)

With respect to the question of the Customs' Tariff of the proposed Union, which naturally engages much consideration, it is obviously impossible for the Government of any one Province to give any pledge which would be binding upon the Government or Parliament of the Union; but I am in a position to state, that, if the decision rested with the members of the present Canadian Administration, their desire would be to arrange the charges in the tariff so as to meet the views of all the members of the proposed Union.

His Excellency Lord Monck has expressed to me his opinion that the course of action will be in a direction that will be satisfactory to your Honorable Bodies, and that no apprehension need be entertained in Newfoundland that a system of excessive import duties will be introduced.

The Report shall be laid before you of the Geological Surveyor who, during the past summer, was engaged in exploring the mineral resources of the Northern Districts of the Island. The opinion of Mr. Murray affords reason to hope that valuable mineral products will be found to be among your possessions.

Already in one locality not visited by him, private

Governor's
Speech, (conti-
nued.)

enterprise has commenced the working of Copper Mines which promise to be highly productive, and, apart from profits to the individuals who have engaged in this undertaking, it may reasonably be expected, if successful, to prove a rich source of advantage to the Colony, in providing a new employment for a portion of the population. Any causes which may attract capital from elsewhere to the expansion of our trade, and to increase the demand for labour, which can at present be directed to but few profitable purposes, must operate directly to improve the circumstances and augment the importance of the Colony.

It will not be out of place to notice on this occasion the well-grounded expectation that the ensuing summer will witness the achievement of that great work, the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, which has once already been so near successful completion. When this gigantic undertaking shall have been accomplished, the ancient and loyal Colony of Newfoundland will be the foremost of the children of the United Kingdom, as it were, to clasp the hand of the Mother Country in closer communication, and, let us hope, for the future, in more dignified while not less affectionate relations, than before. The prominent position she will so occupy should excite among her people a noble ambition to emulate those virtues and cultivate that character which has made the Parent State great among Nations. Rejecting unworthy and narrow-minded views of local questions, let all classes strive, in amicable rivalry, for the promotion of good to the community in which their fortunes are embarked ; providing, in temperate and independent public opinion, that effective regulation of the conduct of public affairs, whether by one party in the state or another, which forms no mean element in the success of constitutional forms of Government.

Gentlemen, I leave you now, after this formal opening of the Legislative Session, to discharge the duties which especially devolve upon you. On doing so I am

sure you will join with me in the prayer that the Almighty Ruler of all events may bless your labours, will direct them for the good of the people whose interests are in your keeping, and crown your deliberations with results promoting the good order, the peace, and the prosperity of the community to which we belong.

Governor's Speech, (continued.)

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

Assembly withdraws.

A Copy of His Excellency's Speech having been left with the Honorable the President, it was read by the Clerk.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent,—

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

Ordered—that Honorables Messrs. Pinsent, Kent, and Morris, be a Committee for that purpose.

Committee on draft of Address

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent,—

Ordered,—That the Speech of His Excellency the Governor be printed.

Speech to be printed.

Hon. Mr. Morris gives notice that on an early day he will move an Address of Condolence to the family of the late Hon. Dr. Rochfort, expressive of the sympathy of this House with them in their recent bereavement.

Notice of Address of sympathy with family of late Hon. Dr. Rochfort.

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

Notice of Motion.

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

House adjourns.

MONDAY, 30th JANUARY, 1865.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present. Hon'ble Messrs. MORRIS,
 STABB,
 PINSENT,
 KENT,
 TESSIER,
 WHITE,
 FRASER,
 CORMACK,
 CLIFT.

Senior member takes the Chair. The Hon. Mr. Morris, senior Member present, took the Chair.

Minutes read. The Minutes of Friday last were read.

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

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

To be printed. Ordered,—That the said Address be printed for the use of Members.

Notice of suspension of 35th Rule. Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will on to-morrow move the suspension of the 35th rule of the House with reference to the said Address.

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

TUESDAY, 31st JANUARY, 1865.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

Honorable Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
PINSENT,
TESSIER,
WHITE,
CLIFT,
CORMACK,
FRASER.

Members present.

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

Senior member takes the Chair.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Minutes read.

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

Address in reply read 2nd time.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, Ordered, that the 35th rule be suspended with reference to the said Address ;

35th Rule suspended.

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

Committed.

Hon. Mr. Tessier in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Address without amendment.

Reported without amendment.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

Report received.

The said Address was then read a third time and passed, and

Read a 3rd time and passed.

The Hon. Mr. Morris, senior Member present, signed the same.

The Address is as follows :—

Address to Governor

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—

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

Thus meeting Your Excellency for the first time, we gladly avail of the occasion to offer our respectful congratulations upon Your Excellency's assumption of the Government of this ancient and important Dependency of the British Crown.

In the appointment of Your Excellency to the office of administering the public affairs of Newfoundland, we recognise another evidence of the desire of Her Majesty's Government to consult the best interests of Her Majesty's loyal subjects of this Colony ; and we therefore confidently as well as gratefully accept your Excellency's expression of the deep interest you feel in all that concerns the welfare of this community, and of the anxiety by which you are moved, the motives and feelings by which you will be actuated, and the principles which will guide you, in the regulation of your official conduct, for the promotion of the common good.

We, on our part, assure Your Excellency that it shall ever be our chief pleasure, as it is no less our bounden duty, in our sphere, to afford to Your Excellency, as the Representative of the Crown, that Constitutional aid and those loyal and, we trust, wise counsels, which you express the confident hope will be thoughtfully tendered by the guardians of the public interests and

liberties. And we shall at all times esteem it a high privilege to be aided in our deliberations by the fruits of Your Excellency's thought and observation.

Address to Governor, (continued.)

We unite with Your Excellency in deploring that succession of failures and misfortunes in our chief means of industry and our principal sources of wealth, which has caused unprecedented depression and distress; and while we are sensible that under present circumstances it is the duty of the Government to afford such eleemosynary assistance as will save the most destitute of our people from the horrors of starvation, we are also impressed with the necessity of reform in the mode by which pauper relief has been so long administered; and we are of opinion that in any measure to be proposed for the correction of this evil, provision should be made for requiring a return in labor for relief rendered to the able-bodied poor.

We look forward with pleasure to the introduction of Bills having in view encouragement to the more extensive prosecution of the fisheries, and we regard the resumption of the Bank fishery as an object of the highest importance.

Agriculture and those industrial occupations connected with it, which Your Excellency commends, might, we believe, be made very valuable auxiliaries to our staple industry, and the Legislature should, to the utmost of its power, lend to those objects its encouragement and support.

Facilities for communication, both by means of Highways and Steam, we believe to be of the first importance. We regret the inability of the Government to have aided them to a greater degree than it has, and we lament the fact that failure should have attended some of its efforts to effect improvement in Steam communication.

We shall endeavour to aid the Popular Branch of the

Address to Governor, (continued)

Legislature in the enactment of any Laws tending to the promotion and extension of means of intercourse.

We observe with satisfaction that amongst the measures of public utility which the Government is about to introduce, there will be one, the aim of which will be a more efficient Educational system, and we regard the establishment of a Normal School for the preparation of Teachers as one of great utility, and likely to raise the standard of Education and place it on a much more satisfactory footing.

We concur with Your Excellency in your recommendations regarding the Volunteer organization and Currency Acts, and we are especially favourable to the proposal for the Consolidation of the Local Laws.

The question of Confederation of the British North American Colonies is one which has now for the first time been submitted for our consideration.

We shall await the further information with which it appears we are to be furnished, and we assure Your Excellency that we shall approach the consideration of this subject and of the Report of the Delegates, to which Your Excellency refers, impressed with the grave importance of the proposition, and in a spirit of calm examination and careful enquiry.

We are highly gratified to hear of the favourable result of the Geological Survey. We concur with Your Excellency in all your observations upon the important subject of Mines and Minerals, and we are forcibly impressed with the sense of the obligation which rests alike upon the Government and the Legislature to use the amplest and most effectual means within their power for the encouragement of resources which are of so hopeful a character.

We are sensible of the benefits likely to accrue by the successful accomplishment of that great work, the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, which has

already been shewn to be a feasible object by its once temporary success.

Address to Go-
vernour, (conti-
nued.)

We shall rejoice if closer communication with the Mother Country should shortly be permanently established in this way;—we shall not fail to value the prominent position we shall then occupy, and we hope it will be regarded as an additional incentive to the cultivation of that good understanding amongst ourselves, and that healthful rivalry with other countries, which may promote the welfare and happiness of our people. We unite with Your Excellency in the prayer that the Almighty Ruler may bless our common efforts and guide them to results which may promote the good order, peace, and prosperity of the community to which we belong.

EDWARD MORRIS,

Senior Member present.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, }
January 31st, 1865. }

Ordered,—That the said Address be engrossed and presented to His Excellency the Governor by a deputation of the whole House.

To be presented
by a deputation
of the whole
House.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Thursday next, at 12 o'clock.

House adjourns.

=====
THURSDAY, 2nd FEBRUARY, 1865.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

Hon'ble Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,

Members present.

At half-past 12 o'clock, the House adjourned for want of a quorum, until Saturday at half-past 11 o'clock.

House adjourns
for want of a
quorum.

SATURDAY, 4th FEBRUARY, 1865.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honorable Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
PINSENT,
CLIFF,
TESSIER,
WHITE,
FRASER,
KENT,
CORMACK.

Senior member takes the Chair.

The Hon. Mr. Morris, senior Member present, took the Chair.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Tuesday and Thursday last were read.

House proceeds to Government House.

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

House returns.

At half-past 12 o'clock, the House having returned, the Honorable Mr. Morris 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 :

Reply of His Excellency the Governor.

I thank you for your Address, and anticipate with confidence the continuance of that cordial feeling with which the term of my administration has so auspiciously commenced.

House adjourns.

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

THURSDAY, 9th FEBRUARY, 1865.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*,

Honorable Messrs. MORRIS,

STABB,

PINSENT,

TESSIER,

KENT,

CORMACK,

CLIFT,

WHITE,

Members present.

The Minutes of Saturday last were read.

Minutes read.

Hon. Mr. Stabb, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, laid upon the table of the House the following Documents :—

Documents laid on the table of the House, *vide* Appendix.

Circular relative to the operation of Colonial Acts for the Incorporation of Banking Companies.

Report of Captain Hamilton, of H. M. S. *Vesuvius*, on the Fisheries, for 1864.

Report of the General Superintendent of Fisheries, for 1864.

Report of the Officer stationed at Cape John.

Report of the Officer stationed at Belle Isle.

Letter from Alexander Murray, Esquire, as to the result of his Geological explorations during the Summer of 1864.

Report of the Judge of the Labrador Court.

Report of the Collector of Revenue at Labrador.

Proposed Breakwater at Portugal Cove, Letter and enclosures from the Surveyor General.

Report of the Post-master General, for the year 1864.

Documents laid
on the table of
the House, (con-
tinued)

Correspondence between the Government and certain parties as to making Pictou, Nova Scotia, the terminus of the steamer South and West.

Statement of the Newfoundland Savings' Bank, for the year 1864.

Statement of the Harbor Grace Water Company.

Statement of the Union Bank.

Statement of the Commercial Bank.

Statement of the St. John's Dry Dock Company.

Statement of Vail's Joint Stock Mill Company.

Report of the Delegates on the Confederation of the British North American Colonies.

Minutes of Council relative to the same.

Despatch of Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of State for the Colonies, respecting the same.

Hon. Mr. Morris, pursuant to notice, moved the following Resolutions, which were adopted and passed unanimously :

Resolution re-
cording regret
at the decease
of the Hon. Dr.
Rochfort.

Resolved,—That the Legislative Council hereby record its deep regret for the recent demise of the late Hon. Dr. Rochfort, an event which has deprived the Council of an esteemed and truly amiable member, and the community of a professional gentleman who, during a long course of practice, had acquired the confidence of the public, and whose character throughout, both in public and private life, was unimpeachable.

Resolved,—That the Council deeply sympathises with the family of the late Hon. Dr. Rochfort, in their affliction for his loss, and that a copy of these Resolutions be sent to them in token of their sympathy.

(Signed,)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, }
9th February, 1865. }

L. O'BRIEN,
President.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon Mr. Pinsent,—

Ordered.—That a Select Committee be appointed to superintend the Printing and Contingencies of this House ; and, Appointment of Contingency Committee.

Ordered,—That the Honorables Messrs. Pinsent, and Morris, be a Committee for that purpose.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will on Monday next move the adoption of the following Resolutions : Notice of Motion.

First,—That for Newfoundland to enter into a Confederation of the British North American Colonies upon the terms proposed in the Report of the Quebec Conference, would be detrimental to the best interests of this Colony, and ought to be resisted.

Second,—That a humble Address be transmitted to Her Majesty, embodying the views of the Legislative Council upon this subject, with their reasons for the adoption of those views.

Third,—That a Select Committee of this House be appointed to draft the said Address.

Hon. Mr. Tessier gives notice that he will on tomorrow ask the Organ of the Government to lay on the table of this House a return showing the value of Imports for 1863, and the amount of Duties collected thereon, particularising the principal articles of merchandise, with a comparative statement shewing the amount of Duties said Imports would have been liable to if levied under the Canadian Tariff of 1864, with the increase and decrease thereon. Notice of Motion.

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

MONDAY, 13th FEBRUARY, 1865.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*,
 Honorables MESSRS. MORRIS,
 STABB,
 PINSENT,
 KENT,
 TESSIER,
 WHITE,
 FRASER,
 CLIFT.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Documents laid on the table, vide Appendix.

Hon. Mr. Stabb, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, laid upon the table of the House the following Documents :—

Statement of Accounts of the Financial Secretary of Newfoundland, for the year 1864.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Island of Newfoundland on the 31st day of December, 1864.

A Consolidated Account Current of Receipts and Payments, for the year 1864.

Financial Statement of the Affairs of the Colony of Newfoundland, for the year 1865.

Statement shewing the aggregate amount of the Public Debt of the Colony of Newfoundland on the 31st day of December, 1864, and the years in which several portions of it are repayable.

Detailed Statement of Salaries to Stipendiary Magistrates, Clerks of the Peace, Constables and Gaolers, in the Outports, for the year 1865.

Estimate for defraying part of the Public Expenditure of the Colony of Newfoundland, for the year 1865.

Hon. Mr. Tessier, pursuant to notice, asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government to lay on the table of the House a return shewing the value of Imports for 1863, and the amount of Duties collected thereon, particularizing the principal articles of Merchandize, with a comparative statement shewing the amount of Duties said Imports would have been liable to if levied under the Canadian Tariff of 1864, with the increase and decrease thereon.

Hon. Mr. Stabb, in reply, laid upon the table of the House the required statement.

Document laid on the table, vide Appendix.

Hon. Mr. Tessier presented a petition from certain members of the Commercial Society of St. John's, engaged in the trade of this Colony.

Petition presented.

Ordered to lie on the table.

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

House adjourns.

TUESDAY, 14th FEBRUARY, 1865.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*,

The Honorables MESSRS. MORRIS,

Members present.

STABB,

PINSENT,

KENT,

TESSIER,

WHITE,

CLIFT,

CORMACK,

FRASER.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Minutes read.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Tessier,—

Ordered,—That the Petition of the members of the Commercial Society of St. John's, engaged in the trade of this Colony, on the subject of the Confederation of

Petition read.

the British North American Colonies, be read. After some discussion thereon,

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

Deputation from the House of Assembly. A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, for the concurrence of this House, the following Bills :—

Recovery of Penalties Bill. A Bill entitled “ An Act to make provision for the recovery of penalties becoming due upon the forfeiture of certain recognizances.”

Bill of Interpleader. A Bill entitled “ An Act to enable Courts of Law to give relief against adverse claims made upon persons having no interest in the subject of such claims.”

Coroners' Bill. A Bill entitled “ An Act to regulate the office and duties of Coroners.”

Banishment Bill. A Bill entitled “ An Act to continue the punishment of Banishment in certain cases.”

Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths. A Bill entitled “ An Act to provide for the Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, in this Colony and its Dependencies,” which,

Bills read a first time. On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, were severally read a first time, and

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

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

THURSDAY, 16th FEBRUARY, 1865.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*,

Members present.

The Honorables Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
PINSENT,
TESSIER,
CLIFT,
CORMACK,
FRASER.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Minutes read.

Hon. Mr. Stabb, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, laid upon the table of the House the following Document :—

Document laid on the table, *vide* Appendix.

Copy of Report from Commander Preston to His Excellency the Governor, of protection of the Fisheries at Labrador, between Battle Harbor and Cape Harrison.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the following Bills were severally read a second time, and

Bills read a second time.

Ordered to be committed to-morrow.

A Bill entitled " An Act to enable Courts of Law to give relief against adverse claims made upon persons having no interest in the subject of such claims."

Interpleader-Bill.

A Bill entitled " An Act to regulate the office and duties of Coroners."

Coroners' Bill.

A Bill entitled " An Act to continue the punishment of Banishment in certain cases."

Banishment Bill.

A Bill entitled " An Act to provide for the Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, in this Colony and its Dependencies."

Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths.

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

House adjourns.

FRIDAY, 17th FEBRUARY, 1865.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present. The Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*,
 Honorables Messrs. MORRIS,
 STABB,
 PINSENT,
 KENT,
 TESSIER,
 CORMACK,
 CLIFT,
 FRASER.

Minutes read. 'The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Committee on Forfeiture Bill. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to make provision for the recovery of penalties becoming due upon the forfeiture of certain recognizances."

Hon. Mr. Fraser in the Chair.

House resumes. After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Report received. Ordered,—That the Report be received ; and,

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

Committee on Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths Bill. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to provide for the Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, in this Colony and its Dependencies."

Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.

House resumes. After some time the House resumed.

Report received. The Chairman reported the said Bill without amendment.

Ordered,—That the Report be received ; and Report 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 4 o'clock, P. M. House adjourns.

=====
MONDAY, 20th FEBRUARY, 1865.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT :

The Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*, Members present.

Honorables Messrs. MORRIS,
 STABB,
 PINSENT,
 KENT,
 TESSIER,
 WHITE,
 CORMACK,
 CLIFT,
 FRASER.

The Minutes of Friday last were read. Minutes read.

Hon. Mr. Stabb, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid upon the table of the House the following documents :— Documents laid on the table.

Statement of Affairs of the General Water Company, for 1864, together with estimates of Receipts and Expenditure for the current year. General Water Company.

Report of T. S. Dwyer, Esquire, as Inspector of Weights and Measures for St. John's. Report of Inspector of Weights and Measures

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House resolved itself into a Committee of Privilege. House resolved into Committee of Privilege.

Hon. Mr. Tessier in the Chair.

House resumes. After some time the House resumed.

Libellous article in the *Daily News* newspaper. The Chairman reported that the Committee had had under consideration a libellous and defamatory article, appearing in a newspaper called the *Daily News*, published in St. John's, this day, Monday, 20th February, and reflecting upon the Legislative Council, and that they had adjourned the further consideration of the subject until Friday next.

Penalties and forfeiture of recognizances Bill read third time. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to make provision for the recovery of Penalties becoming due upon the forfeiture of certain recognizances," was read a third time and passed; and—

President signs the same. The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

Coroners' Bill read third time. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to regulate the office and duties of Coroners," was read a third time and passed; and—

President signs the same. The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

Banishment Bill read third time. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to continue the punishment of banishment in certain cases," was read a third time and passed; and—

President signs the same. The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill sent up, entitled "An

Act to provide for the Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, in this Colony and its Dependencies," was read a third time and passed; and—

Registration Bill read third time.

The Hon. the President signed the same.

President signs the same.

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

Message to House of Assembly.

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

House adjourns.

THURSDAY, 23rd FEBRUARY, 1865.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*,

Members present.

The Honorables Messrs. KENT,
STABB,
FRASER.

At half-past 4 o'clock, the Hon. the President declared the House adjourned for want of a Quorum, until Monday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

House adjourns for want of a quorum.

MONDAY, 27th FEBRUARY, 1865.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*,
Honorables Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
PINSENT,
TESSIER,
CLIFT,
CORMACK,
WHITE.

Minutes read. 'The Minutes of Monday and Thursday' last were read.

Hon. Mr. White obtains leave of absence.

Hon. Mr. Clift moved that the Hon. Mr. White have leave to absent himself from the House during the remainder of the Session.

Leave granted accordingly.

Bill of Inter-pleader committed.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to enable Courts of Law to give relief against adverse claims made upon persons having no interest in the subject of such claims."

Hon. Mr. Clift in the Chair.

A Message from the House of Assembly being announced, the House resumed.

Message from Assembly with Deserted Wives and Childrens' Bill.

A deputation from the Assembly brought up a Bill, for concurrence, entitled "An Act to make provision for wives and children deserted by their husbands and parents, and for aged persons deserted by their children," which,—

On motion of the Hon. Mr Pinsent, was read a first time, and

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The deputation having withdrawn, the Chairman resumed the Chair of the Committee.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Bill with some amendments.

Bill reported with amendments.

Ordered,—That the Report be received ; and,

Report received.

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

The amendments are as follows :—

Amendments.

In the 8th section, 5th line, after “ issued,” insert “ and whereas sometimes doubts arise upon the examination of Garnishees, as to the right of property attached in their hands.”

After the word “ process” in the 8th line, insert “ or when, upon the examination of a Garnishee, a substantial doubt shall arise as to the right to the property attached in his hands.”

After the word “ claim,” on the 11th line, insert “ or of its own motion.” And after the word making, and before “ claim,” in the 15th line, strike out “ such” and insert “ or appearing to have a,” and on the same line, after “ Sheriff” insert “ or Garnishee.”

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House resolved itself into a Committee of Privilege.

House resolves itself into Committee of Privilege.

Hon. Mr. Tessier in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman presented the following report :—

Committee reports.

The Committee of Privilege, which adjourned the further consideration of the libellous article in the *Daily News*, of the 20th instant, having sat pursuant to adjournment, report that on the morning following the insertion of the article in question, there appeared in the *Daily News* an editorial retracting the charge made against the Council, and apologizing therefor,

and attributing the insertion of the letter to accident ; and as the Editor of the said Paper has personally expressed his regret to Members of Council for the publication of that article,—

It is resolved, that the Council do refrain from taking any further action in the premises.

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

Notice of Motion. Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that on to morrow he will ask the Organ of the Government to lay upon the table of this House a return of all Licenses of Search and Mining Grants, issued by the Government since the passing of the Act 23rd Victoria, Cap. 3, specifying the localities, description of Minerals, names of Grantees, amount of Royalties reserved and paid, and amount of fees or revenue derived from such licenses and grants. Also, a return of all other Mining Licenses, Leases, Grants, or Statute Rights, and the particulars as before mentioned under this head, and all other useful information relating to the subject matter of this notice.

Notice of Motion. Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, bring in a Bill to amend an Act passed in the 27th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled “An Act to improve and simplify the practice on the Common Law side of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, and to consolidate the laws relating to the same.”

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

TUESDAY, 28th FEBRUARY, 1865.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*,

Members present.

Honorables Messrs. MORRIS,
 STABB,
 PINSENT,
 TESSIER,
 KENT,
 CORMACK,
 CLIFT.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Minutes read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill sent up, entitled " An Act to make provision for wives and children deserted by their husbands and parents, and for aged persons deserted by their children," was read a second time ; and,

Deserted Wives and Childrens' Bill read 2nd time.

Ordered to be committed to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent, pursuant to notice, asked the Organ of the Government to lay on the table of this House a return of all Licenses of Search and Mining Grants, issued by the Government since the passing of the Act 23rd Victoria, Cap. 3, specifying the localities, description of Minerals, names of Grantees, amount of Royalties reserved and paid, and amount of fees or revenue derived, from such licenses and grants. Also, a return of all other Mining Licenses, Leases, Grants, or Statute Rights, and the particulars as before mentioned under this head, and all other useful information relating to the subject matter of this notice.

Sundry Mining Returns moved for.

Hon. Mr. Stabb, in reply, said that the required returns, and documents relating thereto, would be laid before the House at an early day.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Pinsent brought in a Bill to amend an Act passed in the 27th year of

Bill brought in to amend the Act for the Improvement and simplification of Practice of Courts.

the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to improve and simplify the practice on the Common Law side of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, and to consolidate the laws relating to the same," which was then read a first time, and

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

House adjourns.

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

FRIDAY, 3rd MARCH, 1865.

House meets,

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*,
 The Honorables Messrs. MORRIS,
 STABB,
 PINSENT,
 KENT,
 TESSIER,
 CORMACK,
 CLIFT,
 FRASER.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Documents laid on the table, *vide* Appendix.

Honorable Mr. STABB, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid upon the table of the House the following Documents :—

Circular Despatch from the Secretary of State, enclosing copy of Circular addressed to certain Colonies, relative to the establishment of a system of Prison Discipline, in accordance with that submitted by the Committee of the House of Lords, and the Royal Commission, on Penal Servitude.

Circular Despatch, enclosing instructions, &c., relative to the Cat to be used in certain Colonies in inflicting Corporal Punishment, and recommending it as a suitable model.

Circular Despatch, enclosing copy of letter from the Secretary of the Dublin Exhibition (Company) of Fine Arts and Manufactures, and recommending it to the favor of the Colonial Government.

Honorable Mr. STABB presented a petition from A. W. Bremner, Benjamin Sweetland, and others, inhabitants of Trinity.

Petition from A. W. Bremner, *vide* Appendix.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill sent up entitled "An Act to enable Courts of Law to give relief against adverse claims made upon persons having no interest in the subject of such claims," was recommended.

Bill to give relief against adverse claims re-committed.

Hon. Mr. Morris in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Bill with a further amendment.

Chairman reports Bill with amendment.

Ordered,—That the Report be received, and

Report received.

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

The Amendment is as follows :—

In the 10th section, 6th line, after the word "required," strike out the following words, "and in order to secure and enforce the payment of costs, directed by any such rule or order;" and at the end of the section insert as follows, "and thereafter execution, as of course, and with the like effect as in other cases, may issue at any time to enforce performance of or obedience to such judgment, and the payment of the costs under the same, substantially, according to the forms in the Schedule hereto."

Amendment.

(L. S.)

SCHEDULE No. 1—(CAPIAS.)

Schedule.

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

To the Sheriff of _____, Greeting :

We command you, that you take A. B., if to be found within your bailiwick, and him safely keep, so that you have his body before us in our _____ Court, to satisfy (or if for a specific sum of money, or for costs only, \$ _____, payable under) a judgment of the said Courts under an Act passed in the 28th year of the reign of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, entitled "An Act to enable Courts of Law to give relief against adverse claims made upon persons having no interest in the subject of such claims," which C. D. lately recovered in our said Court against the said A. B., and have you there this writ.

Witness, &c., &c.

(L. S.)

No. 2—(FIERI FACIAS.)

To be used in cases in which a specific sum of money or costs may be recoverable.

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

To the Sheriff of _____, Greeting :

We command you, that of the lands, goods, chattels and effects of A. B., in your bailiwick, you cause to be made \$ _____, due under a judgment which C. D. lately in our _____ Court, recovered against the said A. B., under an Act passed in the 28th year of the reign of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, entitled "An Act to enable Courts of Law to give relief against adverse claims, made upon persons having no interest in the subject of such claims," and have you there this writ.

Witness, &c., &c.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to make provision for Wives and Children deserted by their Husbands and Parents, and for aged Persons deserted by their Children." Committee on Wives and Children Desertion Bill.

Hon. Mr. Stabb in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed. House resumes.

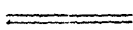
The Chairman reported that they had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again. Committee Report progress.

Ordered that the Report be received. Report received.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 27th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to improve and simplify the Practice on the Common Law side of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, and to Consolidate the Laws relating to the same,'" was read a second time, and, Bill to amend Act to simplify practice in the Supreme and Circuit Courts, read a 2nd time.

Ordered to be committed to-morrow.

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



MONDAY, 6th MARCH, 1865.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present. The Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*,
 Honorables Messrs. MORRIS,
 STABB,
 PINSENT,
 KENT,
 TESSIER,
 CORMACK,
 CLIFT,
 FRASER.

Minutes read. The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Petition of B. Sweetland and others, read (on roads.) On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Petition of A. W. Bremner, B. Sweetland, and other Inhabitants of Trinity, was read, setting forth the necessity of having a road from the South side of Trinity to Cuckold's Cove.

Lie on table. Ordered to lie on the table.

Documents laid on table (vide Appendix) Hon. Mr. Stabb, by command of his Excellency the Governor, laid upon the table of the House the following documents :—

Report of Protestant Schools. Report upon the Inspection of Protestant Schools, for the year 1864.

Do. Catholic. Ditto, Roman Catholic, for the same period.

Interpleader Bill read 3rd time. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill sent up, entitled " An Act to enable Courts of Law to give relief against adverse claims made upon persons having no interest in the subject of such claims," was read a third time and passed ; and—

President signs the same. The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

Ordered to be sent to the Assembly with message.

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

House adjourns.

WEDNESDAY, 8th MARCH, 1865.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House mee'g.

PRESENT :

The Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*,

Honourables Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
PINSENT,
KENT,
TESSIER,
CORMACK,
CLIFT,
FRASER.

Members present.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Minutes read.

Hon. Mr. Stabb, by command of his Excellency the Governor, laid upon the table of the House the following Document :—

Document laid on the table (vide Appendix.)

Copy of a Letter, under date 23rd September, 1864, from His Excellency Lord Monck, Governor General of Canada, to his Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman, late Governor of Newfoundland, on subject of Conference of Delegates for the Colonies of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, with copy of a Report of the Committee of the Executive Council, approved by his Excellency the Governor General, on the 23rd of September, 1864.

Letter from Governor General of Canada:

Documents laid
on table (vide
Appendix.)

Report of T.
Byrne, Esq.,
Northern Mail
Route.

Surveyor General's
Report.

Report of Su-
perintendent
Public Build-
ings.

Committee on
Deserted Wives
Bill.

House resumes.

Report received.

Amendments.

Hon. Mr. Stabb, at the same time, laid upon the table of the House certain other Documents, namely :

Report of Thomas Byrne, Esquire, of continuation of Survey of Northern Mail route, in the summer of 1864.

Report of Surveyor General, for the year 1864.

Report of Superintendent of Public Buildings, with Estimate of Expenditure required for the current year.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up entitled "An Act to make provision for Wives and Children deserted by their Husbands and Parents, and for aged Persons deserted by their Children."

Hon. Mr. Tessier in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill with some amendments.

Ordered,—That the Report be received ; and,

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

The amendments are as follows :

In the first section, in the 19th line, after the word "security" insert "by bond to the Stipendiary Commissioner of the Poor at St. John's, and his successors in office."

Second section, last line but one, strike out the word "for," and insert "at."

In the fifth section, 10th line, after the word "sustained," insert "and it shall not appear that the mother of the child was a common prostitute;" and on the 13th line, after the word "poor," strike out the word

“in,” and insert “at;” and after the word “St. John’s,” insert “and his successors in office;” and on the 16th line, after the word “be,” strike out the word “otherwise;” and at the end of the section add “Provided that where the Justice shall deem it reasonable, in the case of a child not already born, final order upon the charge may be postponed until after the birth of the child; the party charged giving sufficient security to abide any order to be made against him.”

Amendments.

In the 12th section, second line, after the word “father,” insert “having property is;” and after the word “drunkenness,” strike out the word “is;” and in the 10th line, after the word “poor,” insert “at St. John’s, and his successors in office.”

At the end of the 13th section, add “Provided always that any Stipendiary Justice of the District aforesaid shall have power to rescind any order made, as aforesaid, upon receiving such other security as to him may appear sufficient, and also in cases in which it may not be deemed necessary longer to continue the operation of such order.”

And at the end of the 14th section, add “except in the case of a bona fide purchaser or grantee for a valuable consideration, who shall not have been aware of, or a party to, such intent and purpose.”

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled “An Act to amend an Act passed in the 27th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled “An Act to improve and simplify the practice on the Common Law side of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, and to consolidate the laws relating to the same.”

Committee on Bill to improve and simplify practice of Courts of Law.

Hon. Mr. Cormack in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Bill with some amendments.

Chairman reports Bill with amendments.

- Report received.** Ordered,—That the Report be received ; and,
Ordered,—That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.
- Notice of Motion.** Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will on to-morrow ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government to lay upon the table of this House any correspondence on the subject of Education between the Government and Parties or Societies from whom information may have been sought.
- House adjourns.** On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Friday next, at 4 o'clock, P.M.

FRIDAY, 10th MARCH, 1865.

- House mee'g.** The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

- Members present.** The Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*,
The Honorables MESSRS. MORRIS,
STABB,
PINSENT,
KENT,
CLIFT,
TESSIER,
FRASER.

- Minutes read.** The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

- Documents laid on the table.** (vide Appendix) Honorable Mr. Stabb, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, laid upon the table of the House the following Document :—

- Report of Inspector of Light-Houses.** Report of the Inspector of Light Houses, and Estimate for the year 1865.

Hon. Mr. Stabb, at the same time, laid upon the table the following Document :—

- Return of Mining Licenses.** Return of all Licenses of Search and Mining Grants issued since the passing of the Act 23 Vic., cap. 3.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Pinsent asked the Organ of the Government to lay upon the table of the House any correspondence on the subject of Education, between the Government and Parties or Societies from whom information may have been sought.

Question for Education correspondence.

Hon. Mr. Stabb, in reply, said that the required information would be afforded at an early day.

Reply.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to make provision for Wives and Children deserted by their Husbands and Parents, and for aged Persons deserted by their Children," as amended, was read a third time and passed; and,

Deserted Wives and Childrens' Bill read a 3rd time and passed.

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 27th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to improve and simplify the Practice on the Common Law side of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, and to Consolidate the Laws relating to the same,'" was read a third time and passed; and,

Practice Amendment Act read a 3rd time and passed.

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

Hon. Mr. Pinsent presented a petition from the Officers and Members of the Newfoundland Agricultural Society.

Petition from Newfoundland Agricultural Society.

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, for concurrence, a Bill entitled "An Act to continue an Act passed in the 24th and 25th years of the

Volunteer Force
Bill brought up
and read a 1st
time.

Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to provide for the Organization of a Volunteer Force for the protection of Newfoundland," which, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, was read a first time, and

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The same deputation, at the same time, brought up the following Message :

Message from
Assembly.

Mr. President,—The House of Assembly have passed, without amendment, the amendments of the Legislative Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled "An Act to enable Courts of Law to give relief against adverse claims made upon persons having no interest in the subject of such claims."

(Signed) F. B. T. CARTER,
Speaker.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, }
March 10th, 1865. }

House adjourns.

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

=====
MONDAY, 13th MARCH, 1865.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members pre-
sent.

The Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*,
Honorables MESSRS. MORRIS,
STABB,
PINSENT,
KENT,
TESSIER,
CORMACK,
CLIFT,
FRASER,
O'DWYER.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act

to continue an Act passed in the 24th and 25th years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled ' An Act to provide for the Organization of a Volunteer Force for the protection of Newfoundland,' " was read a second time, and

Volunteer Force Bill read 2nd time.

Ordered to be committed to morrow.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the petition of James J. Rogerson, President, and W. F. Rennie, Secretary, of the Newfoundland Agricultural Society, on behalf of the Officers and Members of the said Society, was read, praying the House to adopt such measures as it might deem proper for the protection and encouragement of Sheep-raising, in this Colony.

Petition from Agricultural Society read.

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

Lie on table.

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

House adjourns.

WEDNESDAY, 15th MARCH, 1865.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT

The Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*,
 Honorables Messrs. MORRIS,
 STABB,
 PINSENT,
 KENT,
 TESSIER,
 CORMACK,
 CLIFT,
 FRASER.

Members present.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Minutes read;

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up entitled " An Act to continue an

Committee on
Volunteer Force
Bill,

Act passed in the 24th and 25th years of the Reign of her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to provide for the Organization of a Volunteer Force for the protection of Newfoundland."

Hon. Mr. Frazer in the Chair.

Message from
Assembly,

A Message from the House of Assembly being announced,

House resumes.

The House resumed.

Postal Bill
brought up.

A Deputation from the Assembly brought up, for concurrence, a Bill entitled "An Act to regulate the Inland Posts of this Colony."

The Deputation having retired,

The Chairman resumed the Chair of the Committee.

After some time the House resumed.

Bill reported
with amend-
ments.

The Chairman reported the Bill with some amendments.

Report received.

Ordered, that the Report be received, and

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

The Amendments are as follows :—

Amendments.

In the 2nd section, third line, after the words "attendance of," insert the words "all effective Volunteers at drill, and on other occasions of meeting ;" and strike out the words "of the members of the said Volunteer Corps."

On the fifth line, after the word "fines," insert "of not less than twenty-five cents, and not exceeding one dollar for every breach of such order or non-attendance ;" and on the fifth line, strike out the words "not exceeding two dollars for breach of such order."

On the eighth line, after the words "Adjutant-General," insert "for the time being;" and strike out the words "of the battallion of the corps;" and at the

end of the section add the following : " unless any volunteer so absenting himself shall have been absent with leave, or shall have been prevented from attendance at drill by actual sickness, to be certified by some medical practitioner, or otherwise proved to the commanding officer of the corps, to his satisfaction : Provided always, and it is further enacted that every enrolled effective member of any corps or company of volunteers shall attend at muster and exercise of his corps or company not less than twelve times within each year, namely, six times during the winter period of drill, and the remaining six times during the summer period of drill ; such periods for winter and summer drills to be fixed, respectively, by orders from the Commander in-Chief."

Amendments.

And that the following shall stand as the third section :—

Third Section.—Every member of the corps shall keep in good order and repair, the arms, clothing and accoutrements furnished him by the Government, and if he shall lose, destroy or render unserviceable (unless in actual service, or by unavoidable accident) any such arms, clothing or accoutrements, he shall thereon, in addition to the full value thereof, forfeit, on conviction, in a summary manner, before any Stipendiary Justice of the Peace, the sum of five dollars and costs ; and on leaving the Colony, or being ordered to restore his arms, clothing or accoutrements, aforesaid, every such member shall deliver up the same in good order and repair, under the penalties aforesaid, to the captain of his company.

And that the following shall stand as the fourth section :—

Fourth Section.—Every person enrolling himself as a member of the said corps, and taking the oath by law in that behalf provided, shall be obliged, if able, and continuing a resident of the place where he was enrolled, to serve for a period of not less than two years.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to regulate the Inland Posts of this Colony," was read a first time, and

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

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

=====
THURSDAY, 16th MARCH, 1865.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President,*

Members present.

Honorables Messrs. MORRIS,
 STABB,
 PINSENT,
 KENT,
 TESSIER,
 CORMACK.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Minutes read.

Volunteer Force Bill re committed.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, ordered, that the order for the third reading of the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to continue an Act passed in the 24th and 25th years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to provide for the Organization of a Volunteer Force for the Protection of Newfoundland," be discharged, and the said Bill be re-committed, whereupon the House went into Committee on the same presently.

Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Chairman reports.

The Chairman reported a further amendment in and upon the said Bill.

Report received.

Ordered, that the Report be received, and

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

The Amendment is as follows :—

At the end of the amendment constituting the third section, add the following : “ and no member of the corps shall use or wear such arms, clothing or accoutrements, or any part thereof, except when required or allowed by the commander of his company so to do for drill, or otherwise, under a penalty of two dollars, to be recovered with costs, in summary manner, as aforesaid.”

Amendment made.

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

House adjourns

MONDAY, 20th MARCH, 1865.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Hon'ble LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.

Members present.

Honourables Messrs. STABB,
PINSENT,
TESSIER,
CLIFT,
CORMACK,
FRASER.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Minutes read.

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

House adjourns

WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1865.

House meets

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT

Members present.

The Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*,
 Honorables Messrs. MORRIS,
 STABB,
 PINSENT,
 CLIFT,
 KENT,
 TESSIER,
 CORMACK,
 FRASER,
 O'DWYER.

Minutes read:

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Documents laid on the table. *vide* Appendix.

Honorable Mr. Stabb, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid upon the table of the House the following Documents :—

Copy of Report of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, in reply to a Circular addressed to the Boards of Education, &c., from the Colonial Secretary's Office, dated 30th April, 1864.

Copies of Reports of Protestant Boards of Education in reply to a Circular from the Colonial Secretary's Office, of the 30th April, 1864.

Copies of Reports of Roman Catholic Boards of Education, in reply to a Circular of the 30th April, 1864, from the Colonial Secretary's Office.

Volunteer Organization Bill read third time and passed.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled " An Act to continue an Act passed in the 24th and 25th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled ' An Act to provide for the Organization of a Volunteer Force for the protection of Newfoundland, ' " was read a third time and passed; and,

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

Sent to Assembly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to regulate the Inland Posts of this Colony," was read a second time, and

Inland Posts Bill read a 2nd time.

Ordered to be committed to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent presented a petition from the Members of the St. John's Athenæum, and others, inhabitants of St. John's.

Petition from Members of St. John's Athenæum.

Hon. Mr. Fraser presented a petition from the Sons of Temperance, and others, inhabitants of Portugal Cove, on subject of Temperance, and also the following petitions on the same subject :

Petitions from the Sons of Temperance and others.

From the Sons of Temperance, and others, inhabitants of Topsail, on the same subject.

From the Sons of Temperance, and others, inhabitants of Carbonear, on same subject.

And twenty-two petitions from the Sons of Temperance and others, inhabitants of St. John's, on the same subject.

Hon. Mr. Cormack presented petitions from the Sons of Temperance, and others, inhabitants of Carbonear, Smith's Sound, English Harbour, Grand Bank, Old Perlican, Trinity, Scilly Cove, Hant's Harbour, and Great Burin, on the same subject.

The foregoing petitions being printed, and therefore deemed informal, and not in conformity with Parliamentary rules and usage in such cases—

Ordered, that the reception of the same should not be considered a precedent for the future guidance of the House.

Notice of ques-
tion. Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice, that he will on to-morrow ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government what steps the Government purposes to take for the encouragement of the Mackarel and Bank Fisheries ; for the improvement of the system of Education ; for the advancement of Agricultural pursuits, and the extension of Local Steam Communication, all which subjects are commended to the favorable attention of the Legislature by His Excellency the Governor, in his speech at the opening of the present Session ; and also to lay upon the table of the House any communications, contracts, and other documents relating to these several matters, and not already furnished.

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

=====
THURSDAY, 23rd MARCH, 1865.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*,

Members present.

Honorables MESSRS. MORRIS,
STABB,
PINSENT,
KENT,
TESSIER,
CLIFT,
CORMACK.
FRASER.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

Committee on
Inland Post Bill.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the House went into committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to regulate the Inland Posts of this Colony."

Hon. Mr. Pinsent in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill with some amendments. Bill reported.

Ordered, that the Report be received, and Report received.

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

The Amendments are as follows :—

In the second section, in the second line, after the word “thousand,” insert the words “dollars, with two sureties, in the sum of.”

In the 36th section in the 40th and 41st lines, strike out the words “from Spain, Portugal, Italy, Brazils, or the West Indies.”

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

FRIDAY, 24th MARCH, 1865.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*,

The Honorables MESSRS. MORRIS,

STABB,

PINSENT,

TESSIER,

CLIFT,

CORMACK,

FRASER,

House meets,

Members present.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Minutes read.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up for concurrence a Bill entitled “An Act for the Erection of Bridges across Colinet River and Rocky River, on the main line of road from St. John's to Placentia.”

Deputation from Assembly.

The same deputation, at the same time brought up the following Message :—

Message from
Assembly,

Mr. President,—The House of Assembly have passed, without amendment, the amendments of the Legislative Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled “An Act to make provision for Wives and Children deserted by their Husbands and Parents, and for Aged Persons deserted by their Children.”

(Signed) F. B. T. CARTER,
Speaker.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, }
March 16th, 1865. }

Petitions from
Sons of Temperance
and others, read.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Fraser, the several petitions from the Sons of Temperance, and others, of St. John's, Topsail, Portugal Cove, and Carbonear, were read, setting forth the evils following from licensed and unlicensed liquor shops, and praying for the enactment of some law to regulate the evils set forth in the several petitions.

Lie on the table.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Petition from
Sons of Temperance
& others, read.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Cormack, the several petitions from the Sons of Temperance, and others, of Carbonear, Smith's Sound, English Harbour, Grand Bank, Old Perlican, Trinity, Scilly Cove, Hant's Harbour, and Great Burin, on the same subject, and with a similar prayer, were read.

Lie on the table.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Petition from
members of
Athenæum and
others, read.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the petition of the members of the St. John's Athenæum, and the other inhabitants of this city, was read, praying for a grant of money in aid of the funds of that institution.

Lie on table.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up entitled “An Act

to regulate the Inland Posts of this Colony," was read a third time and passed, and

Inland Postal Bill read a 3rd time.

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

Ordered to be sent to Assembly.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Fraser, the Bill sent up entitled "An Act to provide for the Erection of Bridges across Colinet River and Rocky River, on the main line of road from St. John's to Placentia," was read a first time, and

Colinet & Rocky River Bridges Bill read first time.

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Pinsent asked the Organ of the Government what steps the Government purposed to take for the encouragement of the Mackarel and Bank Fisheries; for the improvement of the system of Education; for the advancement of Agricultural pursuits, and the extension of Local Steam Communication, all which subjects are commended to the favorable attention of the Legislature by His Excellency the Governor, in his Speech at the opening of the present Session; and also to lay upon the table of the House any communications, contracts, and other documents, relating to these several matters, and not already furnished.

Question by Hon. Mr. Pinsent.

Hon. Mr. Stabb, in reply, afforded the required information, and laid upon the table of the House the following document:—

Document laid on table.

Copy of the Contract between the Government and Mr. Mackinson, for the hire of a new Steamer to ply in Conception Bay.

Copy of Contract between Government & Mr. Mackinson.

Hon. Mr. Tessier moved that the Hon. Mr. Cormack, a member of this House, have leave to absent himself for some time.

Leave granted accordingly.

Leave of absence to Hon. Mr. Cormack.

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

House adjourns.

MONDAY, 27th MARCH, 1865.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*

Honourables Messrs. STABB,
PINSENT,
KENT,
TESSIER,
CLIFT,
FRASER.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Colinet and
Rocky Rivers
Bridges Bill
read 2nd time.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Fraser, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to provide for the Erection of Bridges across Colinet River and Rocky River, on the main line of road from St. John's to Placentia," was read a second time, and

Ordered to be committed to-morrow.

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

=====

TUESDAY, 28th MARCH, 1865.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*,

Members present.

The Honorables Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
PINSENT,
KENT,
TESSIER,
CLIFT,
FRASER.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Minutes read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Fraser, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to provide for the Erection of Bridges across Colinet River and Rocky River, on the main line of road from St. John's to Placentia."

Committee on Bill to provide for the erection of Bridges across Colinet & Rocky Rivers.

Hon. Mr. Stabb in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Bill reported.

Ordered, that the Report be received, and

Report received.

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

Hon. Mr. Clift gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Organ of the Government to lay on the table of this House, Report of the Physician of St. John's Hospital, for 1864; Report of the Physician of the Lunatic Asylum, for 1864; Return of number of inmates of the Poor Asylum, for 1864; Report on the Sewerage of the town of St. John's, for 1864; and Statement of Expenditure under the Road Act, 1864.

Notice of Motion for documents.

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

House adjourns.

THURSDAY, 30th MARCH, 1865.

House meets

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*,
 Honorables Messrs. MORRIS,
 STABB,
 PINSENT,
 KENT,
 TESSIER,
 CLIFT,
 FRASER.

Minutes read

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Colinet River
 Bridges Bill
 read a third
 time & passed

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Fraser, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to provide for the erection of Bridges across Colinet River and Rocky liver, on the main line of road from St. John's to Placentia," was read a third time and passed ; and

The Hon. the President signed the same.

Message to the
 Assembly.

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

Notice of Motion for documents.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Clift asked the Organ of the Government to lay on the table of this House. Report of the Physician of St. John's Hospital for 1864 ; Report of the Physician of the Lunatic Asylum, for 1864 ; Return of the number of inmates of the Poor Asylum, for 1864 ; Report on the Sewerage of the town of St. John's, for 1864 ; and Statement of Expenditure under the Road Act, for 1864.

Documents laid on the table.
vide Appendix.

Hon. Mr. Stabb, in reply, laid upon the table of the House the required Documents, and afforded the information called for.

House adjourns.

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

MONDAY, 3rd APRIL, 1865.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Hon'ble LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.

Members present.

Honourables Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
PINSENT,
KENT,
TESSIER,
CLIFT,
FRASER.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Minutes read.

Hon. Mr. Stabb gives notice that he will on to-morrow, move the suspension of the 35th Rule during the remainder of the Session.

Notice of Motion.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, for concurrence, the following Bills, which were severally read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly.

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

Bills brought up for concurrence.

A Bill entitled "An Act to provide for the retirement of the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland," and

A Bill entitled "An Act for the Erection of a Light House in the District of Burgeo and La Poile, on the Coast of this Island."

The same deputation, at the same time, brought up the following Message :—

Message brought up from House of Assembly.

Mr. President,—The House of Assembly have passed the Bill sent down by the Council, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 27th year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act

Message.

to improve and simplify the practice on the Common Law side of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, and to consolidate the Laws relating to the same," with some amendments, to which they request the concurrence of the Council. Also, the Assembly have passed the amendments made by the Council in and upon the Bill entitled "An Act to continue an Act passed in the 24th and 25th years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to provide for the organization of a Volunteer Force for the protection of Newfoundland," without amendment.

(Signed) F. B. T. CARTER,
Speaker.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, }
3rd April, 1865. }

Assembly's
amendments to
the Practice Bill
read first time.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the amendments made by the Assembly in and upon the Bill sent down, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 27th year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to improve and simplify the practice on the Common Law side of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, and to consolidate the Laws relating to the same,'" were read a first time, and

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

House adjourns.

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

TUESDAY, 4th APRIL, 1865.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT

The Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*,

Members present.

Honorables MESSRS. MORRIS,
STABB,
PINSENT,
TESSIER,
CLIFT,
FRASER.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Minutes read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into this Colony and its Dependencies," was read a second time, and on motion, pursuant to notice, the 35th rule of this House was suspended for the remainder of the Session ; whereupon the House went into Committee on the said Bill presently.

R.venue Bill read a 2nd time

35th Ru'e suspended.

House in Committee.

Hon. Mr. Morris in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Bill reported.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

Report received.

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

Bill read 3rd time.

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

Ordered to be sent to Assembly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of

Bill for the retirement of the Chief Justice, read 2nd time & committed.

the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up entitled "An Act to provide for the retirement of the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland," was read a second time, and the House went into Committee on the same presently.

Hon. Mr. Tessier in the Chair.

House resumes, & Bill reported.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Report received.

Ordered, that the Report be received.

Bill read a 3rd time & passed.

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

The Hon. the President signed the same.

Ordered to be sent to the Assembly with Message.

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

Amendments to Practice Bill read 2nd time.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the amendments made by the House of Assembly, in and upon the Bill sent down entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 27th year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to improve and simplify the practice on the Common Law side of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, and to consolidate the Laws relating to the same,'" were read a second time, and the House went into Committee on the same presently.

House goes into Committee.

Hon. Mr. Fraser in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Amendments reported.

The Chairman reported the amendments without amendment.

Report received.

Ordered, that the Report be received.

The said amendments were then read a third time and passed, and

The Hon. the President signed the same.

Ordered, that a Message be sent to the Assembly, acquainting them that this House had passed the said amendments without amendment. Sent to Assembly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for the erection of a Light House in the District of Burgeo and LaPoile, on the coast of this Island," was read a second time, and the House went into Committee on the same presently. Light House Bill read a 2d time.
House goes into Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Clift in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed. House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment. Bill reported.

Ordered, that the Report be received. Report received.

The said Bill was then read a third time and passed, and Bill passed.

The Hon. the President signed the same. President signs the same.

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

Hon. Mr. Pinsent, from the Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the Contingent Expenses of this House for the past and present Sessions of the Legislature, presented a report of the same, which was read and received; whereupon, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee of Privilege on the same presently. Report from the Committee on Contingencies.

Hon. Mr. Stabb in the Chair. Committee of Privilege.

After some time the House resumed. House resumes.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had gone through the Report of the Select Committee on the Contingencies of this House, without amendment. Committee gone through Report of Select Committee.

Whereupon, it was moved in amendment, by the Hon. Mr. Fraser, that so much of the said Report as gave to the President and Members of this House, Ses- Moved by Mr. Fraser that pay to members be expunged.

Resolved in the negative. sional Pay, be stricken out, which, on question being put, was resolved in the negative.

Report received. Ordered, that the Report be received.

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

Message to the Assembly. Ordered, that the same be sent to the Assembly, with Message, requesting their concurrence thereto.

The Report is as follows:—

Contingencies Report. The Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the Contingent expenses of the House for the present and past Sessions, beg leave to Report that they have examined the Accounts of the Clerk for those Sessions, amounting to \$897.78; and those of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, amounting to \$292.32, which they recommend to be paid. And the Committee further recommend that the Members, Officers, and other Contingent Expenses of this House, be paid as follows:—

	1st Ses- sion.	2nd Ses- sion.	Total.
The President of the Council	\$240.00	\$240.00	\$480.00
The Clerk and Master - in - Chancery, £350	1615.40	1615.40	3230.80
The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, £120	553.83	553.83	1107.66
The Reporter, £125, stg.	576.91	576.91	1153.82
The Doorkeeper, £50	230.76	230.76	461.52
The Assistant Doorkeeper and Messenger, £30	138.45	138.45	276.90
The Messenger, £25	115.38	115.38	230.76
The Proprietor of <i>Times</i> , pub- lishing Debates, £40 stg.	184.60	184.60	369.20
The Proprietor of <i>Newfound- lander</i> , copying ditto, £30, stg.	138.45	138.45	276.90
Carried forward	\$3,793.78	\$3,793.78	\$7,587.56

	1st Ses- sion.	2nd Ses- sion.	Total.	Contingencies Report.
Brought forward . . .	\$3,793.78	\$3,793.78	\$7,587.56	
The Proprietor of <i>Ledger</i> , copying ditto, £30, stg. . .	138.45	138.45	276.90	
The Proprietor of <i>Courier</i> , copying ditto, £30 stg. . .	138.45	138.45	276.90	
J. W. McCoubrey, Miscella- neous Printing £135 5s. 5d.	642.36	813.90	1,438.26	
Probable cost of Printing and Binding Journal	783.10	800.00	1,583.10	
Clerk's Account Contingencies	520.00	377.78	897.78	
Usher of Black Rod's Con- tingencies	115.73	156.59	272.32	
Eleven Members of Council for two Sessions (less cer- tain non-attendances) at \$120 per Session	1,160.00	1,144.00	2,304.00	
Interest Account on Officers' and Servants' Salaries . . . . .	.....	278.42	278.42	
	\$7,273.87	\$7,641.37	\$14,915.24	

Passed the Legislative Council
4th April, 1865.

L. O'BRIEN,
President.

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

WEDNESDAY, 5th APRIL, 1865.

House meets, The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT

Members present, The Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*,
 Honorable Messrs. MORRIS,
 STABB,
 PINSENT,
 TESSIER,
 CLIFT,
 FRASER.

Minutes read. The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Message from Assembly. A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up for concurrence of this House, the following Bills, entitled, respectively :

Indemnity Bill. " An Act to Indemnify His Excellency the Governor of Newfoundland for certain sums of Money advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury for the Service of the Colony."

Weights and Measures Bill. " An Act to continue an Act passed in the 27th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled ' An Act for Establishing the Standard Weight of Grain and Pulse, and to regulate the sale of Bread, Coals and other articles ;' "

Which were severally read a first time.

The same deputation, at the same time, brought up the following Messages :—

Message from Assembly. *Mr. President*,—The House of Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that they have passed the amendments made by the Council in and upon the Bill entitled " An Act to regulate the Inland Posts of this Colony," without amendment.

(Signed,)

F. B. T. CARTER,
Speaker.

House of Assembly, }
 4th April, 1865. }

Mr. President,—The House of Assembly respectfully request that the Legislative Council will be pleased to furnish the House with the amount of their Contingencies for the present Session.

Message from Assembly.

(Signed) F. B. T. CARTER,
Speaker.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, }
3rd April, 1865. }

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up entitled "An Act to Indemnify His Excellency the Governor of Newfoundland for certain sums of money advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury for the Service of this Colony," was read a second time, and the House went into Committee on the same presently.

Indemnity Bill read a 2nd time.

The Hon. Mr. Pinsent in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Bill reported.

Ordered, that the Report be received.

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

Bill passed.

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Morris, the Bill sent up entitled "An Act to continue an Act passed in the 27th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act for establishing the Standard Weight of Grain and Pulse, and to regulate the sale of Bread, Coal, and other articles,'" was read a second time, and

Weights and Measures Bill read a 2nd time.

The House went into Committee on the same presently.

House goes into Committee.

Hon. Mr. Stabb in the Chair.

- House resumes. After some time the House resumed.
- Bill reported. The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.
- Report received. Ordered, that the Report be received.
- Bill read 3rd time. The said Bill was then read a third time, and passed, and
The Hon. the President signed the same.
- Ordered, that the said Bill be sent to the Assembly with Message that this House had passed the same without amendment.
- Bill brought up for concurrence. A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, for concurrence, a Bill entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty a certain sum of money for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of this Colony for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1865, and for other purposes," which, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, was read a first and second time, and
- Supply Bill The House went into Committee on the same presently.
- Hon. Mr. Morris in the Chair.
- House resumes. After some time the House resumed.
- The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.
- Report received. Ordered,—That the Report be received.
- Bill read 3rd time. The said Bill was then read a third time and passed, and
The Hon. the President signed the same.
- Ordered,—That the said Bill be sent to the Assembly, with Message that this House had passed the same without amendment.
- Bill sent to Assembly.
- House adjourns. On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow (Thursday,) at 4 o'clock, P.M.

THURSDAY, 6th APRIL, 1865.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Hon'ble LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

Honorables Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
PINSENT,
KENT,
TESSIER,
CLIFT,
FRASER.

Members present.

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

Minutes read.

The Hon. the President announced to the House that he had received a communication informing him that it was the intention of His Excellency the Governor to prorogue the Assembly on to morrow (Friday) at 2 o'clock, P.M.

Intention of His Excellency to prorogue the House announced.

A Deputation from the Assembly brought up for concurrence a Bill entitled "An Act to make further provision against the Destruction of Sheep and Cattle, and Injuries to the Person, by Dogs," which, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, was read a first and second time, and

Dog Bill brought up for concurrence.

The House went into Committee on the same presently.

Hon. Mr. Fraser in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Bill with some amendments.

Bill reported with amendments.

The said Bill as amended was then read a third time and passed, and

The Hon. the President signed the same.

Bill sent to Assembly requesting concurrence to amendments.

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

The Amendments are as follows :—

Amendments.

Strike out the Proviso in the second section, and insert in lieu thereof the following :—“ Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to Pointers, Spaniels, Setters and Terriers, permitted to be at large by the written license of a Stipendiary Magistrate, to be given only after inspection of such Dogs, and report thereon, by a Constable or Policeman : Provided that all Dogs so licensed shall wear a Collar with the owner's name in full thereon, and that such owners shall pay for every such license given for Pointers or Setters the sum of Four Dollars for each Dog, to be applied by the Magistrate, if necessary, to the purposes of this Act ; and provided always that nothing in this Act contained shall exempt any Dogs so licensed, or the owners thereof, from the provisions of the second, third, fourth, and sixth Sections of an Act passed in the 23rd year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled “ An Act to provide against the destruction of Sheep and Cattle, and injuries to the Person, by Dogs,” which Provisions are hereby declared to apply to any Dogs so licensed as aforesaid, and the owners thereof.

And that the following shall stand as the 10th section :—

“ Every Magistrate shall, once in each year, furnish to the Receiver General an account of all license fees and rates received by him, and of the disposal thereof, and shall pay over to the Receiver General any license fees not applied by him to the purposes of this Act.”

In the third section, 9th line, strike out the words “ Court of Quarter Sessions,” and insert instead thereof, “ said Magistrates.”

On the 18th line, strike out “ Court of Quarter Sessions,” and insert “ Magistrates.”

Fourth section, strike out from the word "be" on the fourth line, and insert "if necessary be recovered by warrant of distress, to be issued by the Magistrate making such orders."

Amendments,
(continued.)

Ninth section, first line, strike out the word "any," and insert "a Police Constable or any other."

Seventh line, after the word "Government" insert "and such license money as aforesaid."

And that Section "ten" shall stand as Section "eleven."

(Signed,)

L. O'BRIEN,

President.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, }
April 6th, 1865. }

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for concurrence, entitled "An Act to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature," which, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, was read a first and second time, and

Contingency Bill
brought up for
concurrence.

The House went into Committee on the same presently.

Hon. Mr. Fraser in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes,

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

Progress reported.

Ordered, that the Report be received.

Report received.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, ordered, that the following Message be sent to the Assembly: --

Mr. Speaker,—The Legislative Council, observing that certain arrears have been allowed to the Officers and Servants of the House of Assembly, request the as-

Message to Assembly.

sent of that House to the insertion of similar allowances for the Officers and Servants of Council, as given below.

(Signed,)

L. O'BRIEN,

President.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, }
6th April, 1865. }

Schedule.	Usher of the Black Rod	\$276 90
	Clerk and Master-in-Chancery	86 52
	Reporter	288 41
	Doorkeeper	115 57
	Assistant Doorkeeper	69 23
	Messenger	57 65
	Proprietor of the <i>Newfoundlander</i>	69 23
	“ “ <i>Courier</i>	69 23
	“ “ <i>Times</i>	46 15
	“ “ <i>Ledger</i>	69 23
		\$1,147 92

A Deputation from the Assembly presently brought up the following Message, in reply to the foregoing.

Message from
Assembly.

Mr. President,— The House of Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that they agree to the insertion, in the Contingency Bill, the allowances for the Officers and Servants of the Council, amounting to \$1147 92 as stated in their Message of this Day.

(Signed)

F. B. T. CARTER,

Speaker.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, }
6th April, 1865. }

House goes into
Committee on
Contingency Bill

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled “ An Act to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature.”

Hon. Mr. Fraser in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.	House resumes.
The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.	Bill reported.
Ordered, that the Report be received.	Report received.
The said Bill was then read a third time and passed, and	Bill read 3rd time.
The Hon. the President signed the same.	
Ordered, that the said Bill be sent to the Assembly, with Message that this House had passed the same without amendment.	Sent to Assembly.
A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, for concurrence, a Bill entitled "An Act to provide for the Road Service of this Colony, for 1865," which,	Road Bill brought up for concurrence.
On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, was read a first and second time, and	Read a 1st and 2nd time.
The House went into Committee on the same presently.	Committed.
Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.	
A Message from the House of Assembly being announced, the House resumed.	
A Deputation from the Assembly brought up for concurrence a Bill entitled "An Act to authorise the Consolidation of part of the Public Debt of this Colony," which was read a first time.	Consolidation Bill brought up for concurrence.
The Deputation having retired, the Chairman resumed the Chair of the Committee.	
After some time the House resumed.	House resumes,
The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.	Bill reported.
Ordered,—That the Report be received.	
The said Bill was then read a third time and passed, and	Bill read 3rd time.
The Hon. the President signed the same.	

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

Consolidation
Bill read a 2nd
time.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled “ An Act to authorise the Consolidation of part of the Public Debt of the Colony,” was read a second time, and

The House went into Committee on the same presently.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Bill reported.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered, that the Report be received.

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

The Hon. the President signed the same.

Sent to Assem-
bly.

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

A Deputation from the Assembly brought up the following Message :

Message from
Assembly.

Mr. President,—The House of Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that they agree to the amendments made by the Council in and upon the Bill sent up, entitled “ An Act to make further provision against the destruction of Sheep and Cattle, and Injuries to the Person, by Dogs,” without amendment.

(Signed,)

F. B. T. CARTER,

Speaker.

House of Assembly, }
6th April, 1865. }

The same deputation brought up, for concurrence, a Bill entitled "An Act to regulate the making and repairing of Roads, Streets, and Bridges, within this Colony," which

Road Bill brought up for concurrence.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, was read a first and second time, and

The House went into Committee on the same presently.

Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Bill reported.

Ordered, that the Report be received.

Report received.

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

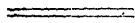
The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

Ordered to be sent to the Assembly.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow Friday, at 1 o'clock, P.M.

House adjourns.



FRIDAY, 7th APRIL, 1865.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Hon'ble. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*,

Members present.

Honourables MESSRS. MORRIS,

STABB,

PINSENT,

KENT,

TESSIER,

CLIFT,

FRASER,

O'DWYER.

Minutes read. The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

His Excellency arrives at the Council Chamber.

At 2 of the Clock, P. M., His Excellency the Governor, having arrived at the Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Hon. the President of the Council directed the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to proceed to the Commons House of Assembly, and acquaint the Speaker and Members thereof that it is His Excellency's will and pleasure that they do forthwith attend at the Bar of this House; and they being come thereto, His Excellency was pleased to give his assent to the following Bills:—

Bills assented to,

An Act to indemnify His Excellency the Governor of Newfoundland, for certain sums of Money advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury for the Service of the Colony.

An Act to make provision for Wives and Children deserted by their Husbands and Parents, and for Aged Persons deserted by their Children.

An Act to provide for the retirement of the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland.

An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of Money for defraying the expense of the Civil Government of this Colony, for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1865, and for other purposes.

An Act to regulate the Inland Posts of this Colony.

Bills assented
to, (continued.)

An Act to regulate the Office and Duties of Coroners.

An Act to make provision for the recovery of Penalties becoming due upon the forfeiture of certain Recognizances.

An Act to continue an Act passed in the 27th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act for establishing the Standard weight of Grain and Pulse, and to regulate the sale of Bread, Coals, other articles."

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

An Act to enable Courts of Law to give relief against adverse Claims made upon persons having no interest in the subject of such Claims.

An Act to continue an Act passed in the 24th and 25th years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to provide for the Organization of a Volunteer Force for the protection of Newfoundland."

An Act to provide for the erection of Bridges across Colinet and Rocky Rivers, on the main line of Road from St. John's to Placentia.

An Act to provide for the Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, in this Colony and its Dependencies.

An Act for the erection of a Light-house in the District of Burgeo and LaPoile, on the coast of this Island.

An Act to continue the Punishment of Banishment in certain cases.

An Act to regulate the making and repairing of Roads, Streets and Bridges, within this Colony.

Bills assented
to, (continued)

An Act to make further provision against the destruction of Sheep and Cattle, and injuries to the Person, by Dogs.

An Act to amend an Act passed in the 27th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to improve and simplify the Practice on the Common Law Side of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, and to consolidate the Laws respecting the same."

An Act to Consolidate part of the Floating Debt of the Colony.

An Act for Granting to Her Majesty a sum of Money for the making and repairing of Roads, Streets and Bridges in this Colony."

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

After which His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following gracious

SPEECH.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Council :

Speech.

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

The period has arrived at which I may with propriety relieve you from further Legislative occupation, and enable you to return to your personal duties and business, which, in their diligent fulfilment, are not less important than your Sessional labor to the general welfare of the community of which you are members.

I have been acquainted with the Resolution passed by the Honorable House of Assembly on the subject of the proposed Confederation of the British North American Colonies, to the effect that for the reasons set forth, the House deems it desirable to submit the question to the consideration of the people before the decision of

the Legislature is taken upon it; and that for this purpose final determination upon this important subject should be deferred until the next meeting of the Legislative bodies.

Speech (continued.)

Under other circumstances I might perhaps have viewed with regret any delay in dealing with a subject on which Her Majesty's Imperial Government have exhibited so warm and generous an interest. But as it is almost certain that some of the other Colonies concerned in the proposed arrangement will not, during the Session of the present year, declare any definite judgment on that arrangement, and its immediate success when put into operation will much depend upon the true spirit and intention of the suggested Confederation being comprehended and appreciated by the people whom it is designed to serve, I am not now disposed to dissent from the view which you have taken of the matter, or the course you have adopted.

Her Majesty's Government would not desire to force any important modification of the local constitution upon the acceptance of the people of the Colony, against temperate and deliberate declaration of unwillingness to receive it; and it is desirable that the community should fully understand the advantages of that to which their assent is sought. But the Nation has a right to expect the Colonies to accept, and does look to them to assume, their legitimate portion of those charges and responsibilities which are the inevitable concomitants of self-government and free political institutions; and Her Majesty's Ministers justly regard with favour a project of Union which will mutually and materially strengthen each for sustaining the burden which must be borne by all.

I observe with much satisfaction the several important and valuable measures which you have adopted during the present Session. In some of them you have built solid foundations for future improvement in different departments of public affairs; and in others you have provided for immediate local re-

Speech (continued)

quirements, such as the proposed Light-House at Burgeo and the Bridges over the Rocky River in Placentia Bay, which are in themselves elements of progress. By the Act for the Registration of Births and Deaths you will have, I hope, established the means of procuring statistical data of which the Colony has hitherto been utterly destitute, respecting the population and their sanitary and social condition, and of which the value will not perhaps be appreciated fully until the knowledge is acquired which can only be obtained from them.

I trust at no distant period the wisdom will be obvious of the amendments which you have made in the previous system with regard to the repair and maintenance of highways, by transferring to the Board of Works the superintendence and control of expenditure on the main postal routes. And by making permanent the legal provisions which are necessary for this branch of the public service, you have left only to be furnished annually the grant of money necessary to carry them out, which may simply form an item in the Bill of Supply.

The amendments and continuance of the Volunteer Organization Act, and the encouragement which you have bestowed upon the establishment of local Protective Forces by the grant on account of Clothing to the existing Corps, will, I have no doubt, effect much towards the development of that patriotic spirit and self-reliant tone of feeling which commands respect for communities. You may depend upon my cordial solicitude, in my office as Commander-in-Chief, to use the powers and the means which you have placed at my disposal for the credit of the Colony, and in the manner best calculated to effect the improvement of the Corps.

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

I readily acknowledge the enlightened liberality

with which you have granted not only the usual amounts for the ordinary public service, but, in accordance with the suggestions contained in my Speech when opening the present Session, have placed grants at the disposal of the Executive authority for the encouragement of the Bank Fisheries, the introduction of the culture of Flax, and for the compilation of the Local Laws. Guided by the counsel of my Constitutional advisers, you may rely upon my sedulous care being bestowed to ensure the judicious application of the funds so entrusted to the local Government.

Speech, (continued)

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Council :

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

In compliance with an Address which I have received on the subject of the Salmon Fisheries, attention shall be given to enquiry respecting the best mode of proceeding for their protection, with the view of submitting a measure at the next Session of the Legislature, embodying the provisions which may appear necessary.

Although the result of the Seal Fishery is not yet fully known, the success enjoyed by some vessels which have already returned justifies the belief that the community may be congratulated upon at least a fairly profitable season in this branch of our local industry.

The mildness of the Winter and the apparent promise of a fine and early Spring, would seem to encourage hope for an equally successful Cod Fishery ; and on separating now, I trust that I may be permitted to cherish the cheerful anticipation that when I again have the pleasure of meeting the Council and Assembly in Session, it will be under circumstances more propitious than those which ushered in the present year.

House proro-
gued.

The Hon. the President of the Council then said : It is His Excellency the Governor's will and pleasure that this General Assembly be prorogued until Monday, the first day of May next, then and here to be holden ; and this General Assembly stands prorogued accordingly.

APPENDIX

TO THE

JOURNAL

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

Circular Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative to the operation of Colonial Acts for the Incorporation of Banking Companies not requiring to be confined to the Colonies in which they are passed.

[COPY.]

Circular.

Newfoundland.

DOWNING STREET,
9th March, 1864. }

SIR,—

With reference to my Circular Despatch of the 31st of December, 1862, the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have informed me that they are of opinion that there are no longer any grounds for requiring that the operation of Colonial Acts for the Incorporation of Banking Companies should be confined to the Colonies by whose Legislatures they are passed.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Governor

Sir A. BANNERMAN,
&c., &c., &c.

[COPY.]

Circular.

Newfoundland.

DOWNING STREET,
31st December, 1862. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a letter (11th Dec., 1862,) from the Treasury, with a copy of a case which has been submitted to the Attorney and Solicitor General, and their opinion thereon, as to the establishment of Joint-Stock Banks in England with limited liability for carrying on business in the Colonies.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Governor

Sir A. BANNERMAN,
&c., &c., &c.

[COPY.]

THE RIGHT HON. F. PEEL TO SIR F. ROGERS.

TREASURY CHAMBERS,
11th December, 1862. }

SIR,—

With reference to the various communications which have passed between the Treasury and the Colonial Office on the subject of the Incorporation of Colonial Banking Companies, and more especially as regards Canada and the Australian Colonies, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to request that you will inform the Duke of Newcastle that the attention of my Lords having been drawn to proceedings for the establishment of Banks for carrying on the business of Banking in Her Majesty's Colonies or Possessions abroad under the Joint-

Stock Banking Companies and Limited Liabilities' Acts, their Lordships considered it right to ascertain the legal status of such Corporations in the Colonies or Possessions in which they may establish themselves.

I am to transmit herewith, for the information of His Grace, copy of a Case which has been laid by their Lordships' orders before the Attorney and Solicitor General, with the opinion of those officers on the questions submitted to them. As it appears to be within the power of Colonial Legislatures to pass laws to prevent, regulate, or restrict the operations of Banks of this description, my Lords do not consider it necessary for Her Majesty's Government to interfere in the matter, but they suggest that copies of the case and opinion should be forwarded to the Governors of the several Colonies for their information and guidance.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

F. PEEL.

Sir F. ROGERS, Bart.

&c., &c, &c.

[COPY]

Case as to the establishment of Joint Stock Banks with Limited Liability for carrying on Banking business in the Colonies.

The following is a copy of a Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury :—

TREASURY CHAMBERS,
1st November, 1862. }

SIR,—

I am desired by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit the enclosed copy of their Lordships' Minute of the 31st ultimo, on the subject of Joint-Stock Banking Companies; and I am to direct you to submit a case for the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General, according to the instructions contained therein.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

GEO. A. HAMILTON.

The Solicitor.

2 A

The following is the copy of the Minute referred to:—

Copy of Treasury Minute, dated 31st October, 1862.

The Assistant Secretary brings under the notice of the Board an advertisement which has appeared in the public papers, of the establishment of a Joint-Stock Bank under the Joint-Stock Banking Companies' Amendment Acts, by the title of "The London and Colonial Bank (limited);" likewise an advertisement of the "Standard Bank of British South Africa (limited)."

In the memorandum of the first mentioned association, registered under the Joint-Stock Companies' Acts, 1857 and 1858, it is stated that the object of the establishment of the Company is the "transacting of every kind of Banking business in India, and the Colonial Dependencies of Great Britain beyond the limits of the United Kingdom."

But it appears from the advertisement, that "in the first instance it is intended to confine the operations of the Bank to Canada," and it is announced that the management of the Bank will be in London, and a Branch Office "will in the first instance be established in Montreal, under the control of a Local Board of Directors"

On referring to the Acts relating to Joint-Stock Companies and Joint-Stock Banking Companies, my Lords observe that a distinction was drawn by the Legislature in the earlier enactments between the two descriptions of undertakings. An Act (7 & 8 Vic., c. 110,) was passed in 1844 for the regulation of Joint Stock Companies generally, and in the same year another Act (7 & 8 Vic., c. 113,) was passed for the regulation of Joint-Stock Banks in England.

In the year 1846 (9 & 10 Vic., c. 75,) an Act was passed extending the provisions of the last mentioned Act to Scotland and Ireland.

"The Limited Liability Act, (18 & 19 Vic., c. 133,) 1855," applies only to Joint-Stock Companies formed under 7 & 8 Vic., c. 110.

The Joint-Stock Companies Act (19 & 20 Vic., c. 47) of 1856 excepts from its operation Banking and Insurance Companies.

Thus far Legislation relating to Banking in the United Kingdom was kept distinct from that relating to Joint Stock Companies for other description of business.

A further Act (20 & 21 Vic. c. 14.) was, however, passed in the year 1857 for the regulation of Joint-Stock Companies, construed as one with the Act of the preceding year, and which may be cited with it as the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1856, 1857.

In the same Session, an Act (20 & 21 Vic. c. 49,) entitled "Joint-Stock Banking Companies Act, 1857," was passed, which repeals the second Section of "Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856, and incorporates with its enactments the Joint Stock Companies Acts 1856, and 1857," except that it does not permit Banks to be registered with limited liability.

This latter restriction was removed by an Act (21 & 22 Vic. c. 91,) passed in 1858, except as regards Banks of issue in the United Kingdom.

From the foregoing recital of enactments, it would seem that the intention of Parliament had been, in the first instance, to provide a different system of legislation for Joint Stock Banking Companies in the United Kingdom from that applicable to other Joint-Stock Companies, and it may be presumed that by the later legislation which removed that distinction (with exception of Banks of issue in the United Kingdom), Parliament had in view only Joint-Stock Banking Companies in England, Scotland, and Ireland, which formed the subject of the Acts of 1844 and 1856.

A more extended view of the operation of these Acts was however taken by the "Agra and United Service Bank (limited)," which having obtained a charter under the Act of 1844, reciting a deed of settlement which purported to recognise a power of carrying on the business of Banking beyond the limits of the United Kingdom, was afterwards registered under the Limited Liability Act.

My Lords understand also that proposals have been made for the establishment of other Banks under the Joint-Stock Banking Companies Acts, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Banking abroad or in the Colonies, under the control of Boards of Directors in London.

The "London and Colonial Bank (limited)" now advertised, is however, as far as this Board is aware, one of the first establishments which have been organised under the Joint-Stock Banking Companies Acts for the avowed object of carrying on the business or Banking in Her Majesty's possessions beyond the limits of the United Kingdom ; and my Lords apprehend that very serious considerations may arise from that proceeding as affecting legislation for local purposes under powers conferred by Parliament on many of Her Majesty's Colonies and Possessions.

In the case of a Bank established for the purpose of carrying on business in a foreign country, as in that of the London and Brazilian Banking Company, the same questions would not arise. Whatever may be the propriety or legality of an undertaking of this nature promoted under the assumed authority of Acts of the Imperial Parliament, the authority of these Acts cannot extend beyond the limits of the British Empire, and persons carrying on business in a foreign country under the direction of a Company incorporated in London, must be subject to the laws of the country in which the business is transacted.

But in the case of a British Possession, the authority of the Crown and of Parliament may still have force, notwithstanding the concession of the right of separate legislation.

As for example, it has been held that even after Parliament had conferred on the East India Company the power of granting Charters of Incorporation to Banking Companies in India, the inherent right of the Crown to grant similar Charters was not thereby restrained. A Company incorporated therefore under the laws of this country may possess the rights of an incorporated body in British Possessions, although governed by independent Legislatures in a more extended sense from that which it could obtain in a country out of the limits of Imperial Legislation.

It becomes important in this view to ascertain how far the Acts of Parliament referred to authorize the Incorporation of Banking Companies, for the purpose of carrying on business beyond the limits of the United Kingdom.

As the "London and Colonial Banking Company (Limited)," propose to confine their operations in the first instance to Canada,

the condition of the legislation affecting Banks in that country will afford the best illustration of the questions to be considered.

The Act 3 and 4 Vic, cap. 35, for the union of Upper and Lower Canada, confers power on the Legislature there, which may be applied to the regulation of the trade of banking to an extent, at least, which may not be inconsistent with the prerogative of the Crown, or the rights of the Imperial Parliament. In virtue of these powers, the Parliament of Canada passed an Act some years ago for the regulation of the issue of promissory notes, by which the privilege of issue was reserved under certain restrictions to Banks incorporated by Royal Charter or by local enactment.

Since the passing of that enactment many Acts have been passed by the Canadian Parliament for the incorporation of local Banks, on the principle of the liability of Shareholders to half the amount of the subscribed capital, the concession of limited liability to this extent being accompanied by various restrictions for the security of the public, regarding the management of the Banks, and the nature and extent of the business to be carried on by them.

The position of Banks Incorporated by Royal Charter in reference to Canadian legislation has on several occasions formed the subject of communication between the home and local Governments. On the occasion of an application from the North American Bank for a renewal of its Charter, the term of which was about to expire, it was represented by the Canadian Government that a general revision of the Banking regulations of the Colony contemplated at the termination of the period in which the privileges of the local Incorporated Banks were restricted, and in deference to a wish expressed to that effect, my Lords (in concurrence with the views of the Secretary of State for the Colonies), recommended that the term of the renewed Charter, granted by the Queen in Council to the North American Bank, should be restricted to the same date. On two subsequent occasions Her Majesty's Government refused compliance with applications for the grant of Charters to London Companies for Banking in Canada, in consequence of a disinclination expressed by the Canadian Government to an interference with their independent control over the Banks in the Colony.

In these proceedings Her Majesty's Government has been go-

verned by the policy of allowing Colonies possessing representative institutions, free power of regulating their own concerns.

This policy would be seriously prejudiced in the case of Banks if the enactments above referred to enable Companies to obtain the privileges of a Corporation for Banking in Colonies without the sanction of the local Governments, and without conforming to the principles by which the Colonial Legislatures may have been governed in the establishment of their own Banking institutions.

As the London and Colonial Bank (Limited) has been associated for the purpose of transacting every kind of Banking business in the Colonies, it is obvious that the issue of notes may be included in such business, and supposing that the power of issuing notes in a Colony may be derived from the Imperial enactments referred to, it is possible that claims might be preferred on the part of the Bank inconsistent with Colonial regulations. In the matter of the duration of the Corporation, the establishment of this Bank would be opposed to the expressed wish of the Canadian Government, and in regard to the limitation of liability in a more restricted degree than that which has been allowed by the Canadian enactments in the case of other Banks, and without the restrictions imposed by those enactments, the constitution of this Bank would be at variance with the course of legislation adopted in the Colony.

My Lords think it desirable, in order that they may be enabled to consider fully the course which should be followed in this matter, that the true legal force of the enactments of 1858 should in the first instance be ascertained, and they desire that the Solicitor will prepare a case for the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General on the following points:—

1.—Whether the effect of the Acts referred to has been to authorize the establishment of Banks of the character of the London and Colonial Bank.

2.—If the Statutes do not apply to such a Bank, whether any and what means are open for restraining the promoters.

3.—Whether the Canadian Parliament has the power of passing an enactment to prevent, regulate, or restrict the operations of the Bank, if established as proposed in the Colony.

When the above Minute was written, the Acts above mentioned were in force.

Upon the 2nd of November "the Companies' Act, 1862," (Stat. 25 and 26 Vic, cap. 89) came into operation.

That Statute repeals almost entirely the above-mentioned Joint-Stock Acts (see Sections 205, 206, and 3rd Schedule), re-enacting in substance the greater part of their material provisions.

In addition also to the Banking projects mentioned in the Minute, a variety of other Banks have been projected and advertised, to which the same observations apply as to the London and Colonial Bank. For example, the Bank of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick (Limited), whose head establishment is to be in London, with the Right Hon. Sir Edmund Head, K. C. B., late Governor-General of Canada, and Lord Bury, M. P., late Civil Secretary in Canada, at the head of the direction: the Bank of Queensland (Limited), with an ex-Chief Justice of Jamaica for Chairman, besides various others for carrying on Banking operations with limited liability, out of Her Majesty's dominions (such as the Union Bank of England and France (Limited), the London and Brazilian Bank (Limited), with influential mercantile names in the direction.

As to the particular Bank in question (the London and Colonial Bank), the following is an abstract of what has been hitherto registered.

The Company is registered under the "Joint-Stock Banking Companies' Acts 1857 and 1858."

It was registered on the 17th March, 1862, and its number is 2610.

The Documents at present registered are :—

- 1.—Memorandum of Association signed by John Barnard Locke and six others, all of whom subscribe for twenty shares each.
- 2.—Articles of Association signed by the same seven persons.
- 3.—Notice of situation of Registered Office, No. 2, New Palace Yard, Westminster.
- 4.—Notice of change of situation of Registered Office to No. 83, Lombard-Street.

In the memorandum of Association the object of the establishment of the Company to be the "transacting of every kind of Banking business in "India and the Colonies and Dependencies "of Great Britain beyond the limits of the United Kingdom."

"The Head Office shall be in the City of London."

The Attorney and Solicitor-General are requested to favor the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury with their opinion:—

1.—Whether the effect of the Acts referred to (including the late Act of 25 and 26 Vic., cap. 89) is to authorise the establishment of Banks of the character of the London and Colonial Bank.

2.—If the Statutes do not apply to such a Bank, whether any and what means are open for restraining the promoters.

3.—Whether the Canadian Parliament has the power of passing an enactment to prevent, regulate, or restrict the operations of the Bank, if established as proposed in the Colony (see Stat. 3 and 4 Vict., cap. 35).

1.—We think that the effect of the Act 25 and 26 Vic., cap. 89, is to permit the establishment in this country upon the footing of other Companies regulated by that Act, of Banks such as the projected London and Colonial Bank. The Act however would not authorize them to carry on the business of Banking in any Colony or Foreign Possession of the British Crown, in any manner not authorized and permitted by the local law prevailing from time to time in such Colony or Possession. It would, we conceive, merely invest them throughout the British Dominions with the character of English Corporations, domiciled in England with limited liability (which it is to be observed is the normal condition of Corporations, as such, the individual members of Corporations not being, by the common law, liable for their engagements); and subject both as to the nature and extent of their corporate powers and management, as to the conditions on which they may be dissolved and wound up, to the rules and provisions of that Statute.

2.—Whether the Act applies or not, we think that as to everything which such Companies or their promoters may propose or at-

tempt to do elsewhere than in the United Kingdom, they may be restrained in such manner as may be thought expedient by local legislation.

3.—Our answer to this question is in the affirmative, the question being confined to the operations of the Bank in the Colony, and not extending to its corporate capacity or constitution as defined by the Imperial Statute.

(Signed)

WM. ATHERTON.

(Signed)

ROUNDELL PALMER.

Temple, 2nd December, 1862.

No. 2.

Extract from Minute of Executive Council of Newfoundland, Monday, 12th September, 1864, with Correspondence, &c., on the subject of this Colony sending Delegates to Quebec to unite with the other British N. A. Provinces in considering the question of Federal Union.

“ The Attorney General acquainted the Council, that having learned, when in Halifax, on Wednesday the 17th ult., that in pursuance of resolutions adopted in the last sessions of the Legislatures of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, a Convention of Delegates from these Provinces was to meet at Charlottetown, on the 1st September next, to discuss the subject of their proposed Legislative Union, he had thought it advisable, having regard to the future interests of Newfoundland, to enquire verbally of the members of the Executive Government in Nova Scotia whether there would be any objection to Newfoundland being included in such a Union, should the Legislature of this Colony desire it; at the same time informing these gentlemen, that he made this enquiry solely on his own responsibility, without authority either from the Government or the Legislature, with the latter of whom the determination of this question, so far as Newfoundland was concerned, would altogether rest.

“ That in reply, the Hon. Dr. Tupper, Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, informed him, in presence of several other members of the Executive, that the omission of Newfoundland from the proposed Convention, arose mainly from the belief that was generally entertained, that Newfoundland had no wish to become a party to it—that he was of opinion that the other Colonies would not object to Newfoundland entering the proposed Union, and that at the Convention the question of the introduction of Newfoundland should be considered, with a view of providing for her admission, should her Legislature resolve to avail themselves of the opportunity that would thus be afforded of forming a Legislative Union with the other Maritime Provinces, upon such terms as might be equitable. That Dr. Tupper had also stated that he had no doubt the other delegates, as well as himself, would be happy to have him (the Attorney General) attend the Conference, unofficially, and thus learn the opinion of its members upon this subject ; but that he (the Attorney General) while expressing a strong desire to avail himself of this invitation, was obliged, by the necessity that existed for his immediate return to Newfoundland, to decline it ; but before leaving he had addressed a note to Dr. Tupper, requesting that as he could not attend the Convention, the Government of Newfoundland might be furnished with the fullest and earliest information of its proceedings.”

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
September 13th, 1864. }

PRESENT :

His Honor the ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT,
The Hon. the ATTORNEY GENERAL,
“ Acting COLONIAL SECRETARY,
“ RECEIVER GENERAL.

The Attorney General informed the Council that late on the preceding evening he had received the following telegram from the Attorney General of Upper Canada, which he submitted for the consideration of the Council before answering it :—

ST. JOHN'S, Sept. 12, 1864.

(By Telegraph from Halifax.)

To the Hon. Mr. HOYLES, Attorney General.

The Government of Newfoundland will be invited to send Delegates to Quebec, to unite with the other British North American

Provinces, in considering question of a Federal Union. Official communication through the Governor General will be duly sent, but as the meeting is to take place on the Tenth October, it is particularly requested your Government will, if favourable, make arrangements to send Delegates in anticipation of official despatch. Please answer to-day if possible.

(Signed,)

JOHN A. MACDONALD,

Attorney General Upper Canada.

After mature deliberation the Council were of opinion that the invitation to the Convention should be accepted, but in such a manner as not to bind the Government or the Legislature to any ulterior proceedings; and the Attorney General was directed to send the following Telegram in reply to Mr. MacDonald:

SEPTEMBER 13th, 1864.

HON. JOHN A. MACDONALD,

Attorney General, Upper Canada, (Halifax)

The subject of a Union of the Provinces, Federal or Legislative, has never been before our Legislature; we have, therefore, no authority to commit them by any opinion upon it. We shall be happy, however, from respect to your Government, to send delegates, if possible; but having reference to former communications between the Imperial and the Local Governments, and in the absence of such information as the Governor General's Despatch may afford, without authorising them in any way to bind either the Government or the Legislature.

(Signed)

H. W. HOYLES,

Attorney General for Newfoundland.

The Council being also of opinion that this subject should not be treated as a party question, it was agreed that the Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly should be invited to form one of the Delegation, and that the Speaker should be requested to act as the other Delegate upon this question.

Adjourned.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
16th Sept., 1864. }

SIR,—

I am directed to acquaint you, that a few days since the Attorney General received a Telegram from the Attorney General of Upper Canada, inviting this Government to send Delegates to a convention to be held at Quebec on the 10th October next, for the purpose of discussing the project of a Federal Union of the Provinces, to which the Government replied, that this subject never having been before the Legislature, they could not commit that body by offering any opinion upon it. That as a matter of respect, however, the Government would, if possible, send Delegates to the Convention, but without authorising them in any way to bind either the Government or the Legislature, as the question of a Federal Union of the North American Colonies is obviously one of universal interest, and not, therefore, to be regarded as a party question. The Government consider it expedient to invite you, as the professed leader of the Opposition in the Assembly, to form one of the Delegation, and in such case to proceed with the Speaker, whom the Government have selected as the other Delegate, to Quebec by the next Packet. I shall be glad to be informed, at your earliest convenience, whether you will undertake this duty. The instructions under which you will act, will be of the character indicated by the Telegram in reply, copy of which, as well as of the one received by us, I enclose. The necessary expenses of the Delegation will of course be advanced by the Government, but any claim for compensation for loss of time, services rendered, &c., will be for the consideration of the Legislature.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

AMBROSE SHEA, Esquire,
&c., &c., &c.

St. JOHN'S, Sept. 19th, 1864.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 17th instant, informing me that I had been nominated, conjointly with the Hon. the Speaker, to proceed to Canada to meet Delegates from the B. N. A. Provinces, who are to confer on the subject of a Union of the Colonies.

Fully appreciating the view which regards this as a question which should not be dealt with on party grounds, I readily accept the honorable position assigned me by your communication.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

A. SHEA.

HON. Capt. CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
19th September, 1864. }

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acquaint you that this Government having been invited by His Excellency the Governor General of Canada, to take part in a Convention of Delegates from the British North American Provinces, to be holden at Quebec on the 10th of October next, for the purpose of discussing the subject of a Federal Union of these Colonies, and having accepted this invitation, His Honor the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to appoint you to represent Newfoundland upon that occasion.

In executing this duty, you will be careful to observe that you have no authority, in any way, to bind or pledge either the Government or the Legislature to the proposed Union, but are authorized merely to discuss the subject in its various bearings, with the other Delegates, reporting fully to this Government as may be necessary, but reserving to the Newfoundland Legislature the fullest right and power of assenting to, dissenting from, or, if advisable, of proposing modifications of, any terms that may be proposed to you.

As it is desirable that you should be present at the opening of the Convention, you will proceed on your mission by the earliest opportunity that may offer.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

R. CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

FREDERICK B. T. CARTER, and
AMBROSE SHEA, Esquires,
&c., &c., &c.

ST. JOHN'S, }
September 26th, 1864. }

(By Telegraph from Quebec, 22nd.)

To H. W. HOYLES.

Governor General sanctions the Order in Council for the formal meeting of Delegates at Quebec, on Tenth October. Official Despatches will go to-morrow.

(Signed,)

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

ST. JOHN'S, 28th Sept., 1864.

(By Telegraph from Halifax.)

To the Hon. H. W. HOYLES.

Hope five Delegates from your Province will be here to go with us in Canadian Steamer from Pictou to Quebec, on Wednesday, the 16th October.

(Signed)

CHARLES TUPPER.

SEPTEMBER 29th, 1864.

To Hon. CHARLES TUPPER.

Two—the Speaker and A. Shea—left on the 23rd, direct for Quebec, by Steamer *St. George*, to be there on the 10th.

(Signed)

H. W. HOYLES,

No. 3.

Despatch from the Governor-General of Canada in reference to a Confederation of the B. N. A. Colonies.

QUEBEC, 23rd September, 1864.

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit a copy of an approved Minute of the Executive Council of Canada respecting the proposal to hold a Conference of Delegates from the Colonies of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, with the Ministers of Canada, to consider the question of a Union of these Colonies, and to digest a scheme for the practical realization of the idea which may be submitted, as embodying the opinions of the Governments of the several Provinces, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with a view to obtaining his sanction for legislation on the subject.

In conformity with the request contained in this Minute, I have the honor to invite you to name a Deputation to represent your Province in the approaching Conference, which will meet at Quebec, on the 10th October.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MONCK.

Governor

Sir A. BANNERMAN,

Newfoundland.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General, on the 23rd September, 1864.

The Committee of Council has the honor to inform Your Excellency that the Deputation from the Executive Council, who met the Delegates from the Maritime Provinces at Charlottetown, on the 1st instant, in accordance with the Order in Council of the 29th ultimo, have reported that such Conference duly met, and that the question of a Confederation of the British North American Colonies was discussed at length, and such progress made, that it was thought

desirable by the Conference that the subject should be resumed in a formal and official manner, under the authority of the Governments of the several Provinces.

The Committee have therefore the honor to advise and submit for your Excellency's approval, that the several Governments of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland, be invited to appoint Delegates, under the authority of the Despatch of the Secretary for the Colonies to the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, dated 6th July, 1862, and communicated by the Colonial Office to Your Excellency by a despatch of the same date, to confer with the Canadian Government on the subject of a Union or Federation of the British North American Provinces.

The Committee beg leave further to recommend that Quebec be selected as the place, and the 10th October next the time, for the meeting, as they have ascertained that such time and place will meet the views and convenience of the several Governments.

Certified,

(Signed,)

W. H. LEE,

C. E. C.

No. 4.

Report of Resolutions adopted at a Conference of Delegates from the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the Colonies of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, held at the City of Quebec, 10th October, 1864, as the Basis of a proposed Confederation of those Provinces and Colonies.

1.—The best interests and present and future prosperity of British North America, will be promoted by a Federal Union under the Crown of Great Britain, provided such union can be effected on principles just to the several Provinces.

2.—In the Federation of the British North American Provinces,

the system of Government best adapted, under existing circumstances, to protect the diversified interests of the several Provinces, and secure efficiency, harmony and permanency in the working of the Union,—would be a General Government charged with matters of common interest to the whole country, and Local Governments for each of the Canadas, and for the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, charged with the control of local matters in their respective sections.—Provision being made for the admission into the Union, on equitable terms, of Newfoundland, the North West Territory, British Columbia and Vancouver.

3.—In framing a Constitution for the General Government, the Conference, with a view to the perpetuation of our connection with the Mother Country, and to the promotion of the best interests of the people of these Provinces, desire to follow the model of the British Constitution, so far as our circumstances will permit.

4.—The Executive Authority or Government shall be vested in the Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and be administered according to the well-understood principles of the British Constitution, by the Sovereign personally, or by the Representative of the Sovereign duly authorised.

5.—The Sovereign or Representative of the Sovereign shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Land and Naval Militia Forces.

6.—There shall be a General Legislature or Parliament for the Federated Provinces, composed of a Legislative Council and a House of Commons.

7.—For the purpose of forming the Legislative Council, the Federated Provinces shall be considered as consisting of three divisions, 1st. Upper Canada, 2nd. Lower Canada, 3rd. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, each division with an equal representation in the Legislative Council.

8.—Upper Canada shall be represented in the Legislative Council by 24 Members, Lower Canada by 24 Members, and the three Maritime Provinces by 24 Members, of which Nova Scotia shall have Ten, New Brunswick Ten, and Prince Edward Island Four Members.

9.—The Colony of Newfoundland shall be entitled to enter the proposed Union, with a representation in the Legislative Council of Four Members.

10.—The North-West Territory, British Columbia and Vancouver shall be admitted into the Union, on such terms and conditions as the Parliament of the Federated Provinces shall deem equitable, and as shall receive the assent of Her Majesty; and in the case of the Province of British Columbia or Vancouver, as shall be agreed to by the Legislature of such Province.

11.—The Members of the Legislative Council shall be appointed by the Crown, under the Great Seal of the General Government, and shall hold office during life; if any Legislative Councillor shall, for two consecutive Sessions of Parliament, fail to give his attendance in the said Council, his seat shall thereby become vacant.

12.—The Members of the Legislative Council shall be British Subjects by birth or naturalization, of the full age of thirty years, shall possess a continuous real property qualification of four thousand dollars over and above all incumbrances, and shall be and continue worth that sum over and above their debts and liabilities; but in the case of Newfoundland or Prince Edward Island the property may be either real or personal.

13.—If any question shall arise as to the qualification of a Legislative Councillor, the same shall be determined by the Council.

14.—The first selection of the Members of the Legislative Council shall be made, except as regards Prince Edward Island, from the Legislative Councils of the various Provinces, so far as a sufficient number be found qualified and willing to serve; such Members shall be appointed by the Crown, at the recommendation of the General Executive Government, upon the nomination of the respective Local Governments, and in such nomination due regard shall be had to the claims of the Members of the Legislative Council, of the opposition, in each Province, so that all political parties may, as nearly as possible, be fairly represented.

15.—The Speaker of the Legislative Council (unless otherwise provided by Parliament) shall be appointed by the Crown, from

among the Members of the Legislative Council, and shall hold office during pleasure, and shall only be entitled to a casting vote on an equality of votes.

16.—Each of the twenty-four Legislative Councillors representing Lower Canada in the Legislative Council of the General Legislature shall be appointed to represent one of the twenty-four Electoral Divisions mentioned in Schedule A of Chapter first of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, and such Councillor shall reside or possess his qualification in the Division he is appointed to represent.

17.—The basis of representation in the House of Commons shall be population, as determined by the official census every ten years; and the number of Members at first shall be 194, distributed as follows :—

Upper Canada	....	82
Lower Canada	....	65
Nova Scotia	....	19
New Brunswick	....	15
Newfoundland	....	8
P. E. Island	....	5

18.—Until the official census of 1871 has been made up, there shall be no change in the number of representatives from the several sections.

19.—Immediately after the completion of the census of 1871, and immediately after every decennial census thereafter, the representation from each section, in the House of Commons, shall be re-adjusted on the basis of population.

20.—For the purpose of such re-adjustment, Lower Canada shall always be assigned sixty-five Members, and each of the other sections shall, at such re-adjustment, receive, for the ten years then next succeeding, the number of Members to which it will be entitled on the same ratio of representation to population as Lower Canada will enjoy according to the census last taken by having sixty-five Members.

21.—No reduction shall be made in the number of Members returned by any section, unless its population shall have decreased

relatively to the population of the whole Union, to the extent of five per centum.

22.—In computing, at each decennial period, the number of Members to which each section is entitled, no fractional parts shall be considered, unless when exceeding one-half the number entitling to a Member, in which case a Member shall be given for each such fractional part.

23.—The Legislature of each Province shall divide such Province into the proper number of constituencies, and define the boundaries of each of them.

24.—The Local Legislature of each Province may, from time to time, alter the Electoral Districts for the purposes of representation in the House of Commons, and distribute the representatives to which the Province is entitled, in any manner such Legislature may think fit.

25.—The number of Members may at any time be increased by the General Parliament,—regard being had to the proportionate rights then existing.

26.—Until provisions are made by the General Parliament, all the laws which at the date of the Proclamation constituting the Union, are in force in the Provinces respectively, relating to the qualification and disqualification of any person to be elected or to sit or vote as a Member of the Assembly in the said Provinces respectively, and relating to the qualification or disqualification of voters, and to the oaths to be taken by voters, and to Returning Officers and their powers and duties, and relating to the proceedings at Elections,—and to the period during which such Elections may be continued, and relating to the trial of controverted Elections, and the proceedings incident thereto, and relating to the vacating of seats of Members, and to the issuing and execution of new Writs in case of any seat being vacated otherwise than by dissolution,—shall respectively apply to Elections of Members to serve in the House of Commons, for places situate in those Provinces respectively.

27.—Every House of Commons shall continue for five years from the day of the return of the Writs choosing the same, and no

longer, subject, nevertheless, to be sooner prorogued or dissolved by the Governor.

28.—There shall be a Session of the General Parliament once at least in every year, so that a period of twelve calendar months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the General Parliament in one Session and the first sitting thereof in the next Session.

29.—The General Parliament shall have power to make laws for the peace, welfare and good Government of the Federated Provinces, (saving the Sovereignty of England,) and especially laws respecting the following subjects:—

1.—The Public Debt and Property.

2.—The Regulation of Trade and Commerce.

3.—The imposition or regulation of Duties of Customs on Imports and Exports, except on Exports of Timber, Logs, Masts, Spars, Deals, and Sawn Lumber, and of Coal and other Minerals.

4.—The imposition or regulation of Excise Duties.

5.—The raising of Money by all or any other modes or systems of Taxation.

6.—The Borrowing of Money on the Public Credit.

7.—Postal Service.

8.—Lines of Steam or other Ships, Railways, Canals and other works, connecting any two or more of the Provinces together, or extending beyond the limits of any Province.

9.—Lines of Steamships between the Federated Provinces and other Countries.

10.—Telegraphic Communication, and the incorporation of Telegraph Companies.

11.—All such works as shall, although lying wholly within any Province, be specially declared by the Acts authorizing them to be for the general advantage.

12.—The Census.

13.—Militia, Military and Naval Service, and Defence.

14.—Beacons, Buoys and Light Houses.

15.—Navigation and Shipping.

16.—Quarantine.

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- 17.—Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries.
 - 18.—Ferries between any Province and a Foreign Country, or between any two Provinces.
 - 19.—Currency and Coinage.
 - 20.—Banking, incorporation of Banks, and the issue of paper money.
 - 21.—Savings Banks.
 - 22.—Weights and Measures.
 - 23.—Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.
 - 24.—Interest.
 - 25.—Legal Tender.
 - 26.—Bankruptcy and Insolvency.
 - 27.—Patents of Invention and Discovery.
 - 28.—Copy Rights.
 - 29.—Indians and Lands reserved for the Indians.
 - 30.—Naturalization and Aliens.
 - 31.—Marriage and Divorce.
 - 32.—The Criminal Law, excepting the Constitution of Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction, but including the procedure in criminal matters.
 - 33.—Rendering uniform all or any of the laws relative to property and civil rights in Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, and rendering uniform the procedure of all or any of the Courts in these Provinces; but any Statute for this purpose shall have no force or authority in any Province until sanctioned by the Legislature thereof.
 - 34.—The establishment of a General Court of Appeal for the Federated Provinces.
 - 35.—Immigration.
 - 36.—Agriculture.
 - 37.—And generally respecting all matters of a general character not specially and exclusively reserved for the Local Governments and Legislatures.
 - 38.—The General Government and Parliament shall have all powers necessary or proper for performing the obligations of the

Federated Provinces, as part of the British Empire, to Foreign Countries, arising under Treaties between Great Britain and such Countries.

31.—The General Parliament may also, from time to time, establish additional Courts, and the General Government may appoint Judges and Officers thereof, when the same shall appear necessary, or for the public advantage, in order to the due execution of the laws of Parliament.

32.—All Courts, Judges and Officers of the several Provinces shall aid, assist and obey the General Government in the exercise of its rights and powers, and for such purposes shall be held to be Courts, Judges and Officers of the General Government.

33.—The General Government shall appoint and pay the Judges of the Superior Courts in each Province, and of the County Courts of Upper Canada, and Parliament shall fix their salaries.

34.—Until the consolidation of the laws of Upper Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, the Judges of these Provinces, appointed by the General Government, shall be selected from their respective Bars.

35.—The Judges of the Courts of Lower Canada shall be selected from the Bar of Lower Canada.

36.—The Judges of the Court of Admiralty, now receiving salaries, shall be paid by the General Government.

37.—The Judges of the Superior Courts shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall be removeable only on the Address of both Houses of Parliament.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

38.—For each of the Provinces there shall be an Executive Officer, styled the Lieutenant Governor, who shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council, under the Great Seal of the Federated Provinces, during pleasure: such pleasure not to be exercised before the expiration of the first five years, except for cause; such cause to be communicated in writing to the Lieutenant Governor immediately after the exercise of the pleasure as aforesaid, and also by message to both Houses of Parliament, within the first week of the first Session afterwards.

39.—The Lieutenant Governor of each Province shall be paid by the General Government.

40.—In undertaking to pay the salaries of the Lieutenant Governors, the Conference does not desire to prejudice the claim of Prince Edward Island upon the Imperial Government for the amount now paid for the salary of the Lieutenant Governor thereof.

41.—The Local Government and Legislature of each Province shall be constructed in such manner as the existing Legislature of such Province shall provide.

42.—The Local Legislatures shall have power to alter or amend their Constitution from time to time.

43.—The Local Legislatures shall have power to make Laws respecting the following subjects :

1.—Direct Taxation, and the imposition of Duties on the Export of Timber, Logs, Masts, Spars, Deals and Sawn Lumber, and of Coals and other Minerals.

2.—Borrowing of Money on the credit of the Province.

3.—The establishment and tenure of local Offices, and the appointment and payment of local Officers.

4.—Agriculture.

5.—Immigration.

6.—Education : saving the rights and privileges which the Protestant or Catholic minority in both Canadas may possess as to their Denominational Schools, at the time when the Union goes into operation.

7.—The sale and management of Public Lands, excepting Lands belonging to the General Government.

8.—Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries.

9.—The establishment, maintenance and management of Penitentiaries, and of Public and Reformatory Prisons.

10.—The establishment, maintenance and management of Hospitals, Asylums, Charities, and Eleemosynary Institutions.

11.—Municipal Institutions.

12.—Shop, Saloon, Tavern, Auctioneer and other Licenses.

13.—Local Works.

14.—The incorporation of Private or Local Companies, except such as relate to matters assigned to the General Parliament.

15.—Property and civil rights, excepting those portions thereof assigned to the General Parliament.

16.—Inflicting punishment by fine, penalties, imprisonment or otherwise, for the breach of laws passed in relation to any subject within their jurisdiction.

17.—The Administration of Justice, including the constitution, maintenance and organization of the Courts, both of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, and including also the procedure in Civil matters.

18.—And generally all matters of a private or local nature, not assigned to the General Parliament.

44.—The power of respiting, reprieving and pardoning prisoners convicted of crimes, and of commuting and remitting of sentences in whole or in part, which belongs of right to the Crown, shall be administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of each Province in Council, subject to any instructions he may from time to time receive from the General Government, and subject to any provisions that may be made in this behalf by the General Parliament.

MISCELLANEOUS.

45.—In regard to all subjects over which jurisdiction belongs to both the General and Local Legislatures, the laws of the General Parliament shall control and supersede those made by the Local Legislature, and the latter shall be void so far as they are repugnant to or inconsistent with the former.

46.—Both the English and French languages may be employed in the General Parliament and in its proceedings, and in the Local Legislature of Lower Canada, and also in the Federal Courts and in the Courts of Lower Canada.

47.—No lands or property belonging to the General or Local Government shall be liable to taxation.

48.—All Bills for appropriating any part of the Public Revenue, or for imposing any new Tax or Impost, shall originate in the House of Commons or the House of Assembly, as the case may be.

49.—The House of Commons or House of Assembly, shall not originate or pass any Vote, Resolution, Address or Bill, for the appropriation of any part of the Public Revenue, or of any Tax or Impost, to any purpose not first recommended by Message of the Governor General, or the Lieutenant Governor, as the case may be, during the Session in which such Vote, Resolution, Address or Bill is passed.

50.—Any Bill of the General Parliament may be reserved in the usual manner for Her Majesty's assent, and any Bill of the Local Legislatures may, in like manner, be reserved for the consideration of the Governor General.

51.—Any Bill passed by the General Parliament shall be subject to disallowance by Her Majesty within two years, as in the case of Bills passed by the Legislatures of the said Provinces hitherto; and in like manner any Bill passed by a Local Legislature shall be subject to disallowance by the Governor General within one year after the passing thereof.

52.—The Seat of Government of the Federated Provinces shall be Ottawa, subject to the Royal Prerogative.

53.—Subject to any future action of the respective Local Governments, the Seat of the Local Government in Upper Canada shall be Toronto; of Lower Canada, Quebec; and the Seats of the Local Governments in the other Provinces shall be as at present.

PROPERTY AND LIABILITIES.

54.—All Stocks, Cash, Bankers' Balances, and Securities for money belonging to each Province, at the time of the Union, except as hereinafter mentioned, shall belong to the General Government.

55.—The following Public Works and Property of each Province shall belong to the General Government, to wit:

- 1.—Canals;
- 2.—Public Harbours;
- 3.—Light Houses and Piers;
- 4.—Steamboats, Dredges and Public Vessels;
- 5.—River and Lake Improvements;

6.—Railways and Railway Stocks, Mortgages and other Debts due by Railway Companies ;

7.—Military Roads ;

8.—Custom Houses, Post Offices and other Public Buildings, except such as may be set aside by the General Government for the use of the Local Legislatures and Governments ;

9.—Property transferred by the Imperial Government, and known as Ordnance Property ;

10.—Armories, Drill Sheds, Military Clothing, and Munitions of War ; and

11.—Lands set apart for public purposes.

56.—All Lands, Mines, Minerals and Royalties vested in Her Majesty, in the Provinces of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, for the use of such Provinces, shall belong to the Local Government of the territory in which the same are so situate, subject to any trusts that may exist in respect to any of such lands, or to any interest of other persons in respect of the same.

57.—All sums due from purchasers or lessees of such Lands, Mines or Minerals, at the time of the Union, shall also belong to the Local Governments.

58.—All assets connected with such portions of the public debt of any Province as are assumed by the Local Governments, shall also belong to those Governments respectively.

59.—The several Provinces shall retain all other Public Property therein, subject to the right of the General Government to assume any Lands or Public Property required for Fortifications or the Defence of the Country.

60.—The General Government shall assume all the Debts and Liabilities of each Province.

61.—The Debt of Canada, not specially assumed by Upper and Lower Canada respectively, shall not exceed, at the time of the Union \$62,500,000

Nova Scotia shall enter the Union with a debt not exceeding	8,000,000
And New Brunswick with a debt not exceeding . .	7,000,000

62.—In case Nova Scotia or New Brunswick do not incur liabilities beyond those for which their Governments are now bound, and which shall make their debts at the date of the Union less than \$8,000,000 and \$7,000,000 respectively, they shall be entitled to interest at 5 per cent. on the amount not so incurred, in like manner as hereinafter provided for Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island; the foregoing resolution being in no respect intended to limit the powers given to the respective Governments of those Provinces by Legislative authority, but only to limit the maximum amount of charge to be assumed by the General Government. Provided always that the power so conferred by the respective Legislatures shall be exercised within five years from this date, or the same shall then lapse.

63.—Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, not having incurred Debts equal to those of the other Provinces, shall be entitled to receive, by half-yearly payments in advance, from the General Government, the interest at five per cent. on the difference between the actual amount of their respective Debts at the time of the Union, and the average amount of indebtedness per head of the population of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

64.—In consideration of the transfer to the General Parliament of the powers of Taxation, an annual grant in aid of each Province shall be made, equal to 80 cents. per head of the population, as established by the Census of 1861—the population of Newfoundland being estimated at 130,000. Such aid shall be in full settlement of all future demands upon the General Government for local purposes, and shall be paid half yearly, in advance, to each Province.

65.—The position of New Brunswick being such as to entail large immediate charges upon her local revenues. it is agreed, for the period of ten years from the time when the Union takes effect, an additional allowance of \$63,000 per annum shall be made to that Province. But so long as the liability of that Province remains under \$7,000,000, a deduction equal to the interest on such deficiency shall be made from the \$63,000.

66.—In consideration of the surrender to the General Government by Newfoundland of all its rights in Mines and Minerals, and of all the ungranted and unoccupied Lands of the Crown, it is agreed that the sum of \$150,000 shall each year be paid to that

Province, by semi annual payments. Provided that that Colony shall retain the right of opening, constructing and controlling Roads and Bridges through any of the said Lands, subject to any Laws which the General Parliament may pass in respect to the same.

67.—All engagements that may, before the Union, be entered into with the Imperial Government for the Defence of the Country shall be assumed by the General Government.

68.—The General Government shall secure, without delay, the completion of the Intercolonial Railway from Riviere-du-Loup through New Brunswick, to Truro in Nova Scotia.

69.—The communications with the North-Western Territory, and the improvements required for the development of the Trade of the Great West with the Seaboard, are regarded by this Conference as subjects of the highest importance to the Federated Provinces, and shall be presented at the earliest possible period that the state of the Finances will permit.

70.—The sanction of the Imperial and Local Parliaments shall be sought for the Union of the Provinces on the principles adopted by the Conference.

71.—That Her Majesty the Queen be solicited to determine the rank and name of the Federated Provinces.

72.—The proceedings of the Conference shall be authenticated by the signatures of the Delegates, and submitted by each Delegation to its own Government, and the Chairman is authorized to submit a copy to the Governor-General, for transmission to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 5.

Report of Delegates to the General Colonial Convention at Quebec.

ST. JOHN'S, January 21st, 1865.

SIR,

Having been honored by the Government of this Colony with the appointment of Delegates to the General Colonial Convention at Quebec, on the subject of the Union of the British North American Provinces, we proceeded in the Steamer *St. George* on the 23d of September last, and arrived in due course at our destination. The Meeting was appointed to be held at Quebec on the 10th October,—on which day the Delegates from the several Provinces met at the Parliament Buildings in that City. Canada was represented by the members of the Executive Council of that Province, twelve in number; Nova Scotia had five Delegates, New Brunswick seven, Newfoundland two, and Prince Edward Island seven. The credentials of the Delegates from the Lower Provinces were handed in and the Convention was then organized by electing Sir Etienne Tache, Premier of Canada, to be Chairman, and the several Provincial Secretaries and Mr. Shea to be Secretaries to the Convention.

Sometime previously, a Meeting took place at Charlottetown of Delegates from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island, for the purpose of considering the question of a Legislative Union of these Provinces, and while so engaged, some members of the Canadian Government presented themselves with a proposal for the Union of all the Provinces, which was so far received with favour that the consideration of the original question was suspended, and the larger one entertained and discussed. The Meeting then adjourned to Halifax, where the Delegates met shortly after and proceeded with their deliberations, which resulted in a resolution that a further Conference should be held at Quebec, to which Newfoundland should be invited to send representatives.

Though the subject had been fully discussed in all its general bearings at these earlier meetings, it was now necessary to treat it more specially in relation to the position the Colonies should

respectively occupy in the contemplated Union, and moreover the Newfoundland Delegates not having had the advantage of being present at the previous meetings, it was suggested that an exposition of the whole question should be gone into on their account. This was agreed to, and the business proceedings were accordingly opened by the Hon. John A. McDonald, Attorney General of Upper Canada, in an elaborate statement, shewing the great benefits of combination to communities circumstanced as British North American Colonies are—drawn not only from the nature of things as respects the Provinces in their present state, in relation to each other, but fortified also by the experience of the working of the Union of the Canadas, and the more important example of the neighbouring States, which had become so great under the Union they formed on their separation from the mother country. The necessity for Union was also shown by Mr. McDonald, who considered it the policy clearly indicated by the Home Government, where it was justly felt that the time had arrived when the British North American Provinces should assume the position demanded by their numbers, wealth, extent of territory and growing importance, and it was alone by a Union of the whole that they could fit themselves for the great place now open to them, and which the efforts of individual Provinces could never enable them to attain.

In view of the framing of a Constitution, the defects of the American system were fully considered. Though the wisdom of the men who framed that constitution had been attested by its success for three quarters of a century, it still embraced principles which rendered it unable to bear the strain of the crisis which lately arose, furnishing a most instructive lesson at the present time. The admitted great defect of the Federal system of the United States is the weakness of the Executive, which compelled them in their day of trial to resort to the exercise of power unknown to the law, placing private and public liberty at the mercy of arbitrary authority.

There was a very general feeling in the Conference that a Legislative Union would confer the greater advantages on the General Confederation, as the Government, under such a system, would possess larger authority and more commanding influence. But many difficulties presented themselves which deprived this

view of its desired feasibility. The Lower Canadians would not consent to any plan which placed their peculiar institutions beyond their immediate control; while it was also felt that public opinion in the Lower provinces was not ripe for the extreme change which the abrogation of their local legislatures would involve.

In the Resolutions adopted by the Conference to carry this Union into effect, care has been taken to avoid the causes of weakness disclosed in the working of the American Constitution. The General Government will be formed upon the principles of the present Colonial system, Executive Responsibility being maintained, while it will not, as in the United States, be dependent, either for its organization or authority, on the volition or acts of any of the local Governments. The structure of these latter bodies is left in each case to the present local Legislatures to determine, and uniformity of plan not being necessary, they are severally left to frame such arrangements in this respect as the altered circumstances and the peculiar condition of each Province may seem to render desirable. The powers of the General and Local Governments are defined so as to prevent any probable causes of conflict—all powers of a general nature being vested in the General Government, and local questions being reserved for the subordinate bodies.

It was unanimously decided that the principle of Elective Councils should not be adopted in the new Constitution, and that the appointments should be for life, and should vest in the General Government. In the composition of this branch of the Legislature, the Lower Provinces have a larger representation than their due, if population alone were the governing consideration. For the purpose of this arrangement it was proposed at the early meetings at Prince Edward's Island and Halifax, that Upper and Lower Canada should each be made a section, and the Lower Provinces a third, with equal representation for each part. There was a difference of opinion as to whether Newfoundland was intended to be included in the number assigned to the Lower Provinces, but the Canadian Delegates, although maintaining that they had included Newfoundland in the arrangement, at length yielded the point, and four additional Members were added for this Colony. We may seem in this

case to have received less than our relative right of representation, but so also would Upper Canada and Nova Scotia stand if the question were regarded with numerical strictness. But it will easily be understood that unless such a large project as the Union of the Provinces, with the various and diverse interests it involves, were met in a spirit of fair compromise, no satisfactory general result could be arrived at, and in this instance the Delegates representing Upper Canada, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland made a concession of extreme rights to the other Provinces, although in relation to the whole number, this Colony has a larger share than would be assignable by this rule.

The principle of population alone governs the composition of the Lower House, which is to consist of 196 members, eight being awarded as the portion of this Colony. It will be seen that this number would give us a full representation in the popular Branch, which is the influential and virtually governing Body in all Governments where the principles of Responsible Government prevail.

The General Government is to assume the public debts of the several Provinces on the equitable plan by which no one Province will be charged with more than its own obligations on this account.

The surrender of the Customs' Revenues to the General Government embraces the condition that subsidies shall be made to the several Provinces for the support of their Local Institutions. In none of the Provinces is direct taxation held in favour, though in all but this Colony it prevails to a certain extent. We feel, however, that in this respect we could not consent to disturb our exceptional position, though a difficulty arose because of the insufficiency for our requirements of the *pro rata* amount of subsidy that was sufficient for the wants of the other Provinces. It was, however, agreed on to avoid the necessity of resorting to direct taxation to meet the deficiency of means in our case, that Newfoundland should receive a special subsidy of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum, in consideration of the transfer to the General Government of the control of our ungranted and unoccupied Crown Lands and Minerals, and this arrangement places the question of our means on a satisfactory footing.

The full and explicit character of the Report of the Conference

which we beg to annex, renders it unnecessary for us to go further into detail on this important subject, which occupied the time of the Delegates for ten hours daily from the 10th to the 27th October, when our labours were brought to a termination and the Report was unanimously agreed to.

Men of all parties were present at the Conference from the various British North American Provinces, but the influence of local differences found no place in the deliberations. We feel warranted in asserting our belief that no inquiry was ever conducted under a higher sense of the responsibility of the occasion, or with a more single desire to arrive at the best results for the great interests at stake. While it would be impossible to suppose that the Report embodies every individual view of the Delegates on all the points it embraces, as a whole it was unreservedly adopted. It is the emanation of the best judgment of the Conference unbiassed by a wish for the undue advancement of party or sectional interests, and the spirit of calm discussion which pervaded the whole enquiry, of which this Report is the result, cannot fail to commend it to the earnest attention of all whose interests it affects. For ourselves we have but to state that we affixed our signatures as individuals to that Report with the full conviction that the welfare of the Colony will be promoted by entering the Union it proposes, and that we cannot reject it without aggravating the injurious consequences of our present isolation.

We beg to annex a statement shewing the amount and particulars of the charges from which this Colony would be relieved under the Confederation, and the amount that would be available for the purposes of the Local Government.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

F. B. T. CARTER,

A. SHEA.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Charges payable by the General Government.

Governor and Secretary	£2,280
Receiver General	500
Customs' Department	7,625
Surveyor General	400
Engineer	150
Three Judges	2,548
Interest on Debt	10,210
Postal Steam Service	5,150
Protection of the Fisheries	600
Post Office	3,281
	<hr/>
	£32,744 Stg.
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Assets applicable to the purposes of the Local Government.

Interest on \$25 per head on 130,000 inhabitants, \$3,250,000, at 5 per centum	\$162,500
80 cents per head on 130,000	104,000
Grant for Surrender of Crown Lands	150,000
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	\$416,500
Less interest payable on Public Debt, £10,210 Sterling	47,124
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	\$369,376
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January, 1865.

No. 6.
**Despatch and Enclosure from the Right Hon. Edward
Cardwell, upon Colonial Confederation.**
Newfoundland.

No. 21.

 DOWNING STREET,
 8th December, 1864. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information, the enclosed copy of a Despatch which I have addressed to the Governor of Canada, upon the resolutions adopted by the Representatives of the several Provinces, who assembled at Quebec to consider the subject of Federation.

This Despatch so fully communicates the views of Her Majesty's Government on this important subject, that I need do no more than request you to take the necessary steps for giving effect to them in the Province under your Government.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

EDWARD CARDWELL.

 GOVERNOR MUSGRAVE,
 &c., &c., &c.

(COPY.)

 Canada,
 No. 93.

 DOWNING STREET,
 3rd December, 1864. }

MY LORD,—

Her Majesty's Government have received with the most cordial satisfaction your Lordship's Despatch of the 7th ultimo, transmit-

ting, for their consideration, the Resolutions adopted by the Representatives of the several Provinces of British North America, which were assembled at Quebec.

With the sanction of the Crown, and upon the invitation of the Governor General, men of every Province, chosen by the respective Lieutenant Governors, without distinction of party, assembled to consider questions of the utmost interest to every subject of the Queen, of whatever race or faith, resident in those Provinces, and have arrived at a conclusion destined to exercise a most important influence upon the future welfare of the whole community.

Animated by the warmest sentiments of loyalty and devotion to their Sovereign,—earnestly desirous to secure for their posterity, throughout all future time, the advantages which they enjoy as subjects of the British Crown,—steadfastly attached to the institutions under which they live—they have conducted their deliberations with patient sagacity, and have arrived at unanimous conclusions on questions involving many difficulties, and calculated, under less favourable auspices, to have given rise to many differences of opinion.

Such an event is in the highest degree honorable to those who have taken part in these deliberations. It must inspire confidence in the men by whose judgment and temper this result has been attained, and will ever remain on record as an evidence of the salutary influence exercised by the Institutions under which these qualities have been so signally developed.

Her Majesty's Government have given to your Despatch, and to the Resolutions of the Conference, their most deliberate consideration. They have regarded them, as a whole, and as having been designed by those who have framed them, to establish as complete and perfect an Union of the whole into one Government, as the circumstances of the case, and a due consideration of existing interests, would admit. They accept them, therefore, as being, in the deliberate judgment of those best qualified to decide upon the subject—the best framework of a measure to be passed by the Imperial Parliament, for attaining that most desirable result.

The point of principal importance to the practical well-working of the scheme, is the accurate determination of the limits between

the authority of the Central and that of the Local Legislatures, in their relation to each other. It has not been possible to exclude from the Resolutions some provisions which appear to be less consistent than might, perhaps, have been desired, with the simplicity and unity of the system. But, upon the whole, it appears to Her Majesty's Government that precautions have been taken, which are obviously intended to secure to the Central Government the means of effective action throughout the several Provinces, and to guard against those evils which must inevitably arise if any doubt were permitted to exist as to the respective limits of Central and Local authority.

They are glad to observe that although large powers of legislation are intended to be vested in Local bodies, yet the principle of Central control has been steadily kept in view. The importance of this principle cannot be overrated. Its maintenance is essential to the practical efficiency of the system, and to its harmonious operation both in the General Administration and in the Governments of the several Provinces. A very important part of this subject is the expense which may attend the working of the Central and Local Governments. Her Majesty's Government cannot but express the earnest hope that the arrangements which may be adopted in this respect may not be of such a nature as to increase, at least in any considerable degree, the whole expenditure, or to make any material addition to the taxation, and thereby retard the internal industry, or tend to impose new burdens on the commerce of the country.

Her Majesty's Government are anxious to lose no time in conveying to you their general approval of the proceedings of the Conference. There are, however, two provisions of great importance which seem to require revision. The first of these is the provision contained in the 44th Resolution, with respect to the exercise of the prerogative of pardon. It appears to Her Majesty's Government that this duty belongs to the Representative of the Sovereign, and could not with propriety be devolved upon the Lieutenant-Governors, who will, under the present scheme, be appointed not directly by the Crown, but by the Central Government of the United Provinces.

The second point which Her Majesty's Government desire should

be reconsidered, is the Constitution of the Legislative Council. They appreciate the considerations which have influenced the Conference in determining the mode in which this Body, so important to the Constitution of the Legislature, should be composed. But it appears to them to require further consideration, whether, if the members be appointed for life, and their number be fixed, there will be any sufficient means of restoring harmony between the Legislative Council and the popular Assembly, if it shall ever unfortunately happen that a decided difference of opinion shall arise between them.

These two points, relating to the Prerogative of the Crown and to the Constitution of the Upper Chamber, have appeared to require distinct and separate notice. Questions of minor consequence, and matters of detailed arrangement, may properly be reserved for a future time, when the provisions of the Bill intended to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament shall come under consideration. Her Majesty's Government anticipate no serious difficulty in this part of the case, since the Resolutions will generally be found sufficiently explicit to guide those who will be intrusted with the preparation of the Bill. It appears to them, therefore, that you should now take immediate measures, in concert with the Lieutenant Governors of the several Provinces, for submitting to the respective Legislatures this project of the Conference: and if, as I hope, you are able to report that these Legislatures sanction and adopt the scheme, Her Majesty's Government will render you all the assistance in their power for carrying it into effect.

It will probably be found to be the most convenient course that, in concert with Lieutenant Governors, you should select a deputation of the persons best qualified to proceed to this country, that they may be present during the preparation of the Bill, and give to Her Majesty's Government the benefit of their counsel upon any questions which may arise during the passage of the measure through the two Houses of Parliament.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

E. CARDWELL.

Governor Viscount MONCK,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 7.

**Financial Statement of the Affairs of the Colony of
Newfoundland, for the Year 1865.**

Estimated Expenditure.				
Government Department.				
The Governor	..	..	\$9,600 00	
Private Secretary	..	..	923 10	
Keeper Government House Lodge			276 92	
				\$10,800 02
Colonial Secretary's Office.				
Colonial Secretary	..	..	2,307 69	
First Clerk	..	..	923 10	
Second Clerk	..	..	461 54	
Office Keeper	..	..	323 08	
				4015 41
Receiver General's Office.				
Receiver General	..	..	2,307 69	
Clerk	..	..	923 10	
CUSTOMS' DEPARTMENT.				
The Assistant Collector	..	..	1,384 62	
Labrador Collector	..	..	461 54	
Landing and Tide Surveyor			1,153 85	
Two Landing Waiters	..	..	1,846 15	
First Clerk and Warehouse Keeper			923 10	
Second Clerk	..	..	692 31	
Third Clerk	..	..	692 31	
Fourth Clerk	..	..	692 31	
Assistant in absence of Second Clerk			230 77	
Landing Waiter and Clerk Har- bor Grace	..	..	576 92	
Locker	..	..	369 23	
Tide Waiters and Boatmen, inclu- ding Harbor Grace	..	..	8,030 78	
Crew of Night Boat	..	..	1,384 62	
Carried forward			\$21,668 70	\$14,815 34

Financial Statement---Continued.

Brought forward	\$21,668 70	\$14,815 43
CUSTOMS' DEPARTMENT---Continued.		
Non-official Members Board of Revenue	230 77	
House Keeper	184 62	
Incidentals	692 31	
SUB COLLECTORS.		
Harbor Grace \$738 46, Tri- nity \$692 31	1,430 77	
Carbonear \$576 92, Greens- pond \$576 92	1,153 84	
Lapoile \$623 08, Gaultois \$461 54	1,084 62	
Fogo \$576 92	576 92	
Lamaline \$461 54, Burin \$461 54	923 08	
Brigus \$461 54, Labrador \$230 77	692 31	
PREVENTIVE OFFICERS.		
Bay Bulls \$230 77 Ferryland ---	230 77	
Burgeo \$230 77, Channel \$230 77	461 54	
Bay-de-North and English Harbor	369 23	
Pushthrough \$230 77, Little Pla- centia \$230 77	461 54	
St. Mary's \$230 77 Bellorem \$230 77	461 54	
St. Lawrence \$230 77, Bay Roberts \$230 77	461 54	
La Manche \$230 77, Placentia \$230 77	461 54	
Percentage on Duties to Outport Officers	2,076 91	
The Financial Secretary ..		33,623 15 1,384 62
Carried forward		\$19,823 20

Financial Statement---Continued.

Brought forward		\$49,823 20
Board of Works.		
The Surveyor General ..	\$1,846 15	
Secretary Board of Works ..	923 08	
Civil Engineer	692 31	
Superintendent Public Works and Buildings	692 31	
Surveyor of Roads	738 46	
Inspector of Roads	576 92	
		5,469 23
Colonial Building.		
The Keeper	276 92	
Repairs	1,800 00	
Fuel and Light	923 08	
		3,000 00
Crown Lands Act.		
Repairs of Government House	1,000 00	
Chainman	184 61	
Deputy Surveyors and Incidentals	340 00	
Pension to Mrs. Westcott ..	138 46	
		1,663 07
Repairs of Lunatic Asylum	1,600 00	
St. John's Hospital ..	1,200 00	
Poor Asylum	400 00	
Block House	50 00	
Fuel and Light Custom House	650 00	
		3,900 00
Court Houses and Gaols.		
Supplies to Court Houses and Gaols	5,000 00	
Repairs of Court Houses and Gaols	1,400 00	
		6,400 00
Carried forward		\$70,255 50

Financial Statement.---Continued.

Brought forward.		\$70,255 50
Judicial Department.		
The Chief Judge	\$5,760 00	
Two Puisne Judges	6,000 00	
Labrador Judge	923 08	
Attorney General	2,307 70	
Solicitor General	923 08	
Sheriff Central District	1,384 62	
Bailiff ditto	230 77	
Sheriff Northern District	1,384 62	
Ditto Southern ditto	923 08	
Chief Clerk and Registrar Supreme Court	1,615 38	
Ditto ditto Northern Court	923 08	
Ditto ditto Southern ditto	923 08	
Clerk in Registrar's Office Supreme Court	369 23	
Stationery ditto ditto	92 31	
Bailiff Labrador Court	207 69	
Crier and Tipstaff St. John's	276 92	
Ditto Harbor Grace	92 31	
		24,336 95
Miscellaneous.		
Crown Prosecutions	1,400 00	
Coroners	700 00	
Circuit of Judges	1,400 00	
		3,500 00
Police Department.		
Chief Magistrate St. John's	1,615 38	
Junior ditto ditto	1,384 62	
Clerk of the Peace ditto	1,015 38	
General Superintendent of Police	553 85	
Two Sergeants Police St. John's	646 15	
Fifteen Constables at \$253 85	3,807 75	
Carried forward	\$9,023 13	\$98,092 45

Financial Statement---Continued.

Brought forward	\$9,023 13	\$98,092 45
POLICE DEPARTMENT—Continued.		
Four Constables at \$207 69	830 76	
Gaoler St. John's	692 31	
Turnkey ditto	230 77	
Two Assistants ditto	392 31	
Keeper Court House St. John's	253 85	
Ditto Harbor Grace ..	46 15	
Police Clothing St. John's, Harbor Grace, and Carbonear ..	1,385 00	
OUTPORTS.		
16 Stipendiary Magistrates as per Detailed Estimate	10,061 54	
8 Clerks of the Peace	2,746 15	
9 Gaolers	1,200 00	
82 Constables	9,281 53	
		36,143 50
Miscellaneous in aid of Establishments.		
Printing and Stationery ..	4,600 00	
Postage and Incidentals ..	400 00	
Insurance on Public Buildings ..	1,384 62	
Fuel and Light Government House	1,100 00	
Unforeseen Contingencies ..	2,307 69	
		9,792 31
Education.		
Estimated amount under Education Act	54,800 00	
Academy Act	8,076 93	
		62,876 93
Interest on Public Debt.		
Amount of Public Debt \$794,940 20		
Interest payable half-yearly	39,926 00	
Interest on Floating Debt ..	5,000 00	
		44,926 00
Carried forward		\$251,831 19

Financial Statement---Continued.

Brought forward		\$251,831 19
Relief of the Poor.		
The Commissioner	\$1,153 85	
District Surgeon St. John's ..	923 08	
Gaol ditto ditto	184 62	
District Surgeon Conception Bay	461 54	
Gaol ditto ditto	138 46	
Physician Lunatic Asylum ..	1,384 62	
Ditto St. John's Hospital	700 00	
Inspector of Poor	415 38	
Assistant ditto	415 38	
Keeper of Poor House	276 92	
Permanent and Casual Poor ..	46,000 00	
Servants and Paupers, Lunatic Asylum	14,000 00	
Ditto St. John's Hospital	7,000 00	
Ditto Poor Asylum	7,000 00	
		80,053 85
Postal Department.		
The Postmaster General	1,384 62	
First Clerk	600 00	
Second Clerk	461 54	
Third Clerk	276 92	
Two Assistants	323 08	
Messenger	276 92	
Postmasters and Waymasters	2,316 92	
Contracts for carrying Mails ..	8,530 77	
Ditto Winter Services, Greens- pond, Twillingate and Fogo	553 00	
Incidentals	900 00	
		15,624 62
Pensions.		
James Crowdy, late Colonial Secre- tary	1,846 15	
Carried forward	\$1,846 15	\$347,509 66

Financial Statement—Continued.

Brought forward	\$1,846 15	\$347,509 66
PENSIONS—Continued.		
E. M. Archibald, late Attorney General	1,615 38	
Joseph Noad, late Surveyor General	1,315 38	
B. G. Garrett, late Sheriff ..	1,269 23	
A. W. DesBarres, late Assistant Judge	1,320 00	
Christopher Ayre, late Clerk in the Secretary's Office ..	807 69	
Charles Simms, late Chief Clerk and Registrar in Central District	923 08	
Widow Chancey	184 62	
Widow Dunn	138 46	
Widow Buckley	115 38	
Patrick Keough	138 46	
		\$9,673 83
Ferries.		
Estimated Expenditure for the service		1,716 92
Legislative Contingencies.		
Estimated Amount		25,850 00
Miscellaneous General.		
Cost of Fog Guns	200 00	
St. John's Gas Company ..	1,043 08	
Harbor Grace Gas Company ..	346 15	
Shipwrecked Crews	923 08	
Dorcas Society, St. John's ..	230 77	
Ditto, Harbor Grace ..	115 38	
Ditto, Carbonear ..	115 38	
St. John's Factory	461 54	
Carried forward.	\$3,435 38	\$384,750 41

Financial Statement.—Continued.

Brought forward.	\$3,435 38	\$384,750 41
MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL.—Continued.		
Orphan Asylum Industrial Department	230 77	
Agricultural Society	1,615 38	
Allowance to Patrick Burke	46 15	
Keeper Half-way House Salmonier	161 54	
General Repairs Roads and Bridges	1,650 00	
Conception Bay Steam Service	3,461 54	
Out-port Steam Service	19,200 00	
Protection of Fisheries	2,600 00	
Labrador Revenue Cruiser	1,800 00	
Repairs of Town Clock	69 23	
Roads and Bridges	46,500 00	
Geological Survey	2,500 00	
Election Expenses	5,200 00	
Towards payment of cost of Clothing of Rifle Companies	5,000 00	
Volunteer Force	1,153 85	
Rent of Gymnasium	92 30	
Registration of Voters	700 00	
Towards erecting Government Store and Workshop	400 00	
Salary Inspector Weights and Mea- sures	92 31	
		95,908 45
		\$480,658 86
Balance from the year 1864 ..		166,605 14
		\$647,264 00

Financial Statement---Continued.

Assets.

Customs' Revenue, including Labrador, estimated at ..	\$471,000 00	
Crown Lands, estimated at ..	3,300 00	
Postal Revenue ..	4,600 00	
Licenses, Fines, Fees, &c. ..	5,600 00	
Profits of Savings' Bank ..	8,000 00	
		492,500 00
Balance against the Colony ..		154,764 00
		\$647,264 00
Debt Repayable.		
Amount Debentures overdue from year 1864		17,653 84
Ditto due in the year 1865		10,384 65
		\$28,038 49

JOHN BEMISTER,
Receiver General.

General Light Houses.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1865.	
The Inspector	\$923 10
Fort Amherst, Keeper, \$461 54; Assistant, \$230 77	692 31
Harbor Grace, Keeper, 484 61; Assistant, 230 77	715 38
Carried forward	\$2,330 79

Financial Statement.—Continued.

Brought forward	\$2,330 79	
General Light Houses—Continued.		
Cape Spear, Keeper, 461 54; Assistant, 230 77	692 31	
Cape Bonavista, Keeper, 461 54; Assistant, 230 77	692 31	
Green Island, Keeper, 461 51; Assistant, 230 77	692 31	
Offer Wadham, Keeper, 461 54; Assistant, 230 77	692 31	
Cape Pine, Keeper, 461 54; Assistant, 230 77	692 31	
Dodding Head, Keeper, 461 54; Assistant, 230 77	692 31	
Baccalieu, Keeper, 461 54; Assistant, 230 77	692 31	
St. Mary's Cape, Keeper, 461 54; Assistant, 230 77	692 31	
Harbor Grace Beacon, Keeper, 184 62	184 62	
Brunette, Keeper, 346 16; Assistant, 173 07	519 23	
St. John's Beacon Lights	120 00	
		8,093 12
Oil, Fuel, Stores, Repairs, &c.	8,200 00	
Balance due on account Brunette Light-house	6,680 00	
Balance against Light-houses from the year 1864	531 98	
		15,411 8
		\$24,105 10
Assets.		
Estimated amount of Light Dues for the year 1865	\$21,700 00	
Balance against Light-houses	2,405 10	
		\$24,105 10

JOHN BEMISTER, *Receiver General.*

No. 8.

**Estimate for defraying part of the Public Expenditure
of the Colony of Newfoundland, for the year 1865.**

Miscellaneous Salaries.		
The Private Secretary to the Governor	\$923 10	
First Clerk in Colonial Secretary's Office	923 10	
Second ditto ditto	461 54	
Clerk in Receiver General's Office	923 10	
Civil Engineer	692 31	
Superintendent of Public Works and Buildings	692 31	
Surveyor of Roads	738 46	
Inspector of Roads	576 92	
Keeper of Colonial Building	276 92	
Office Keeper Colonial Secretary's Office	323 08	
Keeper Half-way House	161 54	
Kate Keeper Government House	276 92	
		6,969 30
Judicial Department.		
The Chief Clerk and Registrar Supreme Court	1,615 38	
Clerk in Registrar's Office	369 23	
Stationery for ditto	92 31	
Sheriff's Bailiff, St. John's	230 77	
Crier and Tipstaff, ditto	276 92	
Ditto, Harbor Grace	92 31	
Chief Clerk and Registrar Northern Circuit Court	923 08	
Ditto ditto Southern do.	923 08	
		4,523 08
Carried forward		\$11,492 38

Estimate—Continued.

Brought forward ..		\$1,492 38
Miscellaneous.		
Crown Prosecutions ..	\$1,400 0	
Coroners	700 00	
Circuits of Judges	1,400 00	
		3,500 00
Police Department.		
The Chief Magistrate	1,615 38	
Junior ditto	1,384 62	
Clerk of the Peace	1,015 38	
General Superintendent of Police	553 85	
Two Sergeants of Police ..	646 15	
Nineteen Constables, 15 at \$253 85.		
4 at \$207 69	4,638 51	
Clothing, St. John's, Harbor Grace and Carbonear	1,384 62	
Gaoler, St. John's	592 31	
Turnkey, do.	230 77	
Assistants	392 31	
Keeper of Court House, St. John's	253 85	
Do. do. Harbor Grace	46 15	
OUTPORTS.		
Sixteen Stipendiary Magistrates..	10,061 54	
Eight Clerks of the Peace ..	2,746 15	
Eighty-two Constables	9,281 36	
Nine Gaolers	1,200 00	
As per Detailed List		36,142 95
Relief of the Poor.		
District Surgeon, St. John's ..	923 08	
Gaol do. do.	184 62	
District Surgeon, Conception Bay	461 54	
Gaol do. do.	138 46	
Carried forward	\$1,707 70	\$51,135 33

Estimate—Continued.

Brought forward	\$1,707 70	\$51,135 33
RELIEF OF THE POOR—Continued.		
Physician, Lunatic Asylum	1,384 62	
Medical Attendance, St. John's Hospital	700 00	
Commissioner of the Poor	1,153 85	
Inspector	415 38	
Assistant Inspector of Poor	415 38	
Keeper of the Poor House	276 92	
Permanent and Casual Poor, St. John's and Outports	46,000 00	
Servants and Paupers Lunatic Asylum	14,000 00	
Do. do. St. John's Hospital	7,000 00	
Do. do. Poor Asylum	7,000 00	
		80,053 85
Ferries.		
Great Placentia	138 46	
Salmonier	115 38	
Mall Bay	55 38	
Colinet	115 38	
Portugal Cove	115 38	
Trinity	138 46	
Topsail	115 38	
Harbor Grace	138 46	
Little St. Lawrence	46 15	
Holyrood	138 46	
Burin to Mud Cove	115 38	
Aquaforte	69 23	
Mortier Bay	115 33	
Connaigre Bay	138 46	
Fogo	46 15	
King's Cove to Upper Amherst Cove	115 38	
		1,716 87
Carried forward		\$132,906 05

Estimate.---Continued.

Brought forward		\$132,906 05
Public Buildings.		
Repairs Colonial Building ..	\$1,800 00	
Lunatic Asylum ..	1,600 00	
St. John's Hospital ..	1,200 00	
Poor Asylum	400 00	
Saint John's and Outport Court Houses and Gaols ..	1,400 00	
Fuel and Light, Custom House ..	650 00	
Do. Government House	1,100 00	
Do. Colonial Building ..	925 00	
Supplies Court Houses and Gaols	5,000 00	
Repairs Block House ..	50 00	
		14,125 00
Miscellaneous General.		
Men stationed at Fort Amherst, cost of Fog Guns	200 00	
St. John's Gas Company ..	1,043 08	
Harbor Grace do.	346 15	
Shipwrecked Crews	923 08	
Dorcas Society, Harbor Grace ..	115 38	
Ditto, Carbonear	115 38	
Ditto, St. John's	230 77	
Agricultural Society	1,615 38	
Allowance to Patrick Burke ..	46 15	
St. John's Factory	461 54	
General Repairs Roads and Bridges	1,650 00	
Conception Bay Steam Service ..	3,461 54	
Outport do.	19,200 00	
Protection of Fisheries	2,600 00	
Labrador Revenue Cruiser	1,800 00	
Carrying out Crown Lands Act ..	346 15	
Orphan Asylum Industrial Department	230 77	
Carried forward	\$34,385 37	\$147,031 05

Estimate.—Continued.

Brought forward.	\$34,385 37	\$147,031 05
MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL.—Continued.		
Printing and Stationery ..	4,600 00	
Postages and Incidentals ..	400 00	
Pension to Widow Chancey ..	184 62	
Do. Widow Buckley ..	115 38	
Do. Widow Dunn ..	138 46	
Do. Patrick Kough ..	138 46	
Do. Charles Simms ..	923 08	
Insurance on Public Buildings ..	1,384 62	
Unforeseen Contingencies ..	2,307 69	
Postal Service	15,624 62	
Repairing Town Clock	69 23	
Geological Survey	2,500 00	
Towards payment of Clothing for Rifle Companies	5,000 00	
Rent of Gymnasium	92 30	
Towards erecting Government Store and Workshop	400 00	
Salary Inspector Weights and Mea- sures	92 31	
		68,356 14
		\$215,387 19

JOHN BEMISTER,

Receiver General,

No. 9.

Detailed Statement of Salaries to Stipendiary Magistrates, Clerks of the Peace, Constables and Gaolers in the undermentioned Outports, for the year 1865.

Outports.	Magistrates.	Clerks of the Peace.	Constables.		Gaolers.	Total.
			No.	Salary.		
Petty Harbor			1	92.31		92.31
Torbay			1	92.31		92.31
Portugal Cove			1	92.31		92.31
South Shore			1	55.38		55.38
Harbor Main			1	92.31		92.31
Cat's Cove			1	92.31		92.31
Brigus and Port-de-Grave	692.31	276.92	4	507.69	46.15	1523.07
Bay Roberts			3	226.15		226.15
Harbor Grace	923.07	692.31	13	3069.23	415.38	5099.99
Carbonear	692.31	507.69	8	1592.30		2792.30
Bay-de-Verds			1	55.38		55.38
Western Bay			1	55.38		55.38
Hants Harbor			1	55.38		55.38
Old Perlican	691.31		1	92.31		784.62
Heart's Content			1	55.38		55.38
Trinity	692.31	276.92	2	170.77	115.38	1255.38
New Harbor			1	55.38		55.38
Catalina			1	115.38		115.38
Bonavista	692.31	276.92	2	110.77	115.38	1195.38
Tickle Cove			1	55.38		55.38
Salvage			1	55.38		55.38
Greenspond			1	115.38	69.23	184.61
Twillingate and Fogo	692.31	276.92	3	226.15	92.31	1287.69
Exploits Bay			1	55.38		55.38
Carried for'd . . \$	5076.93	2307.68	52	7186.10	853.83	15,424.54

Detailed Statement of Salaries, &c.,—Continued.

Outports.	Magistrates.	Clerks of the Peace.	Constables.		Gaolers.	Total.
			No.	Salary.		
Bro't for'd. \$	5076.93	2307.68	52	7186.10	853.83	15,424.54
Bay Bulls	461.54		1	115.38		576.92
Witless Bay			1	55.38		55.38
Upper Isl'd Cove			1	55.38		55.38
Bishop's Cove			1	55.38		55.38
Lower Isl'd Cove			1	55.38		55.38
Toad's Cove			1	55.38		55.38
Brigus, South			1	55.38		55.38
Cape Broyle			1	55.38		55.38
Caplin Bay			1	55.38		55.38
Ferryland	692.31		1	115.38	115.38	923.07
Aquaforte			1	55.38		55.38
Fermeuse			1	55.38		55.38
Renews			1	55.38		55.38
St. Mary's	230.77		1	115.38		346.15
Placentia	600.00		1	115.38	115.38	830.76
Little Placentia			1	92.31		92.31
Oderin			1	55.38		55.38
Merasheen			1	55.38		55.38
Burin	692.31	276.92	1	115.38	115.38	1199.99
St. Lawrence			1	55.38		55.38
Grand Bank	692.31		1	55.38		747.69
Lamaline	692.31		1	55.38		747.69
Jersey Harbor			1	55.38		55.38
Harbor Briton	461.54	161.54	1	115.38		738.46
Burgeo and La Poile	461.54		1	55.38		516.92
Hermitage Bay				55.38		55.38
Spaniard's Bay			1	55.38		55.38
Channell			1	55.38		55.38
Bird Island Cove			1	55.38		55.38
King's Cove			1	92.31		92.31
	\$10,061.56	2746.14	82	9281.36	1199.97	23,289.03

Detailed Statement of Salaries—Continued

 RECAPITULATION.

16 Magistrates	..	..	..	\$10061.56
8 Clerks of the Peace	..	..	..	2746.14
9 Gaolers	..	..	..	1199.97
82 Constables	..	..	..	9281.36
				<hr/>
				\$23289.03
				<hr/>

JOHN BEMISTER,
Receiver General.

Receiver General's Office,
St. John's, 31st December, 1864. }

No. 10.

Statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Colony

Assets.

Customs' Bonds outstanding ..	£17,742 17 11	[\$81,890 28
Balance due by Cape Race Light House Account ..	254 5 7	1,173 62
Ditto General Light Houses	115 5 3	531 98
	£18,112 8 9	\$83,595 88
Ditto Water Company ..	585 0 0	2,700 00
Ditto Account next Road Grant	839 9 6	3,874 50
	£19,536 18 3	\$90,170 38
Balance against the Colony ..	36,099 0 2	166,605 14
	£55,635 18 5	\$256,775 52

of Newfoundland, on the 31st day of December, 1864.

Liabilities.

Outstanding Warrants	£11,057 0 4	\$51,035 11
“ Interest	4,784 12 0	22,082 93
Treasury Notes outstanding ..	31 4 0	144 00
Sundry receipts, towards payment of Interest on Debentures issued under St. John's Sewerage Act	216 9 5	999 10
Balance due the Union Bank ..	29,601 18 6	136,615 72
	£45,691 4 3	\$210,876 86
Unexpended Legislative Grants	2,798 15 4	12,917 39
Unpaid Legislative Contingencies for the years 1863 and 1864	7,145 18 10	32,981 27
	£55,635 18 5	\$256,775 52

JOHN BEMISTER,
Receiver General.

No. 11.

Statement shewing the Aggregate amount of the Public Debt of the Colony of Newfoundland on the 31st day of December, 1864, and the years in which the several portions of it are re-payable.

Amount consolidated under Act 22d Vic., cap. 16	£19,372	6	0	
Ditto under Act 21st Vic., cap. 3	1,259	16	6	
Ditto under Act 23rd Vic., cap. 12	5,000	0	0	
				£25,632 2 6
Amount of unpaid Debentures issued under Act 25th Vic., cap. 3, for compensation for losses sustained by Election Riots in the fol- lowing Districts, and pay- able out of future Road grants,—viz. :—				
St. John's District	£328	8	7	
Harbor Grace	121	12	11	
Carbonear	208	1	11	
Harbor Main	233	14	4	
				891 17 9
Carried forward ..				£26,524 0 3

Statement of Public Debt.—Continued.

Brought forward	.....	£26,524	0	9
Amount repayable from the year 1864	.. ..	£3,825	0	0
Ditto ditto in the year 1865		2,250	0	0
Ditto ditto ditto 1866		7,103	10	0
Ditto ditto ditto 1867		2,344	5	8
Ditto ditto ditto 1868		6,853	6	8
Ditto ditto ditto 1869		1,920	12	5
Ditto ditto ditto 1870		909	6	3
Ditto ditto ditto 1871		808	12	6
Ditto ditto ditto 1872		1,430	14	7
Ditto ditto ditto 1873		68,842	3	0
Ditto ditto ditto 1874		4,450	7	0
Ditto ditto ditto 1875		45,000	0	0
Ditto ditto ditto 1189		5,000	0	0
			150,737	18 1
			£177,261	18 4

JOHN BEMISTER,

Receiver General.

No. 12.

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

**Port of St. John's, Newfoundland, and Outports.—
A Consolidated Account of Dutiable Goods imported
in the year ended 31st December, 1864, shewing
the aggregate Quantities and Value of the various
Articles, and amount of Duty Collected
thereon.**

Articles Imported.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
Ale, Porter, Cider and Perry, viz.: in bottles	Dozens 2,784 .....	.....	£139 4 0
in casks....	Gallons 34,135 .....	.....	508 18 4
Animals, viz.:			
Horses.....			
Oxen and Cows.....			
Sheep, Swine, and Calves..			
Apples	Barrels		
Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Smoked Beef & Sausages	38 3 18 .....	.....	16 1 1
Beef, (Salted and Cured)..	Barrels		
Biscuit	Cwts. 34,499 .....	.....	474 7 1
Butter	2,110 3 10 .....	.....	348 5 10
Cheese	34 1 0 .....	.....	9 8 5
Carried forward....	....	....	£1,496 4 9

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

A Consolidated Account--Continued.

Articles Imported.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
Brought forward	.....	.....	£1,496 4 9
Chocolate and Cocoa	Lbs. 18,998	.....	87 1 8
Cigars.....	M. 116 7-10	.....	64 3 8
Coals	Tons 26,264½	.....	1,313 4 6
Coffee.....	Lbs. 192,964	.....	884 8 3
Confectionary.....	1,133 0 16	.....	91 10 7
Feathers	Lbs. 42,879	.....	196 10 7
Flour	Barrels	.....
Fruit (dried).....	Lbs. 241,520	.....	1,509 10 4
Lumber	Feet	.....
Molasses.....	Galls. 864,421	.....	9,004 8 4
Oatmeal and Indian Meal..	Barrels 27	.....	0 14 11
Pork	" 63	.....	10 7 11
Salt	Tons 28,955	.....	723 17 7
Shingles.....			
Spirits, viz:—			
Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, and undefined Spirits.....	Galls. 22,612¼	.....	5,653 1 3
Carried forward .....	.....	.....	£ 21,035 4 4

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

A Consolidated Account.—Continued.

Articles Imported.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
Brought forward .....	.....	.....	£ 21,035 4 4
Spirits, viz. :—			
Cordials	Galls. 2,536½	.....	380 9 6
Rum	“ 107,509	.....	13,438 12 6
Sugar, viz. :—			
Refined	1,112 0 22	.....	734 1 3
Unrefined	12,503 2 20	.....	5,157 16 3
Bastard	251 3 13	.....	125 18 9
Tea, viz. :—			
Souchong, Congo and Bohea	Lts. 461,830	.....	7,697 3 4
All other sorts	“ 5,224	.....	108 16 8
Timber	Tons		
Tobacco (Manufactured) ..	Lbs. 291,750	.....	4,011 11 3
Stems.....	“		
Vinegar	Gals. 2,719	.....	37 7 9
Wines, viz. :—			
In bottles.....	“ 671½	.....	201 9 0
Carried forward.....	.....	.....	£ 52,988 10 7

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

A Consolidated Account—Continued.

Articles Imported.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
Brought forward	....	....	52,988 10 7
Wines, viz:—			
Not in bottles, viz. :—			
Port, Madeira, Hock and Burgundy	Gals. 3,680	....	920 0 0
Sherry	" 2,076	£856 15 0	553 9 11
Claret and other Wines....	" 1,271	274 8 8	193 3 9
Goods, Wares and Merchandize, enumerated, to pay duty at the rate of 5½ per cent.		92,766 3 9	5,102 3 3
Goods not otherwise enumerated or described		365,186 0 0	40,170 9 3
			£99,927 16 9
	4 per cent. on ditto....		3,997 2 3
			103,924 19 0
	Local distillation....		305 1 11
			£104,230 0 11

JOHN BEMISTER,

Receiver General.

Custom House, St. John's, }
 31st December, 1864. }

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

A CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT CURRENT OF
ENDED THE 31st DAY

DR.

Jan. 1—To Outport Balances, viz. :—			
Fogo	£72 13 8		
Greenspond	151 2 5		
Trinity	270 3 1		
Harbor Grace	3,734 13 8		
Bay-de-North	27 16 0		
Burgeo	12 10 0		
Labrador	112 1 0		
		£4,380 19 10	
Cash in Union Bank		500 0 0	
Dec. 31— Duties, viz. :			
St. John's, £82,720 19 9			
Local Distillation 305 1 11			
	83,026 1 8		
Outports	21,203 19 3		
		104,230 0 11	
Light Dues, viz. :			
St. John's	2,727 8 6		
Outports	1,962 8 10		
		4,689 17 4	
Carried forward		£113,800 18 1	

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR
OF DECEMBER, 1864.

CR.

Jan. 1—By Outport Balances, viz. :—			
Twillingate	1 14 4		
Placentia	3 15 5		
La Manche	3 18 0		
St. Lawrence	0 16 3		
			10 4 0
Duties Copyright			1 6 2
Cape Race Light Account			4 3 9
Board of Revenue			30 17 11
Dec. 31— " Drawbacks, St. John's			1,018 6 3
Return Duties			47 15 9
Over Entries			98 14 1
Incidentals			166 16 9
Salaries, viz. :—			
Reserved	1,248 0 0		
St. John's Officers	1,758 6 8		
" Tidewaiters	1,167 7 8		
Carried forward	£4,173 14 4	£1,378 4 8	

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

A CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT CURRENT OF
ENDED THE 31st DAY

Dr.

Brought forward		£113,800	18	1
Dec. 31.—To Fines and Forfeitures			31	9 7
Surcharges			20	14 2
Duties—Copyright			2	5 8
Cape Race Tolls			6	14 1
Roard of Revenue			33	5 4
Water Rates			659	7 7
Outport Balances, viz. :—				
Twillingate	£0	4	3	
Placentia	0	4	0	
Lamanche	0	14	10	
Burgeo	4	9	0	
			5	12 1
Carried forward	£114,560	6	7	

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR
OF DECEMBER, 1864.

Cr.

Brought forward	£4,173	14	4	£1,378	4	8
Dec. 31.—By St. John's Boatmen		560	0 0			
" Excise		26	0 0			
Outport Officers		2,591	16 10			
" Tidewaiters		157	4 8			
" Boatmen		245	0 0			
Labrador Officers		190	7 9			
				7,944	3	7
Incidentals (Outport)				41	7	2
Return Duties, "				7	3	0
Treasury—viz. :						
Cash transferred	33,721	17	2			
Bonds "	66,924	11	4			
				100,646	8	6
Outport Balances—viz. :						
Greenspond		122	8 11			
Trinity		109	18 3			
Carried forward	£232	7	2	£110,017	6	11

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Dr. A CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT CURRENT OF
ENDED THE 31st DAY

To amount brought forward £114,560 6 7

£114,560 6 7

Custom House, St. John's, }
31st December, 1864. }

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS, FOR THE YEAR
OF DECEMBER, 1864.

Cr.

Brought forward	£232 7 2	£110,017 6 11
Dec. 31.—By Outport Balances—viz.:		
Harbor Grace	2,412 11 3	
Little Placentia	5 0 0	
Harbor Briton	3 14 7	
Gaultois	566 4 7	
LaPoile	266 11 6	
Labrador	1,056 10 7	
		4,542 19 8
		£114,560 6 7

I certify that the foregoing Account is just and true in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN BEMISTER,
Receiver General.

No. 13.

Newfoundland—Return shewing the Value of Imports, distinguishing the principal articles of Merchandise, as compared with the

Articles.	Quantities.	Value.	Rate of Duty in 1863.	Amount of Duty collected in 1863.
Whiskey . . . Gals.	3,221½	£725	5s. per gallon	£805 7 6
Oil—viz., Coal, Kerosene, and Petroleum, distilled, purified & refined	6,120	612	11 per cent.	67 6 5
Crude Petroleum . .	None			
Cordials . . . Gals.	4,238	423	3s. per gallon	635 14 0
Gin	9,392½	939	5s. " "	2,348 2 6
Rum	96,764½	9,676	2s. 6d. per gallon	11,896 17 9
Spirits and Strong Waters, including Spirits of Wine & Alcohol, not being Whiskey. . . Gals.	99	22	5s. " "	24 15 0
Brandy	5,481	3,288	5s. " "	1,370 5 0
Vinegar	3,934	295	3d per gallon and 10 per cent. on duty.	54 1 11
Molasses	717,189	35,859	2½d. per gallon	7,470 14 1
Coffee (green) Lb.	181,919	5,305	1d. per lb. and 10 per cent. on duty	833 16 0
Ditto (roasted or ground) . . . Lb.	720	21	Do. do. do.	3 6 0
Confectionary. Cwts.	99 2 4	493	13s. 9d. per cwt.	63 8 6
Sugar—refined "	1743 0 5	2,959	12s. per cwt. and 10 per cent. on duty	1,150 8 5
" other sorts "	10282 1 16	10,282	8s. 3d. per cwt.	4,241 9 10
" bastard "	242 3 8	425	10s. "	121 8 2
Tea—Souchong, Congo & Bohea Lb.	464,989	21,225	4d. per lb.	7,749 16 4
Tea (other sorts) "	8,549	634	5d. per lb.	178 2 1
Carried forward	£ 93,183			£39,019 19 6

and amount of Duties collected in the year 1863, distinguishing; also shewing the Increase and Decrease of Canadian Tariff of 1864.

Rate of Duty as per Canadian Tariff.	Amount of Duty would be collected per Canadian Tariff.	Increase.	Decrease.
40 cents per gallon.	£263 9 2		£536 18 4
15 cents per gallon.	191 5 0	£123 18 7	
100 ¢ cent. & 15 cts. ¢ Gal.	555 8 9		80 5 3
" " " "	1,232 10 4		1,115 12 2
" " " "	12,699 17 10	803 0 1	
100 " " " "	25 1 11	0 6 11	
30 " and 15 cts. " "	1,157 5 8		212 19 4
20 " and 4 " " "	91 15 8	37 13 9	
10 " and 5 " " "	11,056 12 0	3,585 17 11	
5 " and 3 " " lb.	1,402 4 11	568 8 11	
30 " and 3 " " "	10 16 0	7 10 0	
15 " and 3 " " "	144 7 6	75 19 0	
" " and 3 " " "	1,663 19 8	513 11 3	
10 " and 2 " " "	5,826 13 0	1,585 3 2	
15 " and 3 " " "	233 14 6	112 6 4	
{ 15 per cent. on value, and } 4 cents. per lb.	7,225 0 0		702 18 5
.....	£43 785 1 11	£7,413 15 11	£2,648 13 6

A Return shewing the value

Articles.	Quantities.	Value.	Rate of Duty 1863.	Amount of Duty collected in 1863.
Carried forward..	.....	£ 93,188	.....	£39,019 19 6
Cigars—				
Value \$10 per M.	} 113½	140	11s. per M.	62 0 0
" \$10 to \$20 M.				
" \$10 to \$40 "				
" Over \$40 "				
Tobacco, Manufactured				
" Cavendish, Lb.	396,615	17773	3d. per lb. and 10 per cent. on duty.	5453 9 5
" Common Cut "	} 1,550	71	Do. do. do.	21 6 3
" Fine Cut "				
" Canadian twist "				
Snuff and Snuff flour dry	720	33	Do. do. do.	9 18 0
Moist, damp or pickled	None.			
Ale, Beer and Porter (in wood) Gals.	24,497	2168	4d. per Gallon.	408 5 8
Do. (in bottles) "	1,984½	496	6d. "	99 4 9
	26,481½	2664		507 10 5
Blacking		137	11 per cent.	15 1 5
Cinnamon, Mace and Nutmegs .. Lbs.	991	75	" "	8 5 0
Spices, including Ginger, Pimento and Pepper, (ground).. Lbs.		317	" "	34 17 5
Packages as Merchandize		987	" "	108 11 5
Patent Medicines & Medicinal preparations		1555	5½ "	85 12 1
Carried forward..	.....	£116940	.....	£45,326 18 11

of Imports, &c.--Continued.

Rate of Duty as per Canadian Tariff.	Amount of Duty would be collected per Canadian Tariff.	Increase.	Decrease.
.....	£43,785 1 11	£7,413 15 11	£2,648 13 6
40 per cent.	56 0 0	.....	6 8 0
30 ¢ cent. and 10 cts. ¢ lb.	13594 14 3	8141 4 10	
30 " and 5 " "	37 8 11	16 2 8	
30 " and 8 " "	21 18 0	12 0 0	
} 30 per cent.	799 4 0	291 13 7	
	" "	41 2 0	26 0 7
" "	22 10 0	14 5 0	
" "	95 2 0	60 4 7	
25 "	246 15 0	138 3 7	
30 "	466 10 0	380 17 11	
.....	£59,146 6 1	£16,494 8 8	£2,655 1 6

A Return shewing the value

Articles.	Quantities.	Value.	Rate of Duty. 1863.	Amount of Duty collected in 1863.
Brought forward	.....	£116940	.....	£45,326 18 11
Soap Cwts.	5,826	5868	11 per cent.	645 17 3
Starch "	89	250	" "	27 10 0
Manufactures of Leather, viz, Boots and Shoes.....	.....	51165	" "	5628 7 2
Harness & Saddlery .....	.....	300	" "	33 0 0
Wearing Apparel, made by hand or sewing machine .....	.....	9510	" "	1046 2 0
Wine--Port, in wood Gals.	2,554	1790	5s. per Gallon	638 10 0
" Sherry "	2,670	1621	3s. per Gal. and 12½ per cent. on value.	517 16 0
" Claret & other sorts.. Gals	2,260½	447	2s. 6d. per Gal. and 12½ per ct. on value	347 14 6
" All kinds except Claret, in bottles, Gals.	573	467	6s. per Gallon	171 18 0
		4325		1675 18 6
Dried Fruit and Nuts of all kinds Lbs.	150,639	3771	1½d. per lb.	941 16 5
Fruit, other sorts "	.....	388	11 per cent.	42 13 10
Manufactures of Woollens, Cottons, Silks, Velvets & Furs.....	.....	207930	" "	22872 1 6
Gold, Silver and Plated Ware.....	.....	474	" "	52 2 5
Brass, Copper and Hardware.....	.....	25531	" "	2808 5 4
Do. do. for Ships.....	.....	11428	5½ "	628 9 10
Carried forward	.....	£437880	.....	£81,728 16 2

of Imports, &c.--Continued.

Rate of Duty as per Canadian Tariff.	Amount of Duty would be collected per Canadian Tariff.	Increase.	Decrease.
.....	£59,146 6 1	£16,494 8 8	£2,655 1 6
30 per cent.	1,760 8 0	1,114 17 9	
" "	75 0 0	47 10 0	
25 "	12,791 5 0	7,162 17 10	
" "	75 0 0	42 0 0	
" "	2,377 10 0	1,331 8 0	
20 per cent.	865 0 0		810 18 6
.....	754 4 0		187 12 5
.....	77 12 0	34 18 2	
£275,801, at 20 per cent.	51,562 4 0	23,732 10 2	
.....	£129,514 9 1	£49,960 10 7	£3,653 12 5

A Return shewing the value

Articles.	Quantities.	Value.	Rate of Duty 1863.	Amount of Duty collected in 1863.
Brought forward	£ 437880			£81,728 16 2
Glassware	1,716	11 per cent.	188 19 6	
Fancy Goods	1,500	" "	165 0 0	
Other Articles	19,222	" "	2,114 15 3	
	267801			
Leather and imitation thereof	17,154	" "	1,886 18 9	
Jewellery & Watches	498	" "	54 18 7	
Arms and Ammunition, viz :—				
Guns No. 545	545	" "	59 19 6	
Gunpowder Lbs 90,592	2,480	" "	272 17 4	
Lead Shot Cwts. 1,887	2,341	" "	257 15 1	
Earthenware "	3,742	" "	411 16 8	
Lead, sheet & bar "	629	" "	77 16 9	
Bricks M. 921	1,208	" "	132 18 11	
Lead—Paint, Cwts 1,877	2,405	" "	264 9 0	
Candles Lbs. 182,721	4,249	" "	467 11 2	
Oil—Linseed, Gals 13,408	2,605	" "	286 11 2	
" Olive "	3,466	" "	85 10 0	
Turpentine (Spirits of) & Varnish gals. 4,390	643	" "	70 15 8	
Naptha ... "	151	" "	1 19 7	
Lime .. Bushels. 4,545	252	" "	27 12 3	
Malt "	1,200	" "	35 6 2	
Rice Cwts. 1,640	1,119	" "	123 2 9	
Lard "	22	" "	4 5 10	
Cordage "	12,176	22 625 5½	1,244 7 2	
Corks & Corkwood "	538	331	18 5 1	
Carried forward..	£ 524379		£89,982 8 4	

N. B.—The following are subject to 10 per cent. duty under the Canadian estimated at and not exceeding ten thousand pounds—viz., Anchors 6 Cwt. Canvass, Canada Plates, Tin Plates, Galvanized and Sheet Iron, Cements, Grass, Straw and Tuscan Plaits, Sails ready made, Silk Twists, Spilter in Sheets,

of Imports, &c.,—Continued.

Rate of Duty as per Canadian Tariff.	Amount of Duty would be collected per Canadian Tariff.	Increase.	Decrease.
.....	£ 129,514 9 1	£ 49,960 10 7	£ 3,653 12 5
} £10,000, at 10 per cent.	1,000		
25 per cent.	4,288 10 0	2,401 11 3	5 2 7
10 "	49 16 0		
20 "	109 0 0	49 0 6	
" "	496 0 0	223 2 8	
" "	468 4 0	210 8 11	
" "	748 8 0	336 11 4	7 2 9
10 "	70 14 0		
20 "	241 12 0	108 13 1	23 19 0
10 "	240 10 0		
20 "	849 16 0	382 4 10	
" "	521 0 0	234 8 10	
" "	155 16 0	70 6 0	
10 "	64 6 0		6 9 8
15 cents per Gallon.	4 14 5	2 14 10	
20 per cent.	50 8 0	22 15 9	
" "	64 4 0	28 17 10	
Free.			123 2 9
"			4 5 10
* 20 per cent.	4,525 0 0	3,280 12 10	18 5 1
Free.			
.....	£ 143,449 7 6	£ 57,311 19 3	£ 3,842 0 1

Tariff, and are included in our Manufactures. The Quantity and Value and under, Printed Books, Engravings, &c., Brass in Rods, Brass Wire, Copper in Bars, Rods, Sheet or Pig, Cotton Candlewick, Yarn and Warp, Steel, wrought or cast, Tiles, Tin, granulated or bar.

A Return shewing the value

Articles.	Quantities.	Value.	Rate of Duty. 1863.	Amount of Duty collected in 1863.
Brought forward..		£524379		£89,982 8 4
Fishing Tackle— (Nets, Lines, &c.)		23973	5½ per cent.	1,318 8 10
Oakum Cwts.	546	607	" "	33 10 5
Canvass	18009	"	" "	990 10 7
Peas & Barley Bls.	226	170	" "	9 6 8
Pitch, Tar, and raw Turpentine, Bls	856	1279	" "	70 6 11.
Feathers Lbs.	31,578	789	1d. per lb. and 10 per cent. on duty	144 10 7
Chocolate & Cocoa "	12,730	318	Do. do. do.	58 7 0
Bread Cwts.	51,830	39470	3d. per cwt. and 10 per cent. on duty.	712 13 10
Butter "	1,741	5223	3s. and do. do.	287 6 2
Pork Bls.	21	63	3s. per bl. and 10 per cent. on duty.	3 9 4
Bacon & Hams Cwts.	76	282	8s. 3d. per cwt.	31 6 8
Cheese "	20	60	5s. 6d. "	5 12 1
Salt Tons.	34,643½	17322	6d. per ton.	866 1 9
		£651944		£94,513 19 2

N. B.—It is difficult to say what Goods or the amount would be imported

* "Hemp Cables" are free under the Canadian Tariff. Cordage, when circumstances, is 20 per cent. Possibly not more than half the above amount

of Imports, &c.,—Continued.

Rate of Duty as per Canadian Tariff.	Amount of Duty would be collect- ed per Canadian Tariff.	Increase.	Decrease.
.....	£ 143,449 7 6	£47,311 19 3	£3,842 0 1.
Free:	.....	.....	1,318 8 10
"	.....	.....	33 10 5
"	.....	.....	990 10 7
20 per cent.	34 0 0	24 13 4	
Free.	.....	.....	70 6 11
20 per cent.	157 16 0	13 5 5	
" "	63 12 0	5 5 0	
" "	7,894 0 0	7,181 6 2	
Free.	.....	.....	287 6 2
20 per cent.	12 12 0	9 2 8	
" "	56 8 0	25 1 4	
Free.	.....	.....	5 12 1
"	.....	.....	866 1 9
	£ 151,670 15 6	£64,570 13 2	£7,413 16 10
Net Increase..		£57,156 16 4	

from Canada, and consequently free of duty in the event of "Confederation." applied to "Ship building purposes" is entitled to draw-back. Under other should be regarded as "increase."

JOHN BEMISTER,
Receiver General.

No. 14.

Financial Secy's. Statement of Expenditure for year ending 31st Dec., 1864.

Expenditure for the undermen- tioned services for the year ending 31st December, 1864, sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant.	Balances unexpended 1st January, 1864.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure 1864.	Credit Balances, 31st December, 1864.	Overdrawn ac- counts, 31st De- cember, 1864.
Insurance on Public Build- ings	£38 16 1	£300 0 0	£288 16 1	£50 0 0	
Fuel, Light and Repairs Custom House.....	30 16 5	150 0 0	221 11 8	..	£40 15 3
Conception Bay Steam...	316 13 4	650 0 0	794 8 10	172 4 6	
Gas Company, St. John's	226 0 0	226 0 0	226 0 0	226 0 0	
Repairs of Protestant Com- mercial Schools.....	70 16 4	180 0 0	185 18 0	64 18 4	
Road Act, "25th Victoria"	612 4 10	..	573 17 8	38 7 2	
Volunteer Organization Act	89 3 9	250 0 0	311 7 10	27 15 11	
Repairs of Church of Eng- land Schools.....	143 16 8	..	60 0 0	83 16 8	
Breakwater, Twillingate...	132 13 4	..	32 13 4	100 0 0	
Carried forward	£1,661 0 9	£1,756 0 0	£2,694 13 5	£763 2 7	£40 15 3

Financial Secretary's Statement—(Continued.)

Expenditure for the undermen- tioned Services for the Year ending 31st December, 1864, sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant.	Balances unexpended 1st January, 1864.	Legislative Votes,	Expenditure 1864.	Credit Balances 31st December, 1864.	Overdrawn accounts 31st December, 1864.
Brought forward..	£1,661 0 9	£1,756 0 0	£2,694 13 5	£763 2 7	£40 15 3
Public Wharf, Catalina...	150 0 0	..	150 0 0	..	
Police Clothing.....	150 10 0	300 0 0	448 11 9	1 18 3	
Dorcas Society, Hr. Grace	25 0 0	25 0 0	50 0 0		
Dorcas Society, Carbonear	..	25 0 0	25 0 0		
Dorcas Society, St. John's	..	50 0 0	50 0 0		
Repairs of Colonial Building	70 13 6	450 0 0	355 12 4	165 1 2	
Repairs of Lunatic Asylum	504 12 6	400 0 0	463 10 4	441 2 2	
Miscellaneous Votes in Sup- ply Act, 1864 .....	..	433 14 4	433 14 4		
Relief of Poor.....	..	10,000 0 0	9,711 1 10	288 18 2	
Carried forward..	£2,561 16 9	£13,439 14 4	£14,382 4 0	£1,660 2 4	£40 15 3

Financial Secretary's Statement—(Continued.)

Expenditure for the undermen- tioned Services for the year ending 31st Dec. 1864, sanc- tioned by the Governor's War- rant.	Balances unexpended 1st January, 1864.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure 1864.	Credit Balances 31st December, 1864.	Over-drawn accounts 31st December, 1864.
Brought forward..	£2,561 16 9	£13,439 14 4	£14,382 4 0	£1,660 2 4	£40 15 3
Saint John's Rebuilding Act (cash).....	..	155 16 7	155 16 7	..	..
Education Act, (21st Vic.)	..	11,693 7 1	11,693 7 1	..	..
General Water Company, St. John's.....	85 0 0	..	85 0 0
Unforeseen Contingencies	..	500 0 0	302 5 1	197 14 11	..
Quarantine Act.....	..	70 19 2	70 19 2	..	..
Printing and Stationery...	..	1,000 0 0	1,529 0 2	..	529 0 2
Civil and Criminal Prosecu- tions.....	..	300 0 0	339 4 10	..	39 4 10
Crown Lands Act(7th Vic.)	..	625 9 8	625 9 8	..	..
Carried forward..	£2,561 16 9	£27,785 6 10	£29,183 6 7	£1,857 17 3	£694 0 3

Financial Secretary's Statement—(Continued.)

Expenditure for the undermen- tioned services for the year ending 31st December, 1864, sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant.	Balances unexpended 1st January, 1864.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure 1864.	Credit Balances, 31st December, 1864.	Overdrawn accounts, 31st December, 1864.
Brought forward..	£2,561 16 9	£27,785 6 10	£29,183 6 7	£1,857 17 3	£694 0 3
General Repairs of Roads .	..	350 0 0	726 18 4	..	376 18 4
Coroners ..	..	200 0 0	159 7 1	40 12 11	
Poor Asylum — Ordinary Expenses ..	..	1,500 0 0	1,938 0 3	..	438 0 3
St. John's Hospital, do,	{ dues collected	1,500 0 0	1,787 16 7	..	97 6 11
Court Houses & Gaols, do.	..	1,100 0 0	1,194 19 8	..	94 19 8
Repairs of Court Houses and Gaols.....	..	300 0 0	682 14 11	..	382 24 11
Lunatic Paupers ..	{ fees collected	3,000 0 0	3,449 2 2	..	402 13 2
Sewerage Act ..	..	46 9 0	5,464 18 8		
General Light Houses ..	..	6,045 10 2	6,045 10 2		
Carried forward..	£2,561 16 9	£47,482 13 4	£50,632 14 5	£1,898 10 2	£2,487 3 6

Financial Secretary's Statement—(Continued.)

Expenditure for the undermen- tioned Services for the year ending 31st Dec., 1864, sanc- tioned by the Governor's War- rant.	Balances unexpended 1st January, 1864.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure 1864.	Credit Balances 31st December, 1864	Overdrawn accounts 31st December, 1864
Brought forward..	£2,561 16 9	£47,482 13 4	£50,632 14 5	£1,898 10 2	£2,487 3 6
Cape Race Light House	493 17 0	493 17 0		
Damage caused by Floods	..	1,383 3 0	1,340 9 8	42 13 4	
Legislative Contingencies, 1863.....	21 13 4	..	21 13 4
Executive Responsibility for sundry payments.....	248 6 6	..	248 6 6
Postal Department	3,281 16 8	3,369 19 3	..	88 2 7
Jury Act, "19th Victoria"	..	31 17 9	31 17 9		
Fuel and Light, Colonial Building	200 0 0	226 19 6	..	26 19 6
Carrying out Crown Lands Act	75 0 0	157 7 3	..	82 7 3
Carried forward..	£2,561 16 9	£52,948 7 9	£56,523 4 8	£1,941 3 6	£2,954 12 8

Financial Secretary's Statement—(Continued.)

Expenditure for the undermen- tioned Services for the year ending 31st Dec., 1864, sanc- tioned by the Governor's War- rant.	Balances unexpended 1st January, 1864.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure, 1864.	Credit Balances 31st December, 1864.	Overdrawn accounts 31st December, 1864.
Brought forward..	£2,561 16 9	£52,948 7 9	£56,528 4 8	£1,941 3 6	£2,954 12 8
Postages and Incidentals	100 0 0	18 6 9	81 13 3	
Coastal Steam	4,500 0 0	4,211 18 5	288 1 7	
Special Salaries	6,780 15 4	6,780 15 4		
Retiring Allowances	2,089 15 0	2,089 15 0		
Academy Act.....	..	1,650 0 0	1,650 0 0		
Miscellaneous Salaries.....	..	4,982 11 8	4,982 11 8		
Guolers and Assistants.....	..	545 0 0	545 0 0		
Salaries of Outport Magis- trates	2,200 8 4	2,200 8 4		
Salaries of Outport Clerks of the Peace	595 0 0	595 0 0		
Carried forward..	£2,561 16 9	£76,391 18 1	£79,597 0 2	£2,310 18 4	£2,954 12 8

Financial Secretary's Statement—(Continued.)

Expenditure for the undermen- tioned Services for the Year ending 31st December, 1864, sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant.	Balances unexpended 1st January, 1864.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure 1864.	Credit Balances 31st December, 1864.	Overdrawn accounts 31st December, 1864.
Brought forward..	£2,561 16 9	£76,391 18 1	£79,597 0 2	£2,310 18 4	£2,954 12 8
Ferryman.....	..	372 0 0	372 0 0		
Salaries of Outport Consta- bles	1,985 7 5	1,985 7 5		
Salaries of Saint John's Po- lice	1,132 17 11	1,132 17 11		
Shipwrecked Crews	200 0 0	3,303 17 5	..	3,108 17 5
Repairs of Poor House...	..	100 0 0	391 15 6	..	291 15 6
Fever Hospital, Harbor Grace.....	..	75 0 0	75 0 0		
Poor in Factory	100 0 0	100 0 0		
Industrial Department, Or- phan Asylum School..	..	50 0 0	50 0 0		
Carried forward..	£2,561 16 9	£80,407 3 5	£87,007 18 5	£2,310 18 4	£6,350 5 7

Financial Secretary's Statement—(Continued.)

Expenditure for the undermen- tioned services for the year ending 31st December, 1864, sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant.	Balances unexpended 1st January, 1864.	Legislative Votes	Expenditure 1864.	Credit Balances, 31st December, 1864.	Overdrawn accounts, 31st December, 1864.
Brought forward..	£2,561 16 9	£80,407 3 5	£87,007 18 5	£2,310 18 4	£6,350 5 7
Repairs of Town Clock.....	..	15 0 0	15 0 0		
Circuit Courts	350 0 0	299 0 0	51 0 0	
Repairs of Hospital	100 0 0	171 9 9	..	71 9 9
Geological Survey	500 0 0	647 0 4	..	147 0 4
Protection of Fisheries.....	..	600 0 0	541 2 7	58 17 5	
Gas Company, Harbor Grace	75 0 0	75 0 0		
Labrador Courts Act.....	..	628 12 6	628 12 6		
Wolf Killing Act	10 0 0	10 0 0		
Road Act "27th Victoria," Outport Boards.....	..	6,359 12 0	5,300 7 7	1,059 4 5	
Carried forward	£2,561 16 9	£89,045 7 11	£94,695 11 2	£3,480 0 2	£6,568 15 8

Financial Secretary's Statement—(Continued.)

Expenditure for the undermen- tioned Services for the Year ending 31st December, 1864, sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant.	Balances unexpended 1st January, 1864.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure 1864.	Credit Balances 31st December, 1864.	Overdrawn accounts 31st December, 1864.
Brought forward..	££2,561 16 9	£89,045 7 11	£94,695 11 2	£3,480 0 2	£6,568 15 8
Road Act "27th Victoria," under Supervision of Board of Works.....	..	3,867 14 11	4,707 4 5	..	839 9 6
Carbonear Street Act .....	..	2 2 0	2 2 0	..	
Firing of Fog Guns .....	..	80 0 0	119 10 11	..	39 10 11
Repairs of Block House....	..	25 0 0	56 18 11	..	31 18 11
Agricultural Society, St. John's.....	..	250 0 0	250 0 0		
Agricultural Society, Har- bor Grace.....	..	100 0 0	100 0 0		
Fuel and Light, Govern- ment House.....	..	200 0 0	200 0 0		
Carried forward..	££2,561 16 9	£98,570 5 10	£100,131 7 5	£3,480 0 2	£7,479 5 0

Financial Secretary's Statement—(Continued.)

Expenditure for the undermen- tioned Services for the year ending 31st Dec., 1864, sanc- tioned by the Governor's War rant.	Balances unexpended 1st January, 1864.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure 1864.	Credit Balances 31st December, 1864	Overdrawn account 31st December, 1864
Brought forward..	£2,561 16 9	£93,570 5 10	£100,131 7 5	£3,480 0 2	£7,479 5 0
Book Depository .....	..	..	25 10 0	..	25 10 0
Bannerman Park .....	..	..	38 6 9	..	38 6 9
Improvement of Quidi Vidi Gut	48 7 9	..	..	48 7 9	..
Breakwater, Toad's Cove..	138 7 4	..	..	138 7 4	..
Breakwater, Garnish ...	100 0 0	..	..	100 0 0	..
Breakwater Bonavista....	300 0 0	..	..	300 0 0	..
Public Wharf, Bonavista..	150 0 0	..	..	150 0 0	..
Support of Protestant Board Schools	69 4 5	..	..	69 4 5	..
Lock-up, River Head	300 0 0	..	..	300 0 0	..
	£3,667 16 3	£93,570 5 10	£100,195 4 2	£4,585 19 8	£7,543 1 9

Financial Secretary's Statement—(Continued.)

Debentures Issued 1864—viz :—	
Account St. John's Rebuilding Act.....	£200 0 0

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

St. John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1864. }

Financial Secretary's Statement—(Continued.)

N. B.—The following Credit Balances to be dropped, as unnecessary to be carried forward to new Account, 1865, viz. :—

Conception Bay Steam	.....	.....	£172	4	6
Police Clothing	.....	.....	1	18	3
Repairs of Colonial Building	.....	.....	165	1	2
Repairs Lunatic Asylum	.....	.....	141	2	2
Relief of Poor	.....	.....	288	18	2
Unforeseen Contingencies	.....	.....	197	14	11
Coroners	.....	.....	40	12	11
Postages and Incidentals	.....	.....	81	13	3
Coastal Steam	.....	.....	288	1	7
Circuit Courts	.....	.....	51	0	0
Protection of Fisheries	.....	.....	58	17	5
			£1,787	4	4
Amount to be carried to new account, 1865	.....	.....	2,798	15	4
Total amount of Credit balance	.....	.....	£4,585	19	8

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

St. John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1864. }

No. 15.

Extracts from a Despatch of Captain Hamilton to Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope, K. C. B., relative to the Fisheries, &c., of this Island.

(Copy)

H. M. S. "Vesuvius,"
 St. John's, Newfoundland,
 July 6th, 1864.

SIR,—

I have the honor to enclose, for Your Excellency's information, a copy of those portions of my Despatch to Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope, K. C. B., relative to the Fisheries, &c., of this Island, and which came under my notice during my late cruize.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

R. VESEY HAMILTON,
Captain and Senior Officer.

His Excellency

Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, Kt.
 Governor,
 Newfoundland.

(Copy.)

(Signed,)

R. VESEY HAMILTON,
Captain and Senior Officer.

Extracts from Despatch of July 13th, 1864, to Vice-Admiral Sir J. Hope, K. C. B., from Captain R. V. Hamilton, of H.M.S. "Vesuvius," Senior Officer, relative to Newfoundland Fisheries, &c. :—

2.—I must now offer some remarks on the "French Shore" of Newfoundland.

In 1857 a Census of the English population on it was taken by order of the Newfoundland Colonial Government; from Cape Ray to Quirpon it consisted of 2,337, and from the latter to Cape St. John, on the N. E. Coast, of 1,019, altogether 3,356—1,773 were Protestants, 1,583 Catholics.

I believe it has since increased considerably; Lieutenant Cossie, Commanding the French Schooner "Le Fauvette," who has been 6 years on the coast, told me last year, he estimated the English settlers at 3,000, from Cape Ray to Quirpon.

When the Census was taken, 1400 were in St. George's Bay District, where there is a Magistrate, Clergyman and Priest; from St. John's Island to Cape Norman is under the Clergyman at Forteau, on the Labrador coast; the remainder (more than half) are without any authority, spiritual or civil, except the occasional visits of the Bishop of Newfoundland, who is anxious to establish a mission in the Bay of Islands, which will complete the West Coast, but at present has no funds.

At St John's Island there are 10 families, numbering about 100, and at Conche, on the N. E. Coast, about the same number; the rest of the population are scattered in small settlements of one or two families each in the numerous Bays and Harbors.

It is therefore impossible for one Man-of-war, which is also charged with the protection of the valuable Fisheries in the Straits of Belle Isle and Coast of Labrador, to visit more than a few of them.

According to locality, cod, herring or salmon fishing in summer, sealing or furring in winter and spring, afford them a comfortable support; in most places they also raise potatoes, cabbage, turnips, &c., sufficient for themselves, besides keeping cows, sheep and goats, in favorable localities. As a body they are better off than English laborers.

On the West coast they dispose of their "catch" to traders from Halifax, or go there direct in small schooners, built, owned, and in many cases navigated, by men who can neither read or write:—one man I met in St. George's Bay, who could not read nor write, even going to St. John's, New Brunswick,—his wife was very in-

dignant when I asked "in case he lost sight of land did he ask his way of any vessel he might meet." On the N. E. coast they deal with St. John's traders, or go there themselves and deal direct with the merchants.

Two men at St. Barbe's Bay, who came from England 40 years ago, at one time had £800 in their merchant's hands—a sum they could never have made at home; in drawing it, although it was actually owing to them for the produce of their catch, and had been left for some years in their merchant's hands, who of course derived the benefits of its use, they were charged discount, of which they complained very much, and consulted me as to its legality—on which I could give no opinion.

A family of two young men in Humber Sound, with some younger sisters and brothers, the previous year caught 10 tierces of salmon, worth about £45, and 100 barrels of herrings, worth the same; the latter are caught under the ice in winter, by nets, a hole at each end being kept open to enable them to clear the net and haul it back again. In addition they possessed cows and calves, sheep and lambs, besides a fair vegetable garden. They were not at all intelligent, but I presume industrious. From these and other instances, I consider the population on the French Shore prosperous and comfortable, and were they more saving might lay by for old age.

I hear, however, in most cases the old people, when past work, are supported by their children.

They are also a very peaceable set of people. I had only one dispute to settle, between English subjects at Port-au-Port, relative to boundaries, which was causing very bitter feeling between the parties; considering last year was the first the French Shore (except Crocq Harbor) had been visited by an English Man-of-War for many years, this is highly to their credit. Last year I settled several disputes, and was assured by some of the parties that the knowledge of there probably being an opportunity to appeal to an authority, had been beneficial. I found the same on the Labrador coast, which, to the N. E. of the Straits of Belle Isle, had not been visited for many years. In 1861 I had a great many disputes and assault cases to deal with—a few in 1862, and none last year.

3.—I visited St. John's Island, West Coast, to ascertain if the stores complained of by the French last year had been removed.

I found Simms had removed his, but not Young. The latter, a very intelligent man, said he would have removed his last autumn on returning home, and finding I had recommended him to do so, but being the 27th November when he came back from Halifax, it was too late in the season, as he had to remove his family to the mainland, where all the inhabitants of the Island reside in winter for the protection afforded by the trees from the wind, also for the facilities for procuring fuel and "furring," their principal winter occupation, and in the spring every thing was frozen; the French had made no complaint this year about the store, and time being precious at this season, I did not press its removal, but recommended his doing so in the autumn, so that the French might have no cause of complaint next year, which he promised to do, and stated that it would have been removed long ago had the French not threatened to remove it by force, and even to turn him out of his house and occupy it during the fishing season, at which he was naturally indignant; he also told me this year the French Fishermen were very civil, acknowledging they had no jurisdiction over them; but, as Englishmen on English soil, they were only under the jurisdiction of their own authorities; this he, and others on the Island, attributed to my visit last year, and probably correctly so, from various little circumstances that have come to my knowledge.

I read the various treaties to him, and gave him a copy of the declaration attached to the Treaty of Versailles, which satisfied him the French were only claiming their legal rights—were they to act more up to the spirit than the letter of the Treaty, it would be better for both parties;

From Chapeau Rouge I accompanied Lieutenant Miott, to Conche, to enquire into complaints made by the French Prud'homme of the harbor (who occupies the position somewhat similar to our Fishing Admirals a century ago,) to Lieutenant Miott, against some of the English settlers.

The first was against the son of an English settler, named Facey, for throwing a stone at the French boat's crew sent by the Prud'homme, to prevent their hauling a cod seine in the harbor, which he

considered prejudicial to French interests ; the fact of throwing the stone was acknowledged, but Facey stated his sons informed him (they were then absent at South Belle Isle fishing) that they were provoked to it, and further, that as the French had only arrived in the harbor two days previously, and had not commenced fishing at the time, they did not conceive they were interrupting them in any way ; on that point it was difficult to form an opinion from the conflicting statements, but I told Facey to warn his sons not only of the illegality of stone throwing, but also of the impolicy where the French community are much more numerous than the English.

The next complaint was against another settler, named Bromley, for extending his stage, year after year, to the great inconvenience of a French " Room " close to which it was built. Last year the French master had complained to the senior French Naval Officer, who, on enquiry, finding permission had been given to Bromley by the last occupant of the " Room " (" Room " means the stage for landing fish, and place for splitting and salting them,) to erect a small stage, considered it would have been unjust to have deprived him of it, and would not annul the grant. The present complaint was more against the considerable increase of the stage which had taken place since last year, although there was a little grumbling against its being where it was at all. As it was clearly a source of inconvenience to the French " Room," and I considered the master had a perfect right to demand its removal, as he was not bound by his predecessor's acts, I warned Bromley not to add any more to it ; he said he had no idea of doing so, and the French were satisfied. I was told the French had here pulled down an Englishman's house, but as no complaint was made, and from its position it must have been in their way, and there were several stores and houses also that I wonder the French did not demand the removal of, I considered it most prudent to say nothing on the subject, although I think the French have no right to take the law in their own hands on the so called French Shore ; but I cannot wonder at it when I consider how seldom it is visited by any English authority. This is the only place I have visited where a really ill-feeling exists between the English and French, owing in a great measure to the English being prevented from putting down salmon nets, it being an excellent salmon post.

4.—Considering the conflicting interests at stake, the number of

people of different colonies and nations on the French Shore, the few complaints I have mentioned shew a very orderly state of affairs, well worthy of the imitation of some of the densely settled portions of the Colony ; and I would not have mentioned so much in detail, as I consider them trifling and easily settled where all parties wish for it, did I not conceive important principles are involved in them.

The French Naval Officers have very considerable power over their people. Lieutenant Miott told Facey that had the complaint been made against a Frenchman he would have imprisoned him on board for some time. I was told by a settler in Canada Bay, that on one occasion the French took away his salmon brook, broke into his hut, forcing the lock, and damaged his property ; he complained to the Commander of a French steamer, who, on ascertaining the correctness of his statement, immediately paid him £30, which he claimed. The French, therefore, not unnaturally complain of our being unable to satisfy their just complaints. Seeing the powers of the French Naval Officer, and remembering our former system of Naval Surrogate, the moral effect of a Captain of a Man-of-War's decision is equivalent to a command, but were a settler contumacious, the Naval authorities are legally powerless, and also as Magistrates, unless the French will complain according to our legal form, which is not very likely to occur.

In the few cases in which I have co-operated with the French Naval Officers, I have found them most conciliatory and forbearing towards our people, and I believe they restrain their fishing masters frequently from acts perhaps strictly in accordance with the letter of the law, but likely to produce ill-feeling where no material interests are at stake.

They are quite aware that the anomalous state of affairs now existing, is partly their own fault, from the system, after the peace, of encouraging one or two settlers to live in each harbor to act as gardiens in their absence, and after two or three generations there is a large population in several ports, who cannot in justice be removed ; it is also due, in some measure, to their system of drawing for the different harbors every five years, by which a complete periodical change of people may occur, who are frequently not at all satisfied with the privileges granted to the English by their predecessors.

My experience on the French Coast is limited, and I speak with diffidence. I consider the principal change required in the existing system and treaties, is a joint Police to settle disputes between the two nations, and a settlement of the disputed point of the French Salmon Fishery, on which I shall now make a few remarks.

5.—They fish the River of Ponds, on the West Coast, with a wier at least 400 yards above the junction of the salt water with the fresh at high water springs, which, most certainly, cannot be called a sea fishery; it could not be fished in any other manner, from the ground swell and its exposed situation.

This river is the most productive on the West coast, and for nearly a century was fished by an English family named George. In 1847 they complained to Captain Lock of its having been taken from them.

On the East coast I only know of their fishing the river of South Arm, in Hare Bay, by nets placed across the river, in, I imagine, brackish water, if not salt, at low tide. Last year a settler, Benjamin Finamore, an old Man-of-War's man, who served in the "Spenser," at Copenhagen, complained to the Governor of Newfoundland, that he had been deprived of Belvay Brook, which he had fished for 25 years, by the French. From the report of my pilot, who visited it, and the old man himself, the nets were placed in brackish water, as was also the case in Canada Bay, where a settler had been deprived of his brook for three years.

The first case appears to me not sanctioned by Treaty, as it is in the fresh water, which, I think, appertains to the territory; in the other cases it is difficult to form an opinion on, from the vagueness of the Treaties; but it is a great hardship to our people, without any warning, to be deprived of their principal means of support on such a desolate coast; and not being provided for the cod fishery, they have nothing else to turn to by which they can earn sufficient to pay for their winter supplies, consequently they go on credit, and once in the hands of traders it is not easy to get out of them.

In my Report last year I mentioned a half-breed had been deprived of two Rivers in Pistolet Bay; he and his father before him

had fished for forty years. In one case I saw the French nets were in salt water at high water, and in the fresh at low.

6.—My visit was early, but the fishery was bad for the period of the season ; last year it was so bad the French have fewer vessels on the West coast this year, and not half so many on the East ; their vessels had only arrived a few days—some of them having been forty days in the ice. I heard of no losses, but some had not arrived up to the 8th inst.

7.—I was informed at St. Barbes of a curious migration of about 60 Mountaineer Indians, who had come over from Queen's Port, on the Canadian Labrador, stating their country was quite exhausted ;—the women and children were left in St. Genevieve Bay, and the men had gone to explore the interior, and if satisfied with it, the whole tribe, 300 in number, are coming over. They enquired if any Micmacs were in the vicinity, of whom they appear to stand in fear. Mr. Peyton, of Twillingate, who has travelled greatly in the interior, and was with Captain Buchan in his attempt to communicate with the now extinct Red Indians of Newfoundland, told me one he had in his house some time also stood in great awe of the Micmacs (a much inferior race), from their possessing fire arms, but spoke of the good Indians on the other coast (Labrador most probably), and from them, I imagine, these people must have learnt their fear of the Micmacs, as they are not likely to have had personal communication with them.

No. 16.

Report of the Commissioner for the Protection of the Fisheries at Labrador, for the Summer of 1864.

(Copy.)

On the 30th of June I left St. John's for the Straits, in the Schooner "Hawk," a small vessel well fitted and adapted for the service; and as I proceeded along the coast, called at several headlands to make enquiries respecting the state of the Fisheries.

I found from the information thus received that the people had up to that time scarcely caught sufficient fish for their daily use; and what was a most unusual circumstance, that the salmon fishery had wholly failed. The immediate cause of this scarcity was probably the long continuance of the ice upon the coast, although the detention of the schools of fish upon the Banks by the French fishermen, by means of the bait supplied to them by our own people, and the destruction occasioned of late years by the use of the bultow and large seines upon the spawning grounds, have doubtless also contributed to this result. But whatever the causes of this state of things, the failure of the Cod and Salmon fisheries so far was undoubted, and succeeding upon a disastrous Seal fishery, appeared to cause great despondency amongst the fishermen.

July 8th.—Encountered a heavy breeze from the North East off the southernmost Grois Island, and were compelled to bear away for Conche Harbor. Here we found that the English complained very much of the French preventing them from setting their Salmon nets and hauling cod fish, but as these complaints had about ten days before been brought before Captain Hamilton, of Her Majesty's Ship "Vesuvius," and the French Commodore, there can be no doubt that they had been inquired into and properly determined. Upon this part of the French Shore the English residents are turning their attention somewhat to agricultural pursuits,—one person owning ten cows, another fifty sheep, the wool of which was made into clothing;—and a large catch of seals in the preceding season had added considerably to their means of living.

July 10th.—Left Conche in a thick fog, and on the 11th arrived

off Quirpon, where we found the French had commenced their fishery with better prospects of a good catch than had appeared on our shore.

12th—Cruised round Belle Isle in a dense fog and heavy sea, falling in with numerous icebergs, which compelled us to lay to all night.

On the morning of the 13th we made the Camp Islands, and the wind springing up from the Eastward, we proceeded up the Straits as far as off Red Bay, where the wind dying away we were obliged at midnight to come to anchor, to avoid drifting upon the shore. At Camp Islands, Henley, and Chateau, we found nothing had been done with either cod fish or salmon, the numerous icebergs deterring the men from setting their Salmon nets, as they would, in all probability, have been torn from their moorings and carried away by the floating ice.

On the morning of the 14th, finding we were in a very dangerous position on the shore, we fired guns in the hope of attracting attention and obtaining assistance, and after a short time a boat and crew from the vessel of the Collector of Customs came out of Red Bay, and with their help we managed to tow the ship out of danger. A string of ice, which blocked up Red Bay and the adjacent harbors, compelled us to bear away for Black Harbor, where we found a number of other vessels taking shelter. One of these had had her bows stove in the ice, but with the assistance afforded by our men, together with those of the other vessels, she was soon repaired.

July 15th—A strong gale prevailed from the Southward. On the 16th, the ice clearing off the land, ninety sail of fishing vessels passed together, bound to the Eastward, looking for fish,—a most unusual circumstance, as the voyage is generally supposed to be made by the time those vessels reach Lance-aux-Loup. At Red Bay we found a large number of vessels which had run there for shelter when the ice packed on the shore. There were no fish of any kind at Red Bay, and many of the fishermen going West to seek for them were discouraged by the reports brought by the vessels seeking fish in the opposite direction, and passing down the Straits.

July 17th—Left for Pinware, where we found abundance of caplin on the bar, but no fish. On the 18th, after calling at Western St. Modeste, where also we found the fishery a failure, we proceeded to Lance-à-Loup, where we arrived in the afternoon after carrying away our jib-boom in a strong breeze from the South West. At Lance-à-Loup we found a large number of Newfoundland vessels, and, for the first time within my experience, no fish to be caught there. I may here observe that from what I have seen of the Labrador fishery, our fishermen would, in my opinion, make better voyages if they went further to the Westward in the beginning of the season, the fish being more plentiful in that direction at that time than further to the Eastward.

On the 19th we had a dense fog and strong breeze from the South West all day, and on the 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, it blew a strong gale from the South East.

On the 25th we arrived at Blanc Sablon, and amongst a large number of other vessels found there, the yacht of Mr. Fontaine, the Canadian Commissioner of Fisheries, with whom I had several conversations on the subject of the boundary between the two Provinces; he contending for some time that the Isle aux Bois, or Woody Island, was beyond the jurisdiction of the Newfoundland Government. Mr. Fontaine's vessel was a very fine one, fitted up in naval style, with a crew of eighteen men.

On the 26th July I discovered six French fishing vessels lying at anchor between Isle au Bois and Green Island, just beyond what I understood to be our boundary line, and in Canadian waters. I gave notice at once to Mr. Fontain, who immediately made sail, bore down upon them, and drove them away. I found that these vessels had all of them large bultows out;—those of one extending a distance of nine miles; and that they had taken upon an average three hundred quintals each of spawning fish. As the shoals of fish come from the Westward down the Straits, the injury that may be done to our fisheries by a few of these vessels anchored in that locality, is obviously very great; and yet, being just beyond the Newfoundland boundary, as I understand it, it would be out of my power to interfere with them; and had it not been for the fortunate circumstance of the Canadian Commissioner being at hand at the time, these vessels might have continued there unmolested.

July 28th—Called at the Isle aux Bois, where I found the agent of the mercantile establishment complain, as did some others, of their being obliged to clear and enter from a port in Canada, Gaspé; the Canadian authorities contending, as they said, that contrary to what we claimed, the boundary between the Provinces was a brook falling into the head of the harbor of Blanc Sablon.

From the 28th July to the 15th of August we were constantly engaged in guarding the Straits from the encroachments of the French fishermen, who, whenever the opportunity offered, would come across from the opposite shore to take fish and bait, making off on my approach, but returning when I had left for another place. I have learned that these proceedings of the French fishermen are not only not countenanced by the French authorities, but are strictly forbidden,—an armed cutter being this summer sent by the latter to see that their own fishermen, as well as ours, kept within their own limits. It was, however, notorious that the presence of this vessel had only a temporary effect, inasmuch as when she sailed away, the boats she had turned off our grounds returned to their former stations until again driven off; and although the constant cruising of the *Hawk* up and down the Straits doubtless prevented their taking large quantities of fish and bait, which they would otherwise have secured, the most effectual remedy against these encroachments would be the seizing and forfeiture of one or two of the French craft; the taking the names of such of the boats as were caught, and reporting them to the man-of-war on the station, not being sufficient to deter the same parties from again trespassing in other boats. About the 15th of this month a very heavy gale was experienced on the coast, occasioning the loss of several vessels. On the 16th of August I proceeded to Belle Isle, and on my way fell in with three batteaux and a cod-seine boat on our grounds. I drove them off, with an intimation that if again found trespassing they would be seized; but as I have already observed, a threat of this kind is frequently inoperative, from the large number of men and boats with which each French vessel is provided, rendering it easy for them, while continuing their encroachments, to avoid placing the same boat or crew a second time in the same locality. At Belle Isle I found they had not attempted to encroach; Black Joke Cove and Lark Harbor being filled with Newfoundland craft, of which those that remained after the

gale did well. On the 17th we discovered a shoal about 7 miles from Henley Harbor, South South West, on which the bottom was plainly visible. On the 18th passed Chateau and Henley Harbor, where the fish was tolerably abundant.

August 19th.—Arrived at Cape Charles. On this and the three following days the harbor was visited by a large number of vessels seeking for herring, which, up to the time of my departure from the coast, had not been found in any quantity.

On the 23rd of August visited Belle Isle, where we found the boat under the orders of Captain Andrews engaged in the duties assigned to her, and 15 Newfoundland vessels in Black Joke Cove prosecuting a favourable fishery.

August 24th.—Cruised to the Westward of Belle Isle. On the 25th experienced a heavy gale from the Southward and Eastward, and took shelter in Conche, where we learned that the French catch for the season would average but half a voyage. 26th.—Were detained in harbor by a calm and dense fog; and on the 27th, after ineffectual attempts to tow the vessel out of the harbor, we were obliged to return to the anchorage.

On the 28th, having left Conche, we arrived off the Grois Islands, where a few families from Fogo had taken up their residence, and thence proceeded on our return to St. John's, where we arrived on the 2d September.

The following are the names of a few of the vessels and of their owners, found encroaching, and warned by me.

August 4th.—Batteau, no name, belonging to the Brig *Alcide*, Captain Allot, laying in Quirpon.

August 5th.—Batteau, no name, Master, Francois Chaudelier. Brig *Renë*, St. Malo, belonging to Messrs. Fonton, Port-au-Choix.

Batteau, no name. Master, Agne Contain. Prig *Dcuze Juliet*, St. Malo, laying in Flowers Cove. Messrs. Buillet owners.

August 6th.—Batteau, no name. Brig *Colombe*, St. Malo, Capt. Benique, laying in Flowers Cove. Messrs. Roujolle.

August 16.—Two Batteaux and one cod-seine boat, belonging to schooner *Awna Granville*, Capt. Phillips, laying at Cape Norman.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

STEPHEN MARCH.

St. John's, October 10, 1864.

No. 17.

Report on Protection of the Fisheries at Cape John, for the Summer, 1864.

Arrived at Cape on 23rd May; landed two men at Brinie's Cove to erect a shed and make other necessary preparations for the Protection of the Fisheries.

20th June.—Arrived at Cape John; landed remainder of the crew for the Cape Service.

21st June —Men employed variously; plenty of ice round the Cape.

22nd June.—Wind S. W. ; a great number of vessels passing North.

23rd June —Wind N. W. ; some appearance of fish at the Cape.

12th June.—Wind N. E. ; Caplin landed in abundance—fish scarce.

25th June.—Wind S. E. ; saw a large French Brig sailing North.

26th June.—Wind S. W.—fine weather; no appearance of Frenchmen at the Cape.

27th June.—Wind West; some quantity of Fish on the ground—Caplin very plenty.

28th June.—Wind South—thick weather; no Frenchmen arrived yet.

29th June.—Wind South East—heavy sea in Mansfield's Bight ; men on shore all day.

30th June.—Fine weather ; guard boat rowed to Cape ; no Frenchmen ; fish very scarce.

1st July.—At daylight guard boat visited the Cape ; great number of English vessels passing.

2nd July —At daylight guard boat went to the Cape—saw no Frenchmen.

3rd July.—At daylight, rowed to boundary ; Wind S. by W. ; no Frenchmen.

4th July —Rowed to limit at daylight ; Wind South—fine weather ; plenty caplin—very little fish.

5th July.—Saw no Frenchmen at Cape ; Wind S. E.—heavy sea.

6th July.—Guard boat rowed to boundary—no Frenchmen at the Cape.

7th July.—Guard boat rowed to Cape at 3 a. m. ; several French vessels coming in for the land—appeared to be bound further North ; fish very scarce—caplin plenty.

8th July.—Wind South—very strong breeze—heavy sea in Mansfield's Bight ; guard boat remained in the Cove all day.

9th July.—At 3 a. m. guard boat rowed to the Cape ; no Frenchmen at the Cape this day ; Wind South by East—rough weather.

10th July —At daylight left Brinie's Cove for Cape ; saw a few French boats—their first appearance at the Cape.

11th July —At daylight guard boat left Camp for Cape ; Wind S. W. ; six Seine boats and 18 Batteaux at the Cape—hauled very little fish for the day.

12th July.—Guard boat rowed to the Cape at 3 a. m. ; Wind South East ; Frenchmen all North of the Cape.

13th July.—At 3 a. m. guard boat rowed to the boundary ; several boats at the Cape—hauled about 4000 fish.

14th July.—Guard boat rowed to the boundary ; a number of

French boats round the Cape all day—appeared to be taking but very little fish.

15th July.—Rowed to the Cape—saw several French boats at South Bill ; fish scarce—caplin in abundance.

16th July.—Rowed to the Cape ; wind South West—fine weather ; 25 French boats at the Cape—doing very little with the fish.

17th July.—At 3 a. m. rowed to the Cape ; wind S. S. E.—strong breeze ; saw no Frenchmen at the Cape for the day.

18th July.—Wind S. by W.—fine weather, several French boats at the Cape, doing very little with the fish—caplin very plenty.

19th July.—At daylight left Camp for the Cape—wind N. W. ; several boats at the boundary—took about 5000 fish at the Cape this day.

20th July.—At daylight left the Camp for the Cape ; wind West—blowing strong ; a number of boats at the boundary—hailed two batteaux load at the Cape.

21st July.—Wind moderate ; at 6 a. m. French boats left for the North side of the Cape.

22nd July.—At daylight left the Camp for the Cape ; Frenchmen to the N. W. of the Cape, near Lascie ; saw none for the day.

23rd July.—Frenchmen still to the Westward ; saw none all day.

24th July.—Saw but one batteaux for the day—understood from them that the boats were gone Westward in the neighbourhood of Pacquet and Mings ; fish scarce at Cape John.

25th July.—At daylight rowed to the Cape ; saw but one boat for the day, which was there for the purpose of watching the ground and reporting to the Captains.

26th July.—At daylight guard boat rowed to the Cape ; saw but one boat all day, fishing with hook and line.

27th July.—Wind S. E.—heavy sea,—forced to haul guard boat on the beach ; no Frenchmen at the Cape.

28th July.—At 6 a. m. launched guard boat and rowed to the Cape ; saw no Frenchmen ; fish very scarce.

29th July.—Only two boats at the Cape all day.

30th July.—At daylight visited the Cape ; 5 Batteaux at the Middle Bill all day, fishing with hook and line.

31st July.—Strong breeze N. W. ; several French boats at the boundary—took very little fish for the day.

1st August.—Wind East—strong breeze ; no boats at the Cape ; guard boat at Mansfield Bight all day.

2nd August.—At 3 a. m. left Brinies Cove ; rowed as far as Mother Burke ; heavy sea on—wind N. E. ; at 10 a.m. 7 French boats came into Mansfield Bight for shelter.

3rd August.—Wind East—strong breeze and rain ; Frenchmen remained at anchor in the Cove all day ; told us their seines were doing well at the westward.

4th August.—At daylight guard boat rowed to boundary in company with French boats ; wind South, and rain ; very little fish at the Cape.

5th August.—Fine weather ; rowed to Cape—some French boats rowing round ; took very little fish for the day ; great quantities of caplin in deep water.

6th August.—Left Camp at daylight ; wind South, thick weather ; only few boats at the Cape,—the greater part of them fishing to the Westward near Pacquet.

7th August.—Wind North East—strong breeze—heavy sea ; no Frenchmen at the Cape all day ; guard boat anchored in Brinie's Cove.

8th August.—Wind East—heavy sea—guard boat's crew on shore all day.

9th August.—Heavy sea—Wind E. N. E. ; forced to haul up the guard boat.

10th August.—Guard boat remained on the beach all day—bad weather.

11th August.—Wind North East—sea very heavy—not possible to launch boat all day.

12th August.—Wind North East—heavy sea—remained on shore all day.

13th August.—Wind South East; at 10 a. m. launched the guard boat and rowed to Cape—saw no Frenchmen; returned to Brinie's Cove and hauled up guard boat.

14th August.—Wind South—moderate, with rain; at 6 a. m. launched guard boat and rowed to the Cape; saw but 3 or 4 boats for the day fishing with hook and line.

15th August.—At daylight rowed to the Cape—saw no seine boats; several batteaux at the Middle Bill.

16th August.—At daylight rowed to Cape—several Batteaux anchored at South Bill—caught four or five hundred fish each.

17th August.—No French seine at the Cape; several Batteaux at Gull Island fishing with hook and line.

18th August.—Wind N. E.—rain—strong breeze; no Frenchmen at the Cape.

19th August.—Wind East—boisterous weather and great sea; no boats at the Cape.

20th August.—Wind North North East—heavy rain with sea; no boats at the Cape.

21st August.—Strong wind N. E., with great sea all day; spoke Captain Paulicaine's mate of the ship *Hypolite*, who told me their seines were all fishing at Mings and Fleur de Lis, and had hauled from 40,000 to 50,000 fish each.

22nd August.—Wind S. E.; French Batteaux North of the Cape all day; fish scarce on Cape ground.

23rd August.—Wind S. E.—Moderate; at 6 a. m. rowed to the Cape; saw but one Batteau all day; very little caplin to be seen.

24th August.—Wind E. N. E.—stormy; impossible for boats to get on the ground.

25th August.—Wind East, moderate, with rain; no boats at the Cape.

26th August. — Wind E. S. E.—thick weather ; caplin disappeared from the Shore ; two batteaux at Cape ; fish scarce.

27th August.—Wind South, moderate ; several batteaux at the Cape ; took from 200 to 300 fish each for the day.

28th August —Wind E. S.E., boisterous weather ; few boats at the Cape—fish scarce.

29th August.—At 6 a.m. rowed to Cape—several batteaux at the limit ; French fishermen told us their seines were landed, and that the greater part of their batteaux were fishing at the Horse Islands.

30th August.—At daylight rowed to Cape ; saw 12 batteaux at Middle Bill fishing with hook and line ; fish scarce at the Cape.

31st August.—Strong wind N. E. ; carried boat into Brinie's Cove and anchored, where we remained all day.

REMARKS.

From the 1st September until 14th October, crew and boat remained in Mansfield's Bight, visiting the Cape occasionally ; the Frenchmen also visiting the boundary when the weather would permit, till 1st of October. This summer the greater part of their voyage has been caught to the Westward of LaScie, owing to the unusual rough weather and heavy sea at the Cape.

Their several catches were as follows :—

	FISH.	QTLs.
Captain Lamie, Ship <i>Marie</i> ,	150,000	or 1500
“ Poulacaine, “ <i>Hypolite</i> ,	120,000	or 1200
“ Pinirelle, “ <i>Hercule</i> ,	135,000	or 1350

All the French vessels of LaScie left on the 4th of October ; one for Marseilles, one for Naples and one for Valentia.

(Signed)

HENRY KNIGHT.

No. 18.

Journal of Proceedings—Protection of Fisheries at Belle Isle, in the Summer of 1864.

(Copy)

Thursday, July 7th.—At 8 a m. arrived at Lark Harbor ; fresh breeze from the S. S. E.—fine weather. Noon, got the boat out, and proceeded to the N. E. Cove ; no fishermen on the Island.

Friday, July 8th.—Strong winds from the N. E. ; at 8 p. m. two schooners arrived, bound to Labrador, but could not proceed for ice in the Straits.

Saturday, July 9th.—Strong winds from the N. E., with rain ; no water to be seen, the coast being blocked up with ice.

Sunday, July 10th.—Light winds from the S.S.W.—fine weather ; ice clearing off the coast ; a strict look out kept from the Island.

Monday, July 11th.—Strong winds from the S. W., thick weather ; nothing to be seen in consequence of the fog.

Tuesday, July 12th.—Light winds from the S.S.E. ; at 3 p.m. a schooner came in, bound to Labrador.

Wednesday, July 13th.—Light winds from S.W.—fine weather ; 3 schooners left, bound to Labrador ; a strict look out kept from the Island.

Thursday, July 14th.—Light winds and variable ; several sail passed the Island, bound Northward.

Friday, July 15th.—Strong winds from the S.W.—fine weather ; at 10 left Lark Harbor and proceeded to Black Joe Cove.

Saturday, July 16th.—Strong winds from the W. S. W., cloudy weather ; no fishermen on the coast.

Sunday, July 17th.—Light winds and fine weather ; several sail passed the Island, bound Northward ; a strict look out kept around the Island.

Monday, July 18th.—Strong winds and fine weather ; several sail passed to the Southward ; a strict look out kept.

Tuesday, July 19th.—Strong winds from S. W. with rain ; at 4 p.m. two boats anchored under the N.E. end of the Island, bound to fish in the cove, but left again for Labrador.

Wednesday, July 20th.—Light winds and variable, with fine weather ; 3 boats arrived from Trinity Bay, to fish in the Cove.

Thursday, July 21st.—Strong winds from the W. S. W.—fine weather ; 2 boats arrived from Bonavista ; a strict look out kept.

Friday, July 22nd.—Light winds and fine weather ; several sail passed the Island, bound Northward.

Saturday, July 23rd.—Strong winds from the Westward with passing showers of rain ; nothing to be seen from the Island.

Sunday, July 24th.—Strong winds from the Westward, fine weather ; nothing to be seen ; two boats arrived from Trinity Bay.

Monday, July 25th.—Light winds and fine weather ; very little fish to be caught ; a strict look out kept.

Tuesday, July 26th.—Strong winds from the South-west, fine weather ; one boat arrived from Newfoundland.

Wednesday, July 27th.—Light winds and cloudy weather ; a strict look out kept.

Thursday, July 28th.—Strong winds and cloudy the first part—latter part light variable winds and fine weather ; 2 sail passed to the Northward.

Friday, July 29th.—Light winds from the N.N.E., fine weather ; took a cruise on the S.E. side of the Island.

Saturday, July 30th.—Light winds from the S. W., fine weather ; two sail passed the Island, bound Eastward.

Sunday, July 31st.—Strong winds from the W. S. W., fine weather ; one boat arrived from Newfoundland.

Monday, August 1st.—Light Easterly winds, fine weather ; several sail passed, bound up the Straits.

Tuesday, August 2nd.—Strong winds and variable ; nothing seen from the Island.

Wednesday, August 3rd.—Strong gale from the N.E., with rain; several islands of ice off the coast.

Thursday, August 4th.—Light winds from the Southward; at noon 3 boats left for Labrador, as the fish was scarce about the Island.

Friday, August 5th.—Light winds from the S. W., fine weather; 2 sail passed the Island, bound Eastward.

Saturday, August 6th.—Light winds and fine weather; nothing to be seen from the Island.

Sunday, August 7th.—Strong winds from the W. S. W.—cloudy weather; at noon a ship passed the Island bound Eastward.

Monday, August 8th.—Light winds and fine weather; saw a steamer going Westward, and two ships to the Eastward.

Tuesday, August 9th.—Strong winds from the N.E., with rain; nothing to be seen from the Island.

Wednesday, August 10th.—Light S. E. winds and fine weather; two sail passed the Island, bound Southward.

Thursday, August 11th.—First part light S.S.E. winds and fine weather; latter part fresh breeze with rain.

Friday, August 12th.—Strong gale from the N.E., with a heavy sea on; people employed trying to save their craft from going on shore.

Saturday, August 13th.—Less wind and sea; noon—fine weather; one sail off the Island.

Sunday, August 14th.—Fresh breeze from the S.S.E., with heavy rain; one boat arrived from Conception Bay, bound to Labrador.

Monday, August 15th.—Light Easterly winds and cloudy weather; took a row up the Island on the North side.

Tuesday, August 16th.—Light variable winds and thick weather; one boat left for Cape Charles.

Wednesday, August 17th.—Fresh breeze from the S. W., cloudy weather. At 2 p.m., saw a steamer going Eastward.

Thursday, August 18th.—Light variable winds and fine weather ; 2 ships passed the Island bound to the Westward.

Friday, August 19th.—Fresh breeze from the S. S. E. with rain ; four sail passed the Island, bound Northward.

Saturday, August 20th.—First part of these 24 hours, fresh breeze from the E. N. E. with rain ; middle and latter parts, fine weather, less wind.

Sunday, August 21st.—Light variable winds and fine weather ; nothing to be seen from the Island.

Monday, August 22nd.—First part of these 24 hours, light S. W. winds and fine weather. At 3 p. m. the *Hawk* called off the Cove with Mr. March, the Protector of the Fisheries, on board ; he being on his way home, called on board to see him ; latter part, fresh breeze from the Southward—thick weather.

Tuesday, August 23rd —First part, light winds from S. S. W. ; at 8 a. m. left Belle Isle and proceeded towards White Bay.

Wednesday, August 24th.—Strong winds and variable, with rain ; at 4 p. m. bore away for Croc Harbor ; 5 came to anchor ; strong winds from S. S. W. with heavy rain.

Thursday, August 25th.—Light variable winds and thick weather ; no time to leave for the Southward.

Friday, August 26th.—Light S. E. winds and thick weather ; waiting for a time to proceed to sea.

Saturday, August 27th.—Light winds from the E.N.E. ; at 8 a. m., left Croc. Noon,—thick weather ; light variable winds ; 6, p.m. off the Gray Islands ; light airs and variable.

Sunday, August 28th.—First part, fresh breeze from the S.S.E, with rain ; latter part, fine weather ; light winds. At 8 a.m. came to anchor in Seal Cove.

Monday, August 29th.—Light airs and variable ; 2 p.m., got under weigh for Middle Arm ; 4, came to anchor.

Tuesday, August 30th.—Light Westerly winds and fine weather.

Wednesday, August 31st.—Fresh breeze from the W.S.W.; fine clear weather. Two sail passed up the Bay.

(Signed)

HENRY ANDREWS.

No. 19.

Copy of a Report, from Commander Preston to His Excellency the Governor, of Protection of the Fisheries at Labrador, between Battle Harbor and Cape Harrison.

H. M. S. *Medea*,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
14th October, 1864.

SIR,—

Having just returned from protecting the Fisheries on the Coast of Labrador, between Battle Harbor and Cape Harrison, I have the honor to send the following remarks for your information.

I called at several of the fishing stations; and from the accounts given me by the principal persons connected with the fisheries, and from answers to my enquiries of many of the fishermen themselves, I learn that the season has been a bad one along that coast, both for catching and curing the fish.

It appears that the cod fish were later than usual in making their appearance in numbers on the coast; the caplin were abundant for a week before them, and when first the cod-fish became plentiful (about the 16th July) they seemed glutted with what the fishermen call herring-bait, which is a sort of jelly fish, full of a black slimy matter, which so discolours the cod-fish that eat it, and gives them such an offensive smell, that it makes them unfit to eat fresh.

There was a great quantity of it along the coast this year, and the cod-fish seemed to take it in preference to the caplin. Owing to this and the rough weather, very little fish was caught in July.

The whole Summer has been unusually wet and stormy.

The herring, on some parts of the coast, struck in in great quantities before the usual time for hauling them, but after the caplin left the coast (about the 24th August) the herring were very scarce, and hardly any lance have been caught this year; therefore the smallness of the catch, with hooks and lines (I believe about forty quintals a man) is attributable to the want of bait after the caplin left the shore, and the great number of days during the summer on which it has been too rough to fish.

The catch by the seine crews, at some parts of the coast, has been very fair.

The take of salmon this year has been small, only about a fourth the quantity of last year.

The quantity of furs collected this year has been about the same as last.

Though of comparatively trifling importance, I may mention that the curlew and the wild fruits, which I hear generally afford an agreeable change of diet to the fishermen and their families, for a short time during the season, have been very scarce this year.

The climate on this part of the Labrador is said to be very salubrious during the summer season. Judging by the healthiness of this Ship's company during the cruise, and the little sickness I have heard of, though the season has been unusually wet and cold, I think it is justly praised. The migratory settlers from Newfoundland all look well and cheerful, and seem to enjoy their summer residence. I have heard of a few fatal cases of consumption among the fishermen, brought on by catching severe colds out fishing; but considering the wet and cold they are daily exposed to, there are not nearly so many sufferers from it as might be expected.

They are a fine, strong, and hardy set of people. I have heard of no crimes or disturbances among them, any where along the coast; and considering how entirely they are left to themselves, the rough-

ness of their temporary settlements, and the crowded state of the vessels they come and go in (generally about 150 men, women, and children, with all their provisions, goods and chattels, in a vessel of about as many tons), I consider the good order, morality, and friendship that exist among them is highly creditable to them.

The permanent settlers are gradually increasing in number. I was astonished to find so many of the English ones married to Indian or Esquimaux women.

Very few American fishing vessels go North of Battle Harbor ; but I hear that a few American trading vessels call at the different harbors along the coast, and by their superior sailing, and getting early information of his approach, contrive to evade the visit of the Newfoundland Custom House Officer employed cruising in a small sailing vessel to collect the duty.

I find the Agents of the principal establishments along the coast grumble a great deal at having to pay duty on the goods they import, saying that the Labrador coast receives no benefit or assistance from Newfoundland, towards the maintenance of their poor, or in any other way.

I left Cartwright Harbor, in Sandwich Bay, this day week, and touched at several places along the coast on my way here. The Newfoundland fishermen were nearly all preparing their fish for shipping, and getting ready to embark to return here.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

D'ARCY J. PRESTON.

Commander.

To His Excellency

Governor MUSGRAVE,

St. John's, Newfoundland.

No. 20.

Report of Collector of Revenue on the Coast of Labrador, within the limits of this Colony.

(Copy.)

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
 St. John's, October 26, 1864. }

SIR,—

In handing you herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, the Report of the Collector of Revenue, at Labrador, for the present year, I take the liberty of calling special attention to some circumstances connected with Messrs. W. Fruing & Co., at Woody Island, Straits of Belle Isle, as regards their payment of duties last year: After some considerable objection and delay, they consented to pay (under protest) by draft at 90 days on their firm at Jersey. This draft was returned to me, *protested*,—the reason assigned “that their establishment was not within the jurisdiction of the Government of Newfoundland.”

The Attorney General took the case in hand, and instituted proceedings against them; the result of which was (although the case did not go into Court) payment of the amount of the original Bill and all costs, under written protest,—copy of which I enclose. The duties for the present year were likewise paid “*under protest*.”

I will be glad to be instructed by His Excellency how I am to act in future in collecting duties at Woody Island. Is it within the jurisdiction of this Government? And in the event of Messrs. Fruing & Co. taking proceedings against me, can they sustain their case?

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

J. BEMISTER.

Receiver General.

To the Hon. ROBERT CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

(Copy.)

St. JOHN'S, October 26th, 1864.

SIR,—

I beg to submit the following Report of the proceedings connected with the collection of duties on the coast of Labrador during the past season.

The Schooner *Volant*, Captain Pike, which was again employed for the service of the collection of duties on the Labrador, and the conveyance of the Judge of the Labrador Court, left St. John's on the 10th June with a fair prospect of a quick run down. We were detained by adverse winds in some Northern harbors till the 20th, when we reached the Straits of Belle Isle, but were prevented from making a harbor on the Labrador coast by ice, and were obliged to bear up for Salvage, on the French Shore. Here we were detained for three days, when we succeeded in crossing the Straits, and arrived at —

FORTEAU, 23rd June.—On arrival we found that the Nova Scotia fishing vessels had not begun to make their appearance, but were daily expected to arrive. Three vessels had arrived from Jersey, (having come down the Straits) one to each of the mercantile firms at this place, viz, Messrs. Dehaume, Boutellier Bros, and Dequetville & Co. These houses reported their vessels; the two former paid duties on their cargoes. On applying to the third for duties, I was referred to the agent at Blanc Sablon. While at anchor in the harbor a vessel arrived, which on boarding I found to be a Nova Scotia trader, and put a man on board. The next day the master entered his vessel and paid duties by a Bill on Jersey, procured from one of the firms here. Two American vessels also arrived while we were at this place. The Captains came on board the *Volant* and reported their vessels, at the same time expressing their satisfaction in complying with the demand for duties, saying that they would gladly pay the few shillings demanded of them, while they enjoyed the advantages afforded them by the Newfoundland Government, viz., the protection of the fisheries by a Commissioner and a Man-of-war, and the presence of a Judge to administer justice, and settle differences among them. Here I have much pleasure in noticing that during the past two years in which the

Revenue Vessel has visited the Labrador coast, where hundreds of Nova Scotia and American vessels have been constantly mixing with those of our own fishermen, not a single case of dispute or complaint among those fishermen has come before the Court. The vessels here having all entered, we proceeded to—

BLANC SABLON, 27th.—Here we found seven vessels which had arrived to the several Jersey mercantile and fishing establishments ; also five Nova Scotia fishing vessels, all of which I boarded and requested the Masters to report. The next day it blew a gale which prevented us from doing any business. On the following day (29th) I visited Woody Island (Isle au Bois) and went to the establishment of Messrs. Le Boutellier Bros., saw Mr. Le Boutellier, and informed him of my business ;—he readily complied with my requests, sent the Masters of the vessels on board with Manifests, Bills Lading and Invoices, and paid duties on all the goods. The amount received from this firm this year is much less than last year, owing to a short importation of Spirits, viz., Gin and Whiskey, of which they imported largely last year, but of which they have now abandoned the importation altogether, on account of the imposition of duties.

Mr. Hanlin, who keeps a fishing establishment, entered his Vessel and paid duties without hesitation.

I then called upon Messrs. Fruing & Co. ; Mr. Fall, the Agent, objected to pay, on the same ground as last year—viz., that their place of business was not within the jurisdiction of Newfoundland, the boundary line being a small brook which ran a short distance to the Eastward of their premises. This, however, I shewed him was an error on his part, and he afterwards entered his Vessel and gave a bill for the duties (under protest).

30th.—Visited the establishment of Messrs. De Quetteville & Co. The Agent, Mr. Le Selieur, received me in a most friendly manner, and expressed his readiness to pay the full amount of duties on all his importations ; he accordingly summoned the Masters of several Vessels, produced Manifests, Bills Lading, Invoices, &c., and gave every information which I required. I have great pleasure in noticing the honorable and straightforward manner in which this firm, by their Agent, transacted their business, the entire

satisfaction I experienced in dealing with them, and the readiness with which the Agent paid me the large amount of duties on their goods, which was nearly double that which was paid by the same firm last year. The Masters of the Nova Scotia fishing Vessels, after having been repeatedly called upon to report, at length came on board, but with great reluctance, assigning as their reason for not having complied when called upon, that at the Custom House at Halifax and elsewhere, they had been led to understand that the payments of duties could not be demanded by the Collector of Labrador, and therefore they considered that they were justified in resisting, and it was not till a great deal of time and trouble had been taken to explain matters to them that they consented to pay the few shillings demanded.

Having completed our business, we left Mr. Knight, who had been appointed Sub-Collector for this place, and proceeded down the coast.

July 1st.—Passed by Forteau, saw that no vessels had arrived except a steamer, which we were informed was a French man-of-war. Arrived at Lance a Loup,—the vessels here were all Newfoundland fishing vessels.

July 2nd.—Went to Pinware, where the Judge held Court.

5th.—Went into Modeste ; none but Newfoundland vessels at this place.

6th.—Arrived at Red Bay ; here the Judge held Court.

7th —A Nova Scotia fishing vessel entered.

10th (Sunday).—About thirty-five Nova Scotia fishing vessels arrived.

11th.—On boarding these vessels I found that nearly all the Captains were absent, and afterwards learned that they were assembled on board one vessel, the *Orion*. On boarding this vessel I found that they had met for the purpose of deliberating on the subject of the duties, and had come to a united determination to resist the payment. Being anxious to arrive at an amicable settlement (the number I had to contend with being so great) I produced and read the *Royal Gazette* containing the correspondence between His Excellency the Governor and His Excellency the Ad-

administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia, on the subject of the collection of duties. This had the effect of convincing a few, who complied without further opposition. The majority, however, still refused, and it was not till after repeated applications and threats, as to the consequences of further opposition, that they were prevailed on to report their vessels, and pay the small amounts demanded from them.

16th, Henley Harbor.—Boarded a number of vessels, which all proved to be Newfoundland fishermen, except one, the *Margaret*, to Mr. Kennedy, trader, from Halifax.

18th.—The master came on board and entered the vessel. On requesting payment of the duties, Mr. Kennedy said he had no money, and that he had written to Halifax to be advised how to act. I told him that as the order given by him last year had not been paid in due course, I had now no alternative but to take a sufficient quantity of goods to pay the duties and expenses incurred, but offered to take his note of hand, payable on my return from the Northward. This he would not consent to, when having given him sufficient time to consider, and he still refusing, I ordered the *Volant* alongside, and had two puncheons of molasses taken on board, when he came and begged of me not to take the molasses, offering to give me half the amount of duties in cash, and his note of hand for the remainder, which I accepted. A vessel from Canada came in, which on boarding I found had been entered and duties paid at Blanc Sablon, to Mr. Knight.

19th, Camp Islands—A trading vessel from Halifax, which we met here, entered and paid duties. Visited Chimney Tickle, where we found none but Newfoundland fishing vessels.

21st.—At Battle Harbor we found two vessels which had arrived to Messrs. T. & D. Slade, and a number of Newfoundland fishing vessels. The next day I called on the agent of Messrs. Slade, Mr. Bendall, who sent the masters on board to enter, produced invoices, &c., and paid the duties on the goods by a bill on Poole. The importations to this firm shew a great falling off from those of last year, which I remarked to the agent. He accounts for it by saying that in consequence of the death of Mr. Slade, Sen., changes in the Newfoundland trade were spoken of.

as likely to take place; that the supplies usually sent to their establishment at Venison Tickle, had been altogether stopped, and that a large quantity of dutiable goods had been imported into Battle Harbor this year, from their establishments at Twillingate and Fogo, where the duties had been paid.

23rd.—Visited Spear Harbor, Salt-pond, Murray's Harbor, Petty Harbor, and Seal Bight, and finding in these places none but Newfoundland fishing vessels, proceeded to—

FRANCIS HARBOR, 24th.—The next day I visited the house of Messrs. Hunt & Henley. The Agent, Mr. Hunt, gave me an account of the goods imported by them (the vessels having left Francis Harbor when we arrived) and paid duties by bill on London. The amount was less than that paid by this establishment last year, owing to the importation of molasses and other articles from St. John's, duty paid.

At Cariboo, Williams' Harbor and Francis Harbor-bight, saw none but fishing vessels from Newfoundland.

25th.—At Venison Tickle—All Newfoundland fishing vessels, except one Nova Scotia trader, who entered and paid duties.

30th.—At American Tickle—Found none but fishing vessels from Newfoundland.

August 1st.—On our way to Batteaux saw the Steamer *Ariel*, which soon came up to us. I boarded her, saw Mr. Hayward, and informed him that I had left a letter at Battle Harbor for the Receiver-General, enclosing remittance of the amount collected up to that time, and requested him to call for it on his way back, which he afterwards did. Went back to the *Volant* and proceeded to Batteaux. Here we found four Nova Scotia fishing vessels; the Masters were all busy about fish, which was then very plenty. They reported and paid the duties demanded.

2nd.—At Rocky Bay we got an Indian pilot.

3rd.—Arrived at Indian Tickle. Mr. Warren has a place of business here, but had imported from St. John's duty paid. Two Nova Scotia fishing vessels were entered and duties paid. The rest were all from Newfoundland.

4th.—At Round Island Messrs. Hunt & Henly have an establishment. I called on the agent, Mr. Goodridge, who reported the vessels that had arrived, and paid duties on the goods. There is a considerable decrease in the amount collected here this year, as compared with last, which Mr. Goodridge explained by stating that they had imported nearly all their supplies from St. John's this year;—and stated further, that owing to the failing in Salmon and Cod fisheries, the importations next year would be shorter still. He produced no Manifests, Bills Lading, or Invoices (saying he had none) of goods imported in the vessels that had left, but gave me only an account of his own, which I was obliged to accept; and I regret to say that the manner in which he acted in this particular contrasted most unfavourably with that of the other merchants whom I had visited, and who were similarly situated.—Here we also entered six Nova Scotia fishing vessels.

At Cartwright we found the Schooner *St. Andre*, from Quebec, consigned to Messrs. Hunt and Henley; with part cargo for the Hudson's Bay Company, to be landed at Rigolette. Hunt & Henley having paid the duties on their part, I allowed the vessel to proceed.

6th.—Independent Harbor—Found twelve Nova Scotia fishing vessels, some of which had entered at Blanc Sablon. I requested the Masters of the rest to come on board and report, but it was not until I had detained the *Volant* for two days, that they could be brought to comply. One of them, however, was determined to resist, if possible,—seeing which, I put a man on board. The crew threatened to throw him overboard, when I put a second man on board. The next day I boarded the vessel; the Captain persisted in refusing to report, and the crews of the other vessels alongside kept up a shout of “throw him (meaning me) overboard.” I then proceeded to seize the salt, when the Master at length consented to pay duties.

Here I wish to bring under notice a statement made by a Mr. Smith, Captain of one of the Nova Scotia vessels, and confirmed by his brother, in course of a conversation with them on the subject of the collection of duties, which was to the effect that Mr. John Freeman, Customs' Officer at Liverpool, N. S., had directed them “not to pay the duties, to take no notice of the Collector,

and not allow him to come on board." This answer I took down in writing and read over to them, which they assented to, and gave this as their reason for refusing to comply with my demands.

10th.—Went to Tub Harbor—None but Newfoundland fishermen here.

11th.—Arrived at Rigolette, where the Hudson's Bay Company have an establishment. A few hours afterwards the *St. Andre* arrived. The agent here, Mr. McKenzie, being subordinate to Mr. Smith, the head agent, who resides at North West River, would not undertake the responsibility of paying the duties, but immediately despatched a boat to inform Mr. Smith of the arrival of the *St. Andre*, and also of my being at Rigolette awaiting his answer respecting the duties. Having allowed sufficient time for the boat to go up and return, and Mr. Smith not arriving, I decided on proceeding to North West River. This place is at the head of Esquimaux Bay, at a distance of about ninety miles from Rigolette. Not being able to procure a pilot, and the Captain being unwilling to take the vessel there, I was under the necessity of going in the vessel's gig. On arriving I was met by Mr. Smith, who, without hesitation, gave me a bill on the Company for the amount of the duties, saying that it was not their intention to present any opposition to the payment of duties, the Act having received the Royal assent. I then left him and returned to Rigolette, after being absent six days.

27th.—Went to Mullins' Cove, and (28th) Tinker's Harbor. No vessel at either place.

31st.—At Indian Harbor is a place of business belonging to Mr. Norman, but the goods had been imported from St. John's. This is the most Northern port which we could visit, and we accordingly started on our way back.

September 2nd.—At Grady is the establishment of Messrs. King & Larmour. Called on Mr. Larmour, who said that they had imported their supplies from St. John's. The Captain of their vessel, who was present, produced a clearance from St. John's. I told Mr. Larmour that I had been informed that goods had been imported for them in Messrs. Hunt & Henley's vessel (this vessel had landed her cargo and left Grady). This he admitted, but said "that the

goods had been disposed of, that he did not expect to be paid for them, and that he would not pay a penny duties." There being no means of enforcing payment, I could do nothing. This was an open and avowed breach of the law, and a defiance of its officers, on the part of one who is entrusted by Her Majesty with the administration of justice, and whose example will readily be made a plea by others for committing similarly unlawful acts.

5th.—At Indian Tickle found two vessels with salt, consigned to Mr. Warren, which he entered and paid duties on their cargoes.

6th.—At Battle Harbor.

7th.—At Seal Island and Bolter's Rock.

8th.—At Venison Tickle and Francis Harbor, found none but Newfoundland fishing vessels.

9th.—At Murray's Harbor—and, as we here ascertained at Spear Harbor and Little Harbor there were no duties to be collected, went to—

BATTLE HARBOR—Two vessels had arrived from Britain to Messrs. T. & D. Slade, who entered them and paid duties. A vessel had also arrived from Canada to Messrs. Punton & Munn, who also reported and paid duties.

12.—At Sizes Harbor I boarded an American fishing vessel, and found on board, in addition to salt and fishing tackle, a cutting machine, presses and boilers, to be used for manufacturing herring oil. The Master reported and paid duties. Also collected duties from the Master of a vessel from Canada, on herring barrels. The Master of a Nova Scotia fishing vessel, which we found here, at first resisted, but on seeing me determined, at length complied.

13th.—**CAPE CHARLES**.—A vessel from Canada consigned to Mr. F. Bemister was entered and duties paid. At this place I gave a commission to Mr. Joseph H. Taylor, as Preventive Officer. We were detained here by foggy weather several days.

19 —Went to Henley Harbor. On the 21st, I received payment of Mr. Kennedy's promissory note. Hearing that a trader had gone into Chateau, I went there in the boat and found that it was

the *Victoria*, from Quebec, but that she had been entered at Blanc Sablon by Mr. Knight. Detained here by heavy wind till the 24th, when we went to—

RED BAY.—Here a trader from Halifax entered and paid duties.

28th.—Sent a boat and three men to Blanc Sablon for Mr. Knight.

29th.—At 10 p. m., saw a vessel coming in, which, on boarding, I found to be the *Emblem*, Green, Master, a trader from Halifax, which had evaded us when down North. I remained on board all night, and in the morning put an officer on board, when the Captain came and entered and paid duties.

October 2nd.—The boat with Mr. Knight returned.

3rd.—The term of hire of the vessel having nearly expired, the Captain proceeded to Henley Harbor.

5th.—Left Henley Harbor and arrived at St. John's on the 11th.

A considerable amount has been lost to the Revenue of the Labrador this year by the failure of the herring fishery. Last year a number of Canadians, on finding that this branch of the fishery was productive, came down and brought a large quantity of tea, molasses, spirits, &c., which they bartered for herring; also a great number of herring barrels, on which articles a large amount of duty was collected. This importation did not take place this year on account of the short catch of herring.

The appointment of Mr. Knight at Blanc Sablon has proved to have been most judicious, and the result most beneficial, he having entered upwards of a hundred vessels which put in there on coming down the Straits, of which the *Volant* afterwards fell in with only a few, the rest, no doubt, would have all escaped.

The duties of his office were, therefore, arduous and responsible, and I have much pleasure in being able to report on the satisfactory manner in which he discharged them, and to testify not only

to his competency and ability as an officer, but also to his energy and perseverance in carrying out the work entrusted to him.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

J. WINTER,
Collector, Labrador.

His Excellency

The Governor in Council,

&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

BLANC SABLON, LABRADOR,
29th June, 1864.

To JOHN BEMISTER, Esq.,

Receiver General,

&c., &c., &c.

I, John Fall, of Blanc Sablon, Agent of and for Messrs. William Fruing & Company, of the Island of Jersey and Labrador, Merchants, do pay the demands made against me on account of a protested Bill, under protest; and I hereby give you notice that it is my intention to proceed against you, John Bemister, in the Supreme Court of Newfoundland for the recovery thereof, together with all damages and losses sustained by me thereby.

(Signed)

WILLIAM FRUING & Co.,

Per JOHN FALL.

No. 21.

Report by Judge Sweetland of proceedings of Labrador Court during the Summer of 1864,---together with Census Return of resident population from Blanc Sablon to Indian Harbor.

(Copy.)

SCHOONER *Volant*, }
St. John's, 11th October, 1864. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th June, directing me to proceed to the Schooner *Volant*, employed to take the Collector of Customs and myself to the Labrador, and to inform you that we left St. John's on the 10th of the same month; and after harboring, with contrary winds, and being detained on the Newfoundland side of the Straits of Belle Isle by ice, we arrived at our destination on the 23d. Having visited Blanc Sablon, Forteau, Lance au Loup, Pinware, West and East St. Modeste, we reached Red Bay on the 7th July, when we were again detained eleven days by drift ice. Some part of this time we were occupied in our official duties. Henley Harbor, Camp Isles, Cape Charles, Sizes Harbor, Seal Bight, Francis Harbor, Francis Harbor Bight, Williams and Merchants' Harbors, Venison Tickle, Round Island, Cartwright, Independent, Tub Harbor, Rigolette, and various nameless creeks and coves, were visited, until we reached Indian Harbor, at which place we arrived on the 31st August. Here we found the Captain and crew of the schooner *Charlotte*, recently wrecked on White Bear Island. The Captain having complained that some wrecked materials were in possession of "green fish" catchers on the coast, the Bailiff was despatched with a crew to the scene of the wreck; in the mean time the complainant and his crew went off to join a vessel for England, leaving no person to identify the parties complained of, or the property saved; but for the address of the bailiff very little if anything would have been recovered. The articles saved were left in possession of Nathan Norman, Esq, J. P., for the benefit of whom concerned.

There being no settled fishery North of Indian Harbor, we returned South, visiting most of the places named above, and also Grady and Bolsters. In going and returning, over fifty harbors were visited.

There were before the Court—

- 13 cases of Account.
- 5 of Trespass.
- 1 of Malicious Injury.
- 1 ditto and Theft.
- 1 case of Bastardy.
- 1 to Recover Wrecked Goods.
- 3 parties to prove Wills.
- 1 case of Defamation.
- 2 cases for the Recovery of Wages.

A fertile source of complaint is injury to each other's nets, for which the remedy depends on themselves. The nets are cast in wild places, subject to sea and tide, and so near to each other that the least move brings them in contact. In some instances there is no possibility of approaching the harbor without running over them.

I enclose herewith the Census, which I believe to be correct, having visited personally every place within my reach, and being greatly assisted by the Rev. Geo. Hutchinson and the Rev. E. Botwood in directing my attention to coves and places within their missions.

Roads to be of general use cannot be made except from Blanc Sablon to Forteau, about twelve miles, and thence to join the road from Lance-au-Loup to Point L'Amour Light-house. It is possible to continue the road to Chateau, but I doubt if it will be required in this age. The whole distance is called 60 miles. Other settlements are so isolated that it would be difficult to make a road from one house to another.

SCHOOLS —I find only one regular Day School in existence, that is in the house of the Rev. George Hutchinson, in Battle Harbor. At Red Bay and also at Henley Harbor there are Sunday Schools attended with considerable success, particularly at the former place,

where it is possible to establish a Day School, the whole population being within easy distance of each other. A Winter School might be had at Pinware, where the inhabitants of West and East Modeste take up their residence for the sake of firewood. Most other places are formed of islands, requiring conveyance by boat from one place to another.

In Sandwich and Esquimaux Bays the inhabitants disperse themselves for the sake of furring in the Winter, and catching salmon in the Summer. Very little can be done in the way of an established School. In the latter Bay the "half-castes" evince a greater desire for learning to read than any other class. They complain very much of the want of first and second class School-books. In general the resident population, being useful as furriers, are very well taken care of during the Winter.

Of the destitute poor the number is very small—viz, one widow with two children in Red Bay.

Three widows with five children in and about Battle Harbor.

One Esquimaux widow at Francis Harbor.

One man bed-ridden, wife and three children, at Battle Harbor.—For these I made arrangements which I hope will assist in keeping them from any great privation. I did not hear of any general distress occurring, except in the Summer of 1863, when supplies did not reach them until the 9th July.

CHURCHES—There is one in Forteau, one in Red Bay, one in Battle Harbor, one in Francis Harbor, and one at Seal Island. One Roman Catholic Chapel at Pinware, one Wesleyan Chapel in Red Bay, and a building for general purposes in Indian Tickle.

There are only two resident Clergymen on the coast, both Protestant Episcopalians. Beyond the reach of these gentlemen the marriage ceremony, if performed at all, is very irregular—in some cases the name of the party officiating is unknown.

The season was wet and cold, so much so that the usual crop of "greens" could not be obtained. Potatoes on the coast did not come to perfection. At the R. W. River, at the head of Esquimaux Bay, they produced green peas, new potatoes, carrots, turnips and radishes of immense growth, fresh butter and home-

made cheese. In no other place were there any cattle kept, or attempt to raise such luxuries, but I think they may be had at the head of other deep bays with as little trouble.

On both sides of the Straits they were tolerably successful with their seal-frames (three nets worked by capstans.)

I am sorry I cannot report favorably of the catch of cod or herring; the latter is altogether a failure, the former in some places do, particularly about Blanc Sablon, where the fishery is principally carried on from Jersey. The fishermen are brought out in the spring and taken home in autumn.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

B. SWEETLAND, J. P.,

Judge of the Labrador Court.

To the Hon. Captain CARTER, R. N.,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
St. John's,

Census and Return of Population of Labrador, 1864.

EXTENT OF COAST.	No. of Inhabitants.	Names of Places.	Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Wesleyan.	Children under 10.	REMARKS.
35 miles of coast	84	Blanc Sablon	47	37	..	34	} May be collected in the winter.
	46	Beau St. Clare . . .	26	20	..	19	
	61	Forteau	59	2	..	16	
	7	Fox Cove . . . . .	..	7	..	1
	39	Lance-au-Loup . . .	35	4	..	13	
	5	Lance Diable . . . .	..	5	..	1
	25	Capstan Island . . .	19	6	..	6	
	65	West St. Modeste . .	11	54	..	35	
	25	Pinware . . . . .	..	25	..	6
	26	East St. Modeste . .	26	..	..	7
	24	Carrol's Cove	1	23	..	10	
	97	Red Bay	53	15	29	34	
		504		277	198	29	

Census and Return---(Continued.)

EXTENT OF COAST.	No. of Inhabitants.	Names of Places.	Church of England.	Church, of Rome.	Wesleyan.	Children under 10.	REMARKS.
70 miles of coast	67	Chateau	14	31	22	25	Scattered over as many miles.
	66	Henley Harbor	35	16	15	20	
	55	Camp Islands	39	16	7	17	
	23	Chimney Tickle	16	..	..	11
	9	Shoal Cove	9	..	..	4
	20	Cape Charles	20	..	..	4
	26	Indian Harbor	26	..	..	5
	228	Battle Harbor	204	24	..	..
	99	Fox Harbor, Petty Harbor to Seal Right	78	21	..	40	
				441	108	44	
	593						

Census and Return—(Continued.)

EXTENT OF COAST.	No. of Inhabitants.	Names of Places.	Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Wesleyan.	Children under 10.	REMARKS.
77 miles of coast	152	Francis Harbor ..	132	20	..	17	
	67	Venison Tickle ..	60	7	..	26	
	26	Wild Bight	26	..	..	5	
	16	Hawkes Harbor ..	16	..	..	3	
	27	Bolters.....	27	..	..	..
	85	Seal Islands, &c. . .	63	22	..	39	
	24	Batteau	24	..	..	13	
	40	Spotted Islands ..	40	..	..	15	
	52	Indian Tickle	52	..	..	24	
		489		440	49		

Census and Return---(Continued.)

EXTENT OF COAST.	No. of Inhabitants.	Names of Places.	Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Wesleyan.	Children under 10.	REMARKS.
120 miles of coast	179	Sandwich Bay	179	..	..	65	Exclusive of 87 Esquimaux Indians without any settled locality.
	199	Esquimaux Bay ..	197	..	2	65	
	62	Indian Harbor	35	..	27	13	
	440		411		29		
		TOTAL.					
	504	Forteau Division ..	277	198	29		
	593	Battle Harbor ditto	441	108	44		
	489	Francis Harbor ditto	440	49	..		
	440	Sandwich Bay ditto	411	..	29		
Grand Total..	2026		1569	355	102		

(Signed) B. SWEETLAND.

No. 22.

Letter from Alexander Murray, Esq., Geological Surveyor, furnishing sketch of what has been ascertained in Newfoundland during Survey of last Summer.

MONTREAL, January 3rd, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR,—

By letters recently received here from Sir William E. Logan, I have reason to apprehend that his return from England to this country is not likely to be nearly so soon as at one time I was led to expect, and it may be, that consequently the Report of my proceedings in Newfoundland will also be delayed, as it is of the utmost importance that he (Sir W. Logan) should personally inspect what has been done, and approve of the same before publication. I am now, and have been ever since my return to Montreal, very busy in putting together all the facts I had obtained, and am in hopes that the result may eventually prove of both geological interest and economic importance. In the meantime, as it is probable that the provincial Government may expect to have some information respecting my operations last Summer, previous to the meeting of the Legislature, and it being impossible to frame a detailed report by that time, I have thought it advisable to furnish you with the following sketch of what has been ascertained, upon which a Report will hereafter be constructed.

To make the matter as intelligible as possible, I may state—first, that the geological formations recognised, succeed each other in the ascending order, thus,—

- 1.—Lawrentian system.
- 2.—Potsdam formation.
- 3.—Calciferious do.
- 4.—Serpentine Group, or Upper Quebec Rocks of Canada.
- 5.—Upper Silurian, or Lower Devonian Rocks.
- 6.—Upper Devonian Series.
- 7.—Drift or Superficial Material.

This section applies especially to the great Northern Peninsula

of the Island, between the extreme head of White Bay, and to the Straits of Belle Isle, and to a limited extent to the country further South, as far as Hall's Bay, within the great Bay of Notre Dame, which has as yet been only very partially examined.

Secondly, the character and distribution of the formations.

1.—The Laurentian system, at the base of the Series, consisting of Gneiss and Mica Slate chiefly, intersected by numerous dykes of Greenstone and Feldspathic veins, forms the great back bone of the Peninsula. It extends along the Eastern shore, from Little Cony Arm to within a few miles of Canada Head, and probably occupies the greater part of the interior country between that coast and the Western Shores. This formation is characterised in Canada and elsewhere by the presence of vast deposits of Magnesia and Specular Iron ores—of which latter ore several small indications were observed at the Bay Fourchette, Hooping Harbor, Grande Vache, and other parts of my exploration. Many other minerals are common to the formation in Canada, such as Plumbago, Phosphate of Lime, Mica in large plates, and occasionally the ores of Copper and Lead.

2.—The Potsdam group, which succeeds the latter, was found most extensively developed in Canada Bay, which it follows up its entire length, and striking from its head in a North-Easterly direction, bears for the head of Hare Bay. It also occurs at Little and Great Cony Arms, striking from the head of the latter, South-Westerly, passing inland over the head of Jackson's Arm. This formation chiefly consists of Slates or Shales, Sandstones or Quartzites and Limestones. The Limestones are frequently of good quality, either for burning or building purposes, and in some parts yield a pure white Marble. By careful selection a supply of superior marbles might be obtained at different parts of Canada Bay, especially within Canada Harbor; and similar material may also be procured from Little Cony Arm. A White Limestone occurs at Hauling Point, on the South-Eastern side of White Bay, which probably belongs to this set of rocks, but in this instance is too coarsely crystalline to be of any value as a Marble.

3.—The Calciferous formation consists chiefly of Fossiliferous Limestones with arenaceous bands and shales interstratified, the

beds of Limestone are frequently very black, and at other times very white ; the former color predominating towards the top, which is usually represented by a mass of black slates. These rocks were first recognised in the North-West Arm of Canada Bay, from whence they were traced North-Easterly towards Hare Bay, and afterwards at the head of Hare Bay, and thence in the direction of Pistolet Bay, spreading in their course over a widely extended area. Many of the beds of this formation are of the best description for making lime, and many are admirably adapted for building stone. The Black Slates at the summit, where the planes of cleavage intersect the planes of stratification, may occasionally be found adapted for roofing purposes.

4 —The next set of rocks in the order of the section. is the Serpentine group, or the equivalent of the upper part of the Quebec group of Canada, which being the formation known in Canada to be rich in various metalliferous ores, as well as being the source of the precious metals, deserves special attention. This group is largely developed at the extreme North end of the Island, between Hare Bay and the Straits of Belle Isle, and occupies nearly all the coast within Hare Bay, between How Harbor and Goose Cape. It is also recognizable on the South side of Hare Bay, between Spring's Arm and the Fishot Islands, and on the sea shore to Cat Cove, South of Canada Head, excepting on the promontories terminating at Cape Rouge and Fox Cape, which consist of rocks of Devonian age. It is still doubtful whether this group re-appears at all in any part of White Bay, unless it be in a small exposure at the head of Sop's Arm, but the South Eastern side of that Bay was but imperfectly examined, and it may probably still be found to exist near Partridge Point. It occupies both shores of Little Bay or Bay Verte, and extends across from that Bay to Ming's Bight, and probably fills up the greater part of the Peninsula terminating at Cape St. John. The upper part of the formation designated in Canada "Sillery Sand-stones," or at all events a suite of rocks bearing many of the characteristics of that group, were first observed in Croque Harbor, thence along the shore towards the Fishot Islands, and on the opposite shore of Hare Bay, at Goose Cape, running along the coast to Quirpon, near which latter place they were recognized by Mr. Richardson, of the Canadian Geological Survey, in 1862. At Twillingate the rocks of the same series

are exhibited, running South-Westerly up the Bay of Exploits; and a limestone occurs on New World Island, which probably represents a portion of one or the other of the calcareous lower formations.—The rocks constituting the group are Serpentine, Dolomites, Diorites, Quartzites, Slates and Amygdaloids, with an accumulation of sandstones, conglomerates, red, black, green and purple shades at the summit. The economic materials associated are the ores of copper and iron, and occasionally of native copper—Serpentine, Soap-stone and Chrome. The gold-bearing veins of Nova Scotia, are supposed chiefly to belong to rocks of this age, and the gold drifts of Canada are probably chiefly derived from the same. Indications of Copper Ore are very frequently observable in Newfoundland wherever these rocks come to the surface; instances of which may be mentioned as occurring at How Harbor and its vicinity in Hare Bay—at Goose Cove, in Hare Bay, near St. Julian's, on the coast between Croque Harbor and the Fishot Islands, on both shores of Little Bay, at the head of which the Terra Nova Mine is situated, in Ming's Bight, at several parts in the neighbourhood of Twillingate, on Sunday Cove Island, at the entrance to Hall's Bay, and at Round Harbor and Tilt Cove, (the two latter not yet visited) on the Northern side of Notre Dame Bay, &c. The Terra Nova Mine having to some extent been developed, a good deal of time and attention was bestowed on that locality in the hope of thereby getting a clue to the conditions in which the Metalliferous Ores might be expected to occur elsewhere. Iron Pyrites, which is not unfrequently of the Magnetic species, is in immense profusion in these rocks, and Specular Iron was observed occasionally. Chromic Iron is known to belong to this series in Canada, and probably does so also in Newfoundland, although not hitherto observed. Magnesian Rocks, colored green by Chrome, however, were seen on either side of Little Bay. It has still to be shewn whether the precious metals exist in the quartz veins with which the formation abounds in Newfoundland, although it is rumoured that a small specimen, containing gold, was discovered some time ago within the region between Little Bay and Ming's Bight. The Serpentine are in many instances capable of receiving a high polish, and being used as an ornamental marble. That at the Terra Nova Mine, where the rock attains a considerable thickness, is a fair example; but there, as elsewhere, the blocks would require careful selection. Noble Serpentine might also be selected from the rock at Ming's

Bight, from How Harbor, in Hare Bay, and many other places; a vein or bed of Soapstone, about three feet wide, was observed at the head of Ming's Bight, but this would require to be opened out before it could be pronounced as available for any economic purpose. Soapstone being a very refractory mineral, is much used for furnace linings, and many other purposes.

5 —In the next rocks in succession, organic remains were discovered, consisting of corals, orthoceralites, and encrinal stems, the character of which forms, especially of the corals, appears to be typical of Upper Silurian, or possibly of Lower Devonian age. These fossils were found at three different localities, viz, on Goat Island, North side of Sop's Arm; at Bartlett's Cove, on Sop Island; and on the coast on the North side at Spear Point, about a mile and a half from that point. The strata of the formation consist of conglomerates, sandstones, slates or shales, and impure limestones. The stratigraphical character of the rocks which strike along the shore North East of Sop's Arm, and extend to Frenchman's Cove, and probably to within a mile or a mile and a half of Grand Cony Head, appears to shew them to belong to the same group as that in which the organic forms were found on Goat Island, and a fair section of which is exhibited in Jackson's Arm, where, however, no fossils were found. The formation at some parts is much disturbed, being frequently traversed by intrusive masses of trap, one of which runs through the centre of Sop Island, from end to end, assuming within that distance the various lithological characters of syenite, porphyry and basalt. Near the sundry seats of disturbance quartz veins are numerous, and many are of considerable thickness, and these in many instances were found to contain Copper pyrites and specular iron ore. Some fair specimens of Copper ore were procured from a vein of this description in Bartlett's Cove, at the South end of Sop Island; and at the North East end of Sop Island a dislocation was observed, which appears to constitute a lode, the fissure being filled up with quartz, together with crushed and broken fragments of slate and trap, throughout which yellow ore is disseminated, and the rocks of either side are discoloured by green carbonate of Copper. The run of the dislocation appears to be nearly due East and West, (magnetic); the thickness of the vein, where it is exposed, from a few inches to a foot. Small specks of Copper were also detected in the rock which forms the walls on

either side, and in quartz veins which intersect them. Specular iron was found to occur near the entrance to Jackson's Arm,—in the quartz veins on Goat Island, and on Sop Island. The lime stones of the formation appear generally to be too impure for burning into lime, but there are sundry bands of the rock, which might be found very well adapted for building; while very good flagging material is abundant, and occasionally a good coarse sample of whetstones may be procured from the slaty portions of the formation.

6.—The highest of the secondary formations, recognized during the exploration, was identified as the equivalent of the Gaspé sandstones of Canada—a group high up in the Devonian system by its organic contents, which consist of a variety of fossil plants, usually carbonized and comminuted. This formation forms a trough between the main land of Fox Cape and Cape Rouge, and the Northern Groais Island, the greater portion of which is concealed below the sea. It was found at the Isthmus of each of the promontories, terminating at the above named Capes, resting unconformably against the Serpentine group, and on the Northern Groais Island, against a mass of Mica Slate, the exact age of which latter rock has not as yet been satisfactorily ascertained. The strata consist of conglomerates, sandstones, calcareous bands, which frequently have the aspect of dolomite, with chert associated—black, grey, green and red shales; viewed in the maps the color is red, although many of the strata taken individually are grey or green, and often yellowish. The resemblance, in many of the characteristics of the group, to that of the true carboniferous formation, and especially as regards its organic contents, is striking; but a specific difference in the Flora of the two, is, nevertheless, very evident; and as several of the fossils collected in Newfoundland appear to be identical with those found in the sandstones of Gaspé, there is little doubt the rocks are of the same age. Moreover, thin seams of coal, in some instances, actually do occur, among rocks of this age near Gaspé, (see *Geology of Canada*, page 394), although not known in any instance in such quantity as to be of any commercial consideration. Further South the formation is found in the vicinity of Spear Point, where it succeeds the calcareous bands, with fossils of No. 5; but here the confusion and disturbance is so great, that it

was found impossible to determine, with certainty, whether the relation was one of conformity or not. The East side of Sop's Island is probably of the same age, but the confused state of the strata there also gives rise to much uncertainty; a few very obscure fossils, supposed to be plants, were found in black shales of the formation, near Salt Water Pond, South of Spear Point, where the strata are either highly tilted or vertical, and frequently broken by faults of greater or less magnitude.

Striking generally up the North-west side of White Bay, above Salt Water Pond, the conglomerates of the formation run for the River Head, forming Miller's Island in their course, and seemingly spread out in the valley of River Head Brook. At Gold Cove, near the head of White Bay, on the North Shore, the formation is within two miles in width; the next recognizable system inland being Lawrentine Gneiss.

Late in the season a hurried visit was made to Hall's Bay; and the Indian Brook (or River) which falls into that Bay was ascended between twenty and thirty miles, the object being to ascertain upon what foundation the various rumours of the presence of coal in that region rested. A coarse conglomerate, chiefly of a red color, with interstratified beds of grey and red sandstone, occurs on the North coast of Hall's Bay, on either side of the Indian Brook, and forms the islands at its entrance; and similar rocks are partially exposed on the South-side of the Bay, towards its head, where they rest upon a mass of Syenite. Partial exposures of a similar conglomerate were also observed on the banks of the brook, nearly to the furthest point reached, the strata usually only slightly tilted, while other, and apparently older rocks, come up at intervals, considerably disturbed. But a great accumulation of superficial material, which is extensively spread over the valley, generally conceals the more solid rocks, and the junction of the two was consequently nowhere observed. There is, however, very little doubt that the conglomerate rests unconformably upon the disturbed rocks, although as such is the case with the Devonian group, as already shewn, and no fossils whatever having been procured within the area examined, there is still no evidence to shew that the horizon of the former is of a later period.

While at St. John's, in the early part of the season, His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman called my attention to some small specimens of a jet black material resembling coal, which was said to have been found near the head of Hall's Bay ; and Mr. Rogerson, of St. John's, afterwards presented me with a few exactly similar samples. This substance was found on trial to ignite very readily, to burn with a clear bright flame, giving very little ash, and in all respects to resemble the variety generally known as cannel coal ; but the position of the place indicated to me by Mr. William Knight, of Hall's Bay, as where the specimens were found, as well as the smooth rounded edges of the specimens themselves, places it beyond any doubt that they were not procured from *rock in place*, but from the general drift, which is of considerable volume there, and may have been transported from some part remotely distant. Mr. Jukes, in his work on the Geology of Newfoundland, states that the coal formation occurs in the neighbourhood of Grand Pond, and that mineral coal itself has been observed at a few places near the North Eastern end of the Lake. It would no doubt be a matter of much importance to develop the structure and resources of that region with some degree of accuracy, and much might be accomplished towards such a result by an exploration up the valley of the Indian Brook to the great central reservoir, Grand Pond, thence across to the Red Indian Pond, and back to the Eastern shores of Newfoundland by the valley of the Exploits River.

7.—As regards the superficial deposits, it may be broadly stated, that on the great Northern Peninsula, except in the shape of great erratic boulders, with which the country generally, and the valleys, particularly, are covered, they have no existence ; the whole, or at all events nearly the whole of the finer material having apparently been swept into the sea. The most Northern deposit of any consequence that was observed, was at the head of Little Bay, near the Terra Nova Mine, where there is a thickness of probably fifty or sixty feet of stratified clay, gravel and sand, containing modern marine shells at the height of from thirty to forty feet above high water mark. Further South the diluvium become more important and extends over a large area North of Hall's Bay and up to the valley of the Indian Brook. The banks of the latter expose lofty sections of stratified clay, sometimes of a reddish colour, sometimes drab or bluish, which is usually surmounted by beds of sand or gravel, or an

admixture of the two, giving in many instances a considerable extent of flat or gently undulating country, thickly covered by forest trees, such as white pine, balsam, fir, poplar and birch, which are often of large size. Considerable tracts through this part of the country seem quite eligible for the ordinary requirements of agriculture, the clays are probably suitable for the manufacture of bricks, and the timber in many places sufficiently abundant for the construction of dwelling houses, &c.

In conclusion, I need only remark, that previous to entering minutely into details upon the subject thus briefly discussed, it requires being closely studied in all its bearings—facts ascertained in the field have to be carefully mapped—the rocks and fossils of the collection have to be thoroughly examined, and some specimens submitted to chemical analysis.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

ALEXANDER MURRAY.

Honorable H. W. HOYLES,
Attorney General,
&c., &c.,
St. John's, Newfoundland,

No. 23.

**Report of Postmaster General, for the year ending
31st December, 1864.**

(Copy.)

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
January 25th, 1865.

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, this, my fifth annual Report of the Post Office Department, for the year ended 31st December 1864, together with the accompanying Returns, numbered from 1 to 11, which contain all and every particular of Receipt and Expenditure accruing within each branch of the Department.

The Revenue from Postal Receipts for the year, as shewn in Return No. 6, is \$5045 85-100, being \$332 69-100 in excess over the year 1863.

The Expenditure for the year is \$13,122 60-100, being \$455 67-100 over that for 1863.

The amount of Postage Stamps sold during the year is \$2804 20-100, being \$8 40-100 less than the amount sold in 1863.

The Account Current, numbered 1, shews a balance to the credit of the Colony of \$2097 87-100, accruing from various sources, and to which the Department is prepared to respond, when required.

The number of Packet and Inland Letters despatched and received during the year exceeds 134,000; and the number of Newspapers despatched for the same period is nearly 181,500, of which 114,000 were sent to the Outports.

The number of Registered Letters received and despatched during the past year is 785, being only 11 over that for 1863;—this small increase is chiefly owing to the security offered for the transmission of small sums of money, by the establishment here of a Money Order Office.

The number of Dead Letters received and disposed of during the year is 1333.

The Galway Packet Service, which was in operation for some time, has been discontinued since my last Report.

Six Letter (Pillar) Boxes have been placed in the principal thoroughfares of the city, for the reception and delivery of Letters. Two deliveries a day are made therefrom, at 10 a. m and 3 p. m. They are also cleared at the times for closing Mails by the Halifax Packet. The number of Letters taken from the Pillar Letter Boxes, is as yet comparatively small, but I trust, when their usefulness and convenience are fully tested and appreciated, that they will at least pay the expense of attending to them.

An interchange of Money Orders with the United Kingdom and Canada has been in operation about eight months, and the transactions in this branch, as shewn in Return No. 11, amount to \$7223 76.100. Interchange of Money Orders with Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island has also been in operation since the 1st January, and it is only reasonable to anticipate, from the very great facility and security it affords for the transmission of small sums of money, that the business to be done in this branch of the Post Office Department will be very considerably increased. I have appointed the Chief Clerk, Mr. Healy, Superintendent of the Money branch, upon whom this service has not only thrown a great responsibility, but also a considerable amount of labor in addition to his other duties. I trust Mr. Healy's services will be favourably considered by the Government for the extra labor referred to. The situation is a responsible one, and the duties are very onerous; the slightest omission or error in the orders, advices or accounts, leading to great confusion, inconvenience and possibly loss. For the time it has been in operation there have been no complaints from any quarter. In all the other Provinces the Money Order business is separate and distinct from the Post Office, and a Superintendent and Clerks are appointed for its management.

At the suggestion of several influential persons residing in Fogo and Twillingate District, a contract was made with two Indians last winter to convey the Mails (four trips) overland, from Brigus to Fogo and Twillingate, *via* Greenspond; but the weather proved so unfavourable for travelling the past winter, that the Couriers

were not able to make more than the three trips. Some dissatisfaction was felt, owing to the greater portion of Newspapers and Books having to be kept back by every Mail, so as to bring the weight of the Mails within the limits of that contracted for by the Couriers, namely, fifty pounds weight.

On the 12th October, I received a letter from you, accompanied by a communication from W. V. Whiteway, Esquire, recommending that persons residing in the District should be employed in the carriage of the Fogo and Twillingate Mails (a suggestion in which I entirely concurred), but the lateness of the season at which it was received prevented me from obtaining the necessary information to carry out his views fully. However, I have arranged with persons named Day, residing at Dog Bay, to carry the Mails between Twillingate, Fogo and Greenspond, four trips, during the winter, and also with the Indians employed last winter to convey the Mails between Greenspond and Brigus, four trips, and without limit as to the weight of Mail matter. It will, indeed, I fear, be a difficult matter to get the latter service performed by residents, owing to the great distance from Piper's Hole to Greenspond, being about 125 miles, and no settlements or tilts on the route to afford accommodation or shelter to couriers or travellers. I trust this year something may be done towards the erection of a few tilts along the new line of road, so as to enable me to get the Mails conveyed with some degree of regularity.

Since my last Report a Way Office has been established at Island Cove (Upper), and a Courier appointed between that place and Harbor Grace. Receiving Houses for Letters have also been established at Holyrood, Cat's Cove and Fortune.

In my last Report I called your attention to the injury done the health of the Officers of this Department, owing to the exposed condition of the Eastern entrance to the Post Office. Almost every month the services of one of the Clerks are lost from this cause, and at the present time Mr. Furlong is labouring under a heavy fit of illness, contracted by a severe cold caught while attending at the window.

As the Honorable the Attorney General intends to bring a Bill before the present Session of the Legislature to consolidate and

amend the Colonial Postal Acts, I have suggested the propriety of assimilating our rates of Postage as near as possible to those of the other Provinces—namely, that Letters posted at St. John's for Halifax, Bermuda, West Indies, *via* Bermuda, and the United States, be charged 10 cents the single rate, and for those places from the Extern Offices, 13 cents, as heretofore. I would also recommend that all Newspapers posted at any Post or Way Office in the Colony, for delivery within the Colony, whether British, Foreign, or Colonial, be charged one cent each, when not direct from a Publisher.

Several of the Postmasters have reported to me that nearly all the returned Letters from their respective Offices would have been delivered, had the postage on them been prepaid, (and I quite agree with them). I therefore earnestly recommend that prepayment by Stamp, of all correspondence addressed within the Colony, be made compulsory.

Having had correspondence with the Postmaster General of Canada in reference to the high rates of Postage on Letters between this country and Canada, I have much pleasure in acquainting you that, with his consent, the rates of Postage have been reduced from 20 cents to 13 cents per single letter.

The conduct of the Officers of the Department during the year, on the whole, has been most satisfactory.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN DELANEY,

Postmaster General.

Hon. Captain CARTER, R. N.,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

&c., &c.

Dr. The Postmaster-General in Account for the Year ended

	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.
To Balance per Account Current, 31st December, 1863		1151 18
“ Amount of Inland Postages.....		2554 63
“ “ of Newfoundland proportion of British Packet Postages		2224 53
“ “ British Packet Postages.....	3279 45	
Deduct Amount Postage on Unclaimed Letters, returned to London and Provincial Post Offices	151 76	
		3127 69
“ Amount Postage Stamps sold		2804 20
“ “ received for use of Letter Boxes..	199 20	
“ “ received for Fees on Late Letters	14 08	
“ “ Fees collected on Foreign Letters delivered in St. John's.....	53 41	266 69
		<u>\$12,128 92</u>

J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

Current with the Colony of Newfoundland, 31st December, 1864.

Cr.

	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.
By Amount paid into the Commissariat Chest for British Packet Postages..		4848 00
“ “ paid Receiver General for Inland Postage, &c.		4439 06
“ “ Postages on Official Correspondence		603 08
“ “ Discount on Postage Stamps Sold		140 21
“ “ Ship Letter Gratuities.....		00 70
“ Balance		2097 87

\$12,128 92

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

Statement shewing the amount of Inland and Colonial proportion of British Postages collected in Newfoundland during the year ended 31st December, 1864.

	\$	Cts.	\$	Cts.
Harbor Grace	455	90		
Carbonear	200	10		
Brigus	214	91		
Trinity	82	82		
Bonavista	34	86		
Greenspond	17	30		
Fogo	28	43		
Twillingate	43	45		
Bay Bulls	11	60		
Ferryland	34	13		
Trepassey	9	20		
St. Mary's	8	32		
Placentia	39	91		
Burin	40	93		
Harbor Briton	28	78		
Burgeo	19	50		
LaPoile	9	70		
Little Placentia	33	33		
			1313	17
St. John's, viz. :—				
Inland Postage.....	1036	55		
Loose Letter “	92	71		
Way Letter “	66	28		
Ship Letter “	3	90		
Letters posted at St. John's for City delivery	42	02		
Proportion of British Packet Pos- tage.....	2224	53		
			3465	99
			\$4,779	16

J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

Statement shewing the Amount of British Packet Postages collected in Newfoundland during the Year ended 31st December, 1864.

	\$	Cts.	\$	Cts.
Harbor Grace	438	70		
Carbonear	167	86		
Brigus	86	22		
Trinity	38	86		
Bonavista	12	10		
Greenspond	21	08		
Fogo	29	36		
Twillingate	40	36		
Bay Bulls	5	76		
Ferryland	8	93		
Trepassey	3	18		
St. Mary's	7	08		
Placentia	18	98		
Burin	24	31		
Harbor Briton	51	70		
Burgeo	19	10		
LaPoile	69	03		
Little Placentia	8	08		
			1050	69
St. John's			2228	76
			\$3279	45

JOHN DELANEY,

Postmaster General.

J. HEALY,

Chief Clerk,

Dr. Postage Stamp Account for the

1864.	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.
Jan. 1.—To Amount of Stamps on hand, viz., St. John's Office	266 85	
Other Post Offices	192 93	
		459 78
Dec. 31.—To Amount Stamps received from the Colonial Secretary, from 1st. January to date		3105 68
		<u>\$3565 46</u>

JAMES HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

Year ended 31st December, 1864.
Cr.

1864.	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.
By Amount Stamps Sold, viz:—		
Brigus Post Office	40 00	
Burgeo "	38 40	
Carbonear "	9 00	
Greenspond "	23 40	
Harbor Briton "	35 34	
Harbor Grace "	176 70	
Trinity "	12 00	
	334 84	
St. John's "	2469 36	
		2804 20
By Amount Stamps on hand, viz:—		
Brigus Post Office	9 00	
Carbonear "	9 00	
Harbor Briton "	36 00	
Harbor Grace "	96 00	
Trinity "	14 40	
Twillingate "	25 86	
	190 26	
St. John's "	571 00	
		761 26
		<u>\$3565 46</u>

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

Statement shewing the amounts collected for British and Newfoundland Postages, and for Postage Stamps, at the several Post Offices, during the year ended 31st December, 1864.

	British Postage.	Inland Postage.	Postage Stamps.	Totals. \$ Cts.
Harbor Grace	\$438 70	\$455 90	\$176 70	\$1,071 30
Carbonar	167 86	200 10	9 00	376 96
Brigus	86 22	214 91	40 00	341 13
Trinity	38 86	82 82	12 00	133 68
Bonavista	12 10	34 86	.....	46 96
Greenspond	21 08	17 30	23 40	61 78
Fogo	29 36	28 43	.....	57 79
Twillingate	40 36	43 45	.....	83 81
Bay Bulls	5 76	11 60	.....	17 36
Ferryland	8 93	34 13	.....	43 06
Trepassey	3 18	9 20	.....	12 38
St. Mary's	7 08	8 32	.....	15 40
Placentia	18 98	39 91	.....	58 89
Burin	24 31	40 93	.....	65 24
Harbor Briton	51 70	28 78	35 34	105 82
Burgeo	19 10	19 50	38 40	77 00
LaPoile	69 03	9 70	.....	78 73
Little Placentia	8 08	33 33	.....	41 41
St. John's	\$1,050 69	\$1,313 17	\$334 84	\$2,698 70
	2,228 76	3,465 99		
	\$3,279 45	\$4,779 16		

J. HEALY, Chief Clerk.

JOHN DELANEY, Postmaster General.

Comparative Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Post Office Department for the Years ended 31st December, 1863 and 1864.

REVENUE.	1863.	1864.	INCREASE 1864.
	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.	
Amount of Inland Postages, &c.	2262 34	2554 63	
Amount of Newfoundland proportion of British Packet Postages.....	2224 97	2224 53	
Amount of Fees, &c., col- lected	225 85	266 69	
	<u>\$4713 16</u>	<u>5045 85</u>	<u>\$332 69</u>
EXPENDITURE.	1863.	1864.	
Amount paid for Mail Transportation	7679 33	7585 60	
Amount of Salaries paid to Postmasters, Way Mas- ters, Clerks and Assis- tants	4660 60	4737 00	
Amount paid for Printing, Advertising, Stationery & Incidentals	327 60	800 00	
	<u>\$12,666 93</u>	<u>13,122 60</u>	<u>\$445 67</u>

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

Statement of the amount of Salaries paid to Postmasters, Way Masters, Clerks and Assistants, during the year ended 31st December, 1864.

OFFICE.	NAME OF OFFICER.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.
			\$ Cts.
St. John's ..	John Delaney ..	Postmaster Gen'l.	1,324 62
	James Healy ..	Chief Clerk	600 00
	John Freeman ..	Second Clerk ..	461 54
	James Furlong ..	Third Clerk	276 92
	George Lilly ..	Assistant	92 32
	Eliza Solomon ..	Ditto	230 76
	George Gaden ..	Letter Carrier ..	230 76
	Patrick Burke ..	Late Messenger	46 16
	Catherine Molloy	Cleaning Office &c	92 32
Harbor Grace	Andrew Drysdale	Post Master	230 77
Ditto	Jonathan Martin	Letter Carrier ..	46 16
Carbonear ..	Nicholas Nichole	Post Master	225 00
Brigus	Sarah Stentaford	Post Mistress ..	161 54
Trinity	Anne Cross	Ditto ..	115 40
Placentia	Mary Morris	Ditto ..	69 24
Bonavista	John Lawrence ..	Postmaster ..	69 24
Fogo	James Fitzgerald	Ditto ..	69 24
Twillingate ..	Joseph J. Pearce	Ditto ..	69 24
Bay Bulls	Martin Williams	Ditto ..	69 24
Ferryland	John Morry	Ditto ..	69 24
Trepassey ..	John Devereux	Ditto ..	69 24
Little Placentia	Alexander Burke	Ditto ..	69 24
Burin	Thomas Winter	Ditto ..	69 24
Harbor Briton	Thomas Birkett	Ditto ..	69 24
Greenspond ..	William Lang ..	Ditto ..	46 16
Burgeo	F. A. Parsons ..	Ditto ..	46 16
Garnish	Geo. Snellgrove	Way Master ..	18 48
Salmonier	Wm. Hurley ..	Ditto ..	18 48
Port-de-Grave	Matthew O'Rielly	Ditto ..	18 48
Carried forward			<u>\$5034 43</u>

Statement of the amount of Salaries paid to Postmasters, Way Masters, Clerks and Assistants, during the year ended 31st December, 1864—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME OF OFFICER	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.
		Bro't. forward..	\$ 5034 43
Kings Cove ..	Michael Murphy	Way Master ..	18 48
New Perlican	Francis Howell..	Ditto ..	39 23
Harbor Main	Johanna Brick ..	Way Mistress ..	18 48
Oderin	James Murphy..	Way Master....	18 48
Old Perlican..	Wm. Christian..	Ditto ..	18 48
Bay Roberts..	James Fitzgerald	Ditto ..	18 48
Black Head ..	Wm. Butt	Ditto ..	18 48
LaPoile	F. A. Reid	Ditto ..	18 48
Catalina	John Jeans	Ditto ..	18 48
Hermitage ..	Rich'd. Bradshaw	Ditto ..	18 48
Grand Bank..	Jonath. Hickman	Ditto ..	18 48
Lamaline	James Pitman ..	Ditto ..	18 48
Bay-de-Verd	Elias Pico	Ditto ..	18 48
Channel ..	H. T. Reid	Ditto ..	13 84
Upper Island			
Cove.....	John Crane	Ditto ..	9 23
Portugal Cove	Margaret Dooley	Way Mistress ..	18 48
St. Mary's ..	James Murphy ..	Way Officer....	18 48
Fortune	G. T. Haddock..	Ditto	4 62
Cat's Cove ..	Thomas O'Brien	Ditto	4 62
Holyrood	John Veitch.....	Ditto	4 62
Hant's Harbor	Thomas Smith ..	Ditto	9 23
Topsail	James Moys.....	Ditto	9 23
St. John's ..	James Furlong..	Newspaper Agent	92 31
Ditto ..	George Gaden ..	Attending Pillar	24 23
		Letter Boxes ..	
			\$5504 31

JOHN DELANEY,

*Postmaster General.*J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

Statement of the amounts paid to Contractors and others, for transportation of Mails during the Year ended 31st December, 1864.

NAME OF CONTRACTOR.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.
George Makinson..	Carriage of Mails per Steamer between Portugal Cove, H. Grace, &c.	\$ 769 23
John Collins.....	“ “ between Placentia and Burin.....	692 32
Peter Coleman....	“ “ “ New Perlican and Trinity	784 64
William White ..	“ “ “ Garnish and Harbor Briton.....	507 72
Patrick Murphy..	“ “ “ Little Placentia and Merasheen	392 28
Robert Ford.....	“ “ “ Bonavista and Greenspond	276 92
Patrick Ryan	“ “ “ Ferryland and Trepassay.....	184 60
C. W. Evans	“ “ “ Garnish and Fortune	180 00
John Butler.....	“ “ “ Burin and Garnish	140 72
James Coady	“ “ “ St. John's and Ferryland.....	152 32
Thomas Singleton.	“ “ “ Trinity and Bonavista	138 48
David Walsh .. .	“ “ “ Carbonear and Bay-de-Verds	230 76
James Fitzgerald.	“ “ “ Trinity and King's Cove.....	115 36
Jabez Tilley .. .	“ “ “ Grates Cove and New Perlican	230 76
Daniel Sullivan ..	“ “ “ Carbonear and New Perlican	129 24
James Peddle	“ “ “ St. Mary's and Salmonier.....	92 32
Matthew O'Rielly	“ “ “ Brigus and Port-de-Grave	69 24
	Carried forward	\$5090 91

Statement of the amounts paid to Contractors and others, for transportation of Mails during the Year ended 31st December, 1864.—Continued.

NAME OF CONTRACTOR.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.
Johanna Brick	Brought forward	\$ 5090 91
James Fitzgerald	Carriage of Mails between Brigus and Harbor Main	69 24
Alexander Burke	" " " " " " Brigus and Bay Roberts	69 24
William Pink	" " " " " " Great and Little Placentia	46 16
Thomas Sullivan	" " " " " " Harbor Briton and Burgeo	768 08
Michael Power	" " " " " " St. Kyran's and Paradise	230 76
Michael Synnott	" " " " " " Placentia and Paradise	18 46
John Harris	" " " " " " Placentia and St. John's	276 92
John Crane	" " " " " " Harbor Briton and Hermitage	132 69
William Coughlan	" " " " " " Harbor Grace and Island Cove	36 92
Ditto	" " " " " " St. John's and Conception Bay	1000 00
Louis John (Indian)	" " " " " " St. John's and Placentia	400 00
William Coughlan	Winter Service between St. John's, Fogo and Twillingate	300 00
	Special Service " " " and Conception Bay	308 00
		\$8,743 38

J HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

**Statement of Money Order transaction between
for 8 Months, ended**

Money Order Offices.	Number of Orders Is- sued.	Amount of Or- ders Issued.
		\$ Cts.
Brigus	10	318 24
Bonavista		
Burin		
Carbonear	2	48 00
Greenspond	1	24 00
Harbor Grace	25	272 60
Placentia	1	24 00
Twillingate	7	171 48
Trinity		
St. John's	46 299	858 32 5514 44
Total	345	\$6372 76

RECAPITU-

United Kingdom	338	\$6223 71
Canada	7	149 05
Totals	345	\$6372 76

J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

**Newfoundland, the United Kingdom and Canada,
31st December, 1864.**

Commission on Orders Is- sued.	Orders Paid.	Amount of Or- ders paid.	Total Orders Issued and Paid.	Total Amount of Orders Is- sued & Paid.
		\$ Cts.		\$ Cts.
6 72			10	318 24
	1	24 00	1	24 00
	1	24 00	1	24 00
0 96			2	48 00
0 48	2	96 00	3	120 00
8 40	2	20 40	27	293 00
0 48			1	24 00
3 84			7	171 48
	2	33 60	2	33 60
20 88	8	198 00	54	1056 32
136 80	32	653 00	331	6167 44
\$157 68	40	\$851 00	385	\$7223 76

LATION.

\$155 52	37	\$792 09	375	\$7015 80
2 16	3	58 91	10	207 96
\$157 68	40	851 00	385	\$7223 76

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

Statement shewing the number of Registered Letters sent through the General Post Office during the year ended 31st December, 1864.

Registered at the General Post Office	338
Registered at other Offices	165
Registered in Foreign Countries	282
	<hr/>
	785
	<hr/> <hr/>

Statement shewing the number of Dead Letters received at the Dead Letter Branch, General Post Office, and how disposed of, during the Year ended 31st December, 1864.

Received from the G. P. O., London	177
“ “ the British Provinces	119
“ “ the United States	215
“ “ Postmasters in the Colony	822
	<hr/>
	1,333
	<hr/> <hr/>
Sent to the G. P. O., London	460
Sent to the British Provinces and West Indies	173
Returned to the writers in Newfoundland	621
Destroyed for want of name, or residence of writer	79
	<hr/>
	1,333
	<hr/> <hr/>

J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

No. 24.

Report of Surveyor General as to the feasibility of erecting a Breakwater at Portugal Cove, together with enclosure from Mr. Delaney, C. E., and plan of Structure.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. John's, Feb. 6, 1865. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, two copies of a plan for the proposed Breakwater at Portugal Cove, together with Mr. Delaney's Report, and Estimates thereon.

It will be perceived that the estimated cost of it is set down at £5,479, calculating the cost of rubble stone to be one shilling and six pence per ton; but as that material can be had at one shilling per ton, I do not suppose the total cost will amount to more than four thousand pounds.

In conclusion, I beg to acknowledge the valuable assistance rendered me by Capt. Murray, of the Royal Engineers, whose opinion has been of the greatest advantage in fixing the site, the feasibility of the work and its structure.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

JOHN H. WARREN,

Surveyor General.

The Hon. Captain CARTER, R. N.,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
&c., &c.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
St. John's, Nfld., December 10th, 1864. }

SIR,—

Herewith I beg to enclose the plan of the proposed Breakwater at Portugal Cove. This Breakwater, as shewn by the plan, will be 546 feet in length, 90 feet in breadth at the base, and battering to 20 feet in breadth at the top, and extending from the harbor rock, in a North-easterly direction to a point on the shore, about 440 feet to the Northward of the Public Wharf, consequently forming a small harbor of refuge. According to the Estimate, it will take about 66,430 tons of ballast; allowing 1s. 6d. per ton for labor and quarrying, will cost about £4,981 Cy., and by adding 10 per cent. for extra labor, tools, &c., leaves the whole Estimate at about £5,479 Cy.

I have the honor to remain,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

EDWARD M. J. DELANEY,

Civil Engineer.

The Hon. SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Chairman Board of Works,
&c., &c.

No. 25:

Copy of Contract between the Government and Mr. Makinson for the hire of a new Steamer to ply in Conception Bay.

Articles of agreement made and entered into this Nineteenth day of February, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-five, between the Honorable Robert Carter, of St. John's, in the Island of Newfoundland, Acting Colonial Secretary, on behalf of the Government of Newfoundland, of the one part; and George Makinson; of Harbor Grace, in the said Island, of the other part; whereby the said George Mackinson, hereinafter styled Contractor, promises and agrees, for the consideration hereinafter mentioned; to provide for the Government of Newfoundland a new, good and efficient Steamboat, of not less than thirty horse power, and not less than one hundred tons gross tonnage, and of an average speed of nine knots per hour; for the conveyance of mails and passengers to and fro between the several ports in Conception Bay, for the period of six years; such service to commence and be computed from the first day of July next; the trips of the said boat to be as follows; that is to say, she is to ply five days in every week from the first day of April to the thirty-first day of December, while the navigation continues open, from Harbor Grace to and from Portugal Cove, calling at such intermediate places as may from time to time be named by the said Government; and in the three months of January, February and March, to ply to and fro once in every week, calling as aforementioned; and the said Contractor also promises and agrees that the said Steamer (she having been surveyed and approved by the Government) shall be and will continue seaworthy during the continuance of this Contract; that she shall, to the approval of the Government, be and continue well and sufficiently manned and equipped, supplied with good and efficient Machinery, Engines and Boilers, Sails, Rigging, with two good Boats, one of which shall be a Life Boat, and with at least twenty-five Life Buoys, and with all other things requisite for the services herein contracted for; that the Governor in Council may at any time du-

ring the continuance of this Contract, order a survey of the said Vessel, her Machinery, Engine and Boilers, and if the result of such survey should require the repair of the said Machinery, or the replacing of the Boiler by a new one, or any other repair of any description, to the said Vessel, the Governor in Council shall have the power to order the same to be repaired or replaced, as the case may be; and in the case of the Boiler, if to be replaced by a new one, such new Boiler shall be duly tested by a Government Engineer; that in case a new Boiler shall be required, the said Contractor shall have a reasonable time, from the time of the service of the Government notification to that effect on the Contractor, his Agent in Newfoundland, or the Captain of the said Steamer, to provide the same; and where repairs are required, the said Contractor shall have a reasonable time to complete the same, from the service of a like notice on either of the parties before mentioned. During either of these periods, the subsidy to cease unless, the said Contractor shall, in case of the renewal of the Boiler, put on a suitable Steamer, and in case of the repairs, if default shall be made in the performance of the regular trips, it being also provided that the subsidy shall cease whenever the usual trips shall not be performed, by default or insufficiency of the Contractor, or of the said Boat, whether notice shall have been given by the said Government or not; that the said Contractor agrees to convey, on the routes aforesaid, free of charge, the Judges Officers and Attendants of the Circuit Courts, and Officers travelling on the Public Service (provided that it shall be competent to the parties hereto to substitute a reasonable deduction, as may be agreed on, from the subsidy hereinafter mentioned, in lieu of this condition); and that the said Boat shall be comfortably fitted up to accommodate Cabin and Steerage Passengers, pursuant to the regulations of the Board of Trade; and that she shall receive the aforesaid Mails when ready for delivery from the Post Offices and Way Offices, at such times as the Government may direct, and deliver the same, without delay, to the respective Couriers or Post Offices to which they may be directed; and the said Contractor doth also agree, upon such days as the weather may prevent the said Boat from crossing the said Bay, to send the Mails to St. John's by land; and that he will, in the nine months aforesaid, be ready four hours after the arrival of the English Mail,

at St. John's, to receive, at Portugal Cove, or in case the Steamer should be prevented crossing the Bay, then to receive at St. John's, and carry to Harbor Grace and other places, all such Mails as may be delivered to him for that purpose, and also to bring back Mails when delivered to him for the Halifax Steamer; that the said Contractor shall, upon any casualty occurring to prevent the performance of the regular trips of the said Steamer, forthwith notify the Postmaster General of the same, and also that he shall supply the place of the above mentioned Steam Boat, by another efficient Steamer, whenever the first mentioned, by any casualty, shall be prevented from performing her usual trips; and shall also, if at the time of such casualty, the Mails shall be in possession of the Contractor, forward them, without delay, to their destination; that it shall be competent for the Government to send the said Steamer on any special services they may require to have performed, paying the Contractor a reasonable compensation for any extra work or expenditure thereby occasioned; and that it shall also be competent for the Government, should the Contractor fail in the performance of any of the conditions aforesaid, to determine this Contract at any time by three months' notice in writing. And the said Robert Carter, Acting Colonial Secretary, as aforesaid, for and on behalf of the Government of Newfoundland, and for and on behalf of his successors in office, hereby promises and agrees with the said Contractor that he the said Robert Carter, on the faithful performance of this Contract by the said Contractor, shall and will pay to the said Contractor the sum of Six Thousand Four Hundred and Sixty-one Dollars and Fifty-five Cents, yearly, and every year, during the said period of six years, in quarterly payments; provided that no payment shall be made until the said Steamer shall have commenced the service, in case the said Contractor does not begin to run the Steam Boat on the first day of July as aforesaid. Lastly, it is hereby agreed and declared that should the Government, during the continuance of this Contract, construct a Breakwater at Portugal Cove, then the said subsidy is to be reduced annually by the sum of Four Hundred and Sixty-one Dollars and Fifty-four Cents; and that should the said Contractor fail in the performance of any of the conditions aforesaid, he shall be subject to and forfeit a penalty of

One Thousand Dollars, in addition to the suspension of the subsidy, as before provided.

Given under our hands the Day and Year first before written.

(Signed)

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

Signed and delivered in presence of

JOSEPH CROWDY,

(Witness to signature of R. Carter,

Acting Colonial Secretary.)

(Signed,)

G. MAKINSON,

Signed and delivered in presence of

JOSEPH PETERS, J. P.,

(Witness to the signature of GEORGE MAKINSON.)

No. 26,

Correspondence between the Government and certain parties in this Town, &c., on the subject of the extension to Pictou, Nova Scotia, of the Steam Communication on the South and West coasts of this Island,

(Copy.)

ST. JOHN'S, August 6th, 1864.

SIR,—

We have the honor to address you relative to the subject matter with reference to which a deputation waited upon you and your colleagues at the Secretary's Office on Saturday.

The object of the meeting, called more particularly at the instance of Mr. J. J. Rogerson, was to take the necessary steps for most respectfully urging upon the Government the advisability of

the extension of the benefits of local Steam communication, as regards the number and capacity of the Boats employed, the general efficiency of the Service, and more especially the establishment of more ample intercolonial communication, to be accomplished by making Pictou, Nova Scotia, the terminus of the route, for the Boat plying South and West.

The considerations that suggest Pictou are, firstly,—Its convenient situation, its importance as a seaport,—the trade which at present exists between this Island and that Port, and the facility with which Coal is there obtained. Secondly, and principally,—It is the radius of intercourse with the neighbouring Colonies.

Under the second head, we have to observe, that there is from Pictou a line of Steamers plying tri-weekly to Charlottetown and Summerside, in Prince Edward Island, and thence to Shediac, whence there is the railroad to St. John, New Brunswick.

Another line of Steamers, or at least a Steamer from Pictou to Charlottetown, Shediac and Quebec, touching at different ports in the St. Lawrence. Besides which there is another line from Charlottetown to Boston, through the Gut of Canso, calling at Halifax; and a Steamer plying from Charlottetown to Point Brule and Pictou alternately.

The railroad is complete from Halifax to Truro, and is already in course of construction to Pictou.

Thus, by the extension of the Southern and Western coastal Steam Route from Port au Basque to Pictou, all the British North American Colonies would be completely connected for the purposes of travel and commercial and general intercourse.

We believe this end a most desirable one to be accomplished—that to perform this increased service efficiently, we admit that Vessels of a class very superior to that now employed by the local Government will be required.

We are of opinion that for the present service on that route a Boat of much greater capacity and power than the *Ariel* is necessary for the efficient performance of the service. Our idea is to have a still more effective Boat, by the aid of Nova Scotia, and

probably with some assistance from New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Canada. We believe that this project, if carried out, will be of great reciprocal advantage, by the extension of intercourse, increased facilities for trade, and the opening up of the resources of this Colony. To the Sister Colonies the expeditious transmission of news, with regard to the state of the fisheries in the Straits of Belle Isle and at Labrador, should alone be a consideration of great importance.

We submit that it may be practically carried out by employing a Steamer of power and capacity, to ply exclusively South and West, with perhaps some modification of present arrangements.

Besides the manifest impetus to trade and general intercourse which would be given by the establishment of such a line, it may be hardly necessary to add, that the fullest possible extension of domestic and foreign intercourse, by, amongst other means, (especially in a Maritime Country, such as this) the establishment and increase of Steam communication, is universally regarded as an object highly conducive, and, indeed, necessary, to the prosperity, comfort, and advancement of every civilized people, and the improvement and development of the material resources of a country;—and although the benefits to be derived may not be capable of arithmetical calculation, we conceive that such matters are not to be altogether governed by the rules which apply to private speculation.

In the present unfavorable condition of this Province, and the depressed state of its finances, we would not advocate immoderately extravagant expenditure, although we do see in the present unfortunate aspect of the Colony a strong reason for the use of every practicable endeavour to devise means for the improvement of its condition.

At present we content ourselves with respectfully suggesting to the Government to place itself in communication with the neighbouring Colonies, Nova Scotia in particular,—with the French authorities at St. Pierre, and with persons who may be able and might be willing to contract for the Service. From the two first named to ascertain if they or any of them would be willing to aid the project by subsidies, and if so, to what extent

and upon what conditions ;—and from the last named to discover upon what terms the contemplated Service might be undertaken. And it has been suggested, that possibly it might be so arranged that the Ships from Quebec and the St. Lawrence might embrace this coast in their route.

The question of the Federal Union is one that may, at no distant time, become a matter of consideration for this Colony, and one which would have an important bearing upon the present subject.

It has been suggested by Mr. Rogerson, to whom the community is greatly indebted for the deep and unselfish interest which he constantly manifests for the good of Newfoundland, that probably the owners of the line to Charlottetown, through the Gut of Canso, might, upon reasonable terms, undertake our Coastal Service in connection with their own line.

We feel assured that this subject is not without interest to the Executive ; and that if the project be found feasible and acceptable to the people of the Colony, they will use every endeavour to carry it out, and generally to place the system of local Steam communication upon the most efficient and satisfactory footing.

Thanking the Premier and his colleagues for the assurance that the suggestions made by the Deputation, and any others of a useful character, will be favorably regarded by the Government,

We have, &c.,

(Signed)

S. RENDELL,

Chairman.

R. J. PINSENT, JR.,

Secretary.

(Copy.)

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
12th August, 1864. }

GENTLEMEN,—

I am directed, by His Excellency the Governor, to acknowledge the receipt, on the 8th instant, of yours of the 6th instant, urging upon the Government the alleged advantage and expediency of connecting the Gulf of St. Laurence with this Colony by such an extension of our local Steam arrangements as may include Pictou amongst the Ports of call for the Steamer employed on the South Coast of Newfoundland.

It is perhaps unnecessary to remind you that in the discussion which took place upon local Steam, during the recent Session of the Legislature, the proposal you now make was very fully discussed, and that the House then appeared to be unanimously of opinion that it was one which could not be entertained, not only on account of the large increase it would occasion in the cost of local Steam communication, without any corresponding advantage to the trade or other material interests of the Colony; but because this extension of the Southern route would render it impossible for the Steamer to make the usual ports of call with that certainty and regularity in fortnightly trips, which were regarded as essential, and undoubted local interests would thus be sacrificed to a speculative expectation of a very doubtful advantage from abroad.

Since the close of the Session, no further information has been received by the Government which would induce them to believe that the view then taken by the Assembly was erroneous, and the subsequent failure of the fisheries added strength to the argument which opposed this increased expense, on account of our falling revenues; but, being anxious to leave nothing unattempted that may offer the slightest chance of developing the resources and furthering the interests of the Colony, the Government will be happy, at your request, to reconsider the subject, and with the hope of attaining the object in which you take such an interest, by

the co-operation of the other Provinces, will communicate with their respective Governments requesting their contribution to the funds necessary to carry out this project.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

STEPHEN RENDELL, Esq., M.H.A., and
The Hon. R. J. PINSENT.

(Copy.)

CHARLOTTETOWN,
9th August, 1864. §

To CYRUS W. FIELD:

Government Contract for 10 years, from 1864, to run three trips weekly from Charlottetown to Shediac, in New Brunswick, and four trips weekly from Charlottetown to Pictou and Brule, in Nova Scotia, carrying Mails and Passengers;—subsidy of say \$9,766 per annum. Vote from P. E. I., \$6,666; New Brunswick, \$1,500; Nova Scotia, \$1,600. This Contract is now performed by *Princess of Wales* and *Heather Bell*, conjointly.

(Signed)

W. H. POPE.

PORT OF ST. JOHN'S.

Return shewing the Quantities and Value of Goods Imported from
tonnage of Vessels entered from and cleared for

1861.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	Quantities.	Value in Sterling.
Bacon & Hams	Cwts. 108	£322 0 0
Beef (Salted)	Brls. 91	193 0 0
Butter	Cwts. 817	3645 0 0
Coal	Tons 78	62 0 0
Eggs .....	.....	23 0 0
Hayseed .....	.....	2 0 0
Miscellaneous Articles, paying duty at 11 per cent .....	.....	291 15 0
Oatmeal	Brls. 5	5 0 0
Pork	" 539	1682 0 0
Stone	Tons 70	70 0 0
Tobacco Stems	Cwts. 20	5 0 0
Board and Plank	M. 108	330 0 0
Total Imports.....		£6,630 15 0

VESSELS ENTERED.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
Vessels belonging to British Possessions with Cargo	7	387	31

and Exported to Pictou, Nova Scotia, together with the number and
that Port in the years 1861, 1862, and 1863.

1861.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.	Quantities.	Value in Sterling.
Ox and Cow Hides	300	£220 0 0
Calf Skins .. .....	.....	40 0 0
Herrings.....	Bls. 5	4 0 0
Miscellaneous Articles not the pro- duce of Newfoundland .....	.....	25 0 0
Total Exports		£289 0 0

VESSELS CLEARED.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
Vessels belonging to British Possessions, with Cargo	5	292	23
Vessels belonging to British Possessions, in Ballast	16	2222	96
Total British Vessels.....	21	2514	119
Vessels belonging to the United States, in Ballast	8	1616	49
Total cleared	29	4130	168

PORT OF ST. JOHN'S.

Return shewing the Quantities and Value of Goods Imported from,
tonnage of Vessels entered from and cleared for that Port,

1862.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.		Quantities.	Value in Sterling.
Bacon and Hams	Cwts.	18	£32 10 0
Beef, Salted	Bbbs.	46	50 0 0
Butter	Cwts.	428	1,284 0 0
Coal	Tons	66	50 0 0
Eggs			2 0 0
Miscellaneous Articles paying 11 per cent. duty			69 4 0
Pork	Bbbs.	156	333 0 0
Potatoes	"	7	1 10 0
Stone	Tons	55	42 10 0
Tobacco Stems	Cwt.	20	5 0 0
Board and Plank	M.	60	80 0 0
Total Imports			£1949 14 0

VESSELS ENTERED.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
Vessels belonging to British Possessions, with Cargo	2	188	10

and Exported to Pictou, Nova Scotia, together with the number and in the Years 1861, 1862 and 1863—(Continued.)

1862.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.		Quantities.	Value in Sterling.
Hides (Ox and Cow)		50	£50 0 0
Herrings	Bbbs.	189	142 0 0
Cod Sounds	"	5	2 0 0
Total Exports			£194 0 0

VESSELS CLEARED.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
Vessels belonging to British Possessions, with Cargo	2	180	9
Vessels belonging to British Possessions, in Ballast	18	2225	103
Total British Vessels	20	2405	112
Vessels belonging to United States, in Ballast	2	487	16
Total cleared	22	2842	128

PORT OF ST. JOHN'S.

Return shewing the Quantities and Value of Goods Imported from tonnage of Vessels entered from and cleared for that Port,

1863.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.			Quantities.	Value in Sterling.
Beef (Salted)	-----	Brls.	14	£25 0 0
Butter	-----	Cwts.	713	2665 10 0
Coal	-----	Tons	30	30 0 0
Eggs	-----		..	5 0 0
Miscellaneous Articles, paying 11 per cent. duty	-----		..	35 0 0
Oats	-----	Bush.	300	18 0 0
Oatmeal	-----	Brls.	3	3 0 0
Potatoes	-----	"	160	35 0 0
Stone	-----	Tons.	25	55 0 0
Tobacco	-----	Stems	20	5 0 0
Board and Plank	-----	M.	80	100 0 0
Total Imports-----				£2976 10 0

VESSELS ENTERED.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
Vessels belonging to British Possessions, with Cargo-----	3	2468	15

CUSTOM HOUSE,
St. John's Newfoundland, }
20th August, 1864. }

and Exported to Pictou, Nova Scotia, together with the number and in the Years 1861, 1862, and 1863—(Continued.)

1863.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.	Tons.	Men.
Hides (Ox and Cow)	263	£125 0 0
Herrings	410	350 0 0
Port Wine	1	12 0 0
Total Exports		£467 0 0

VESSELS CLEARED.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
Vessels belonging to British Possessions, with Cargo	2	308	15
Vessels belonging to British Possessions, in Ballast	16	2,121	100
Total British Vessels	18	2,429	115
Vessels belonging to United States, in Ballast	1	356	9
Total cleared	19	2,785	124

(Signed,)

JOHN BEMISTER,
Receiver General.

(Circular.)

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
31st August, 1864. }

SIR,—

The Government of Newfoundland, desirous of increasing the facilities of communication between this and the neighbouring Colonies, are endeavouring to establish a Steamer to run once a fortnight between one of our Western ports, being a place of call for our local Steamer, and Pictou, thus forming a new line of Steam Communication between St. John's and the other Colonies, by connecting our local Steamers with the Steamers now running in the Gulf and River of St. Lawrence. The Revenues of this Colony, however, in the present distressed state of its trade and fisheries, are not such as will afford the necessary expenditure for this service; but the Government indulge the hope that, as the other Colonies will share the advantages of this scheme, they will not refuse to contribute to its cost.

May I therefore ask if you will kindly bring this subject under the notice of your Government, and inform me whether they would be disposed to make a grant in favor of this undertaking, and if so, of what amount, for what period, and on what terms:

It is proposed to employ a Screw Steamer, of about 250 tons, and from 50 to 60 horse power, to run once a fortnight while the navigation is open; and it is calculated that such a Boat would require an annual grant of about \$15,000 for at least three years, to enable her owners to sail her on the route with reasonable profit.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Honorable the Provincial Secretaries,—

Canada,
New Brunswick,
Nova Scotia,
P. E. Island.

(Copy.)

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Fredericton, N. B., 4th Oct., 1864. }

SIR;—

I have laid before His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the communication of the Government of Newfoundland, transmitted through the Acting Colonial Secretary, requesting to know whether our Government would be disposed to make a grant towards an additional Steamer to connect Local Steamers with the Steamers now running in the Gulf and River St. Lawrence; and am directed to say, in reply, that the inhabitants of this Province have so small an interest in the proposed connection, that this Government cannot encourage that of Newfoundland to expect aid from our Legislature towards the enterprise in question.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

J. L. TILLEY.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary
of Newfoundland.

No. 27.

Circular Despatch from the Secretary of State, enclosing copy of Circular addressed to certain Colonies relative to the establishment of a system of Prison discipline, in accordance with that submitted by the Committee of the House of Lords and the Royal Commission on Penal Servitude.

(Copy.)

CIRCULAR.

Newfoundland.

DOWNING STREET,
17th January, 1865. }

SIR;—

I enclose, for your information and that of your advisers, should they feel disposed to make themselves acquainted with its contents, a copy of a Circular Despatch which I have addressed to the Governors of Colonies in which the Government is not responsible to the Local Legislature. You will perceive that the object of the Despatch is to obtain, in the form of answers to a series of interrogatories, an exposition of the state of the Colonial Prisons in respect of their construction, discipline and management, with a view to ascertain how far they are in conformity with approved models in this country, and what reforms may be required in them.

The system of Government established in the Colony under your Government relieves me from the responsibility under which I lie in respect of the Colonies to which the Circular is addressed; but I am not the less desirous to afford the authorities acting under you, any assistance which they may desire to receive, in applying the experience of this country, and the labors of the eminent men who have made that experience their study, for the purpose of effecting any amendments which may be needed in the Prisons and system of prison discipline in use in the Colony of

I beg you, therefore, to make such use as you may think proper and convenient, of the Papers which accompany this Despatch, and to report to me any steps you may have taken, and their result.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD CARDWELL.

Governor MUSGRAVE.

(Copy.)

CIRCULAR.

DOWNING STREET,
16th January, 1865. }

SIR,

In the Duke of Newcastle's Circular Despatches of the 19th of August and 19th October, 1863, the Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies were furnished with copies of the Report and Evidence, presented by the Committee of the House of Lords, on the state of discipline in Gaols, and with copies of the Report and Evidence, presented by the Royal Commission on Penal Servitude. These documents were brought to the notice of the Governors from the desire felt by Her Majesty's Government that the results of the extensive experience obtained in this country on these subjects, and the Evidence (so laboriously collected) by which those results had been ascertained and brought to light, might not be altogether lost to the Colonies; but that, on the contrary, the Colonies might be enabled to share with this country the benefit to be derived from experiments and operations on the largest scale, conducted with care, and vigilantly observed, and from the labors of our most enlightened public men in digesting our experience, and drawing conclusions from it.

I am not informed whether, in the Colony under your Government, these documents have obtained the attention which it was hoped that their importance would command; but Her Majesty's Government do not relinquish the desire that the state of the Colonial Prisons, and the system of discipline in operation, should be investigated with a view to ascertain how far they are in

accordance with principles adopted in this country, or how far they are open to objection and capable of improvement.

In order to the institution of such an enquiry, I transmit to you, herewith, a series of interrogatories, to which I request that you will furnish me with answers as early as you conveniently can; accompanying them with any remarks by which I may be enabled the better to understand the state of the Prisons in your Government, the system of discipline pursued in them, and the means by which it may be practicable to effect improvements.

You will observe it to be stated by the Lords' Committee, as their very "decided opinion" that "having reference to the course of legislation now extending over many years, and the agreement in opinion and practice of the highest authorities, the system, generally known as the Separate system, must now be accepted as the foundation of Prison discipline." Those of the interrogatories which have reference to this system, will therefore demand your especial care and attention; and you will bear in mind that no ordinary difficulties from defects in the construction of a prison, nor, indeed, any difficulties which are not absolutely insurmountable, should be allowed to stand in the way of the establishment of this system; nor will you fail to perceive, on examination of the Committee's Report, and the Evidence attached to it, that in this country it has been found possible, by zealous and judicious efforts, to effect the introduction of the system—notwithstanding many defects and insufficiencies of construction and means. Should separation be absolutely impracticable in the prisons as they are, it will be for the consideration of the Legislature whether means cannot be found for effecting the alterations required in them.

The question which is perhaps next in importance is the penal efficacy of the labor exacted from offenders under sentence of imprisonment with hard labor, and the method by which that efficacy is ensured; and you will observe that the object of the sentence is inevitably sacrificed where industrial and productive employment is substituted in short terms of imprisonment, or in the earlier stages of long terms, for labor strictly penal; whilst it will be found to be a delusion to suppose that any real economy is effected by defeating the object of the sentence. On the con-

trary, the results of all attempts to economize by industrial employment, at the sacrifice of effective punishment, is to show that whilst the labor of the prisoners does not repay the cost of their subsistence and supervision, their number is the greater in proportion as the labor is less deterrent, and the community is charged with the cost of more Prisoners, whilst at the same time it suffers by the commission of more offences. Thus labor enforced by the tread wheel or the crank, for a minimum term of imprisonment or portion of the sentence, is considered by the Lords' Committee to be essential in the case of every Prisoner condemned to imprisonment with hard labor.

In the later stages of a long imprisonment a different regimen may be applied. It is, indeed, by severe suffering in the earlier portion of a sentence, rather than by sufferings prolonged through a series of years, that a deterrent effect is produced; for the class of persons by whom offences are generally committed do not look far forward, and they are governed by what is presently, and not by what is distantly, within their view.

Rigorously penal labor, therefore, which is generally, of necessity, wholly or more or less unproductive, should be enforced at first; and afterwards in long sentences it may be possible to combine industrial employment with some relaxation of penal rigor.

It is probably also in the stages of imprisonment subsequent to those which are most severely penal, that efforts for the reformation of offenders may be made with the best prospect of success; and you will perceive that the division of the prisoners into classes, and their promotion from one class to another (after the severely penal stage of imprisonment has been undergone, but not before) has been found to be of much use in furthering the efforts made for the reformation of prisoners. But the promotion should proceed upon such evidence of self-control as shall be afforded by actual labor performed where the employment is industrial, rather than upon more uncertain indications of improvement in character and disposition. Another advantage derivable from this system of classification and promotion is, that the authorities of the prison will find themselves enabled to maintain discipline, with less effort, with less irritation on all sides, and with less re-

course to methods which are painful to humane officers, and hardening to those to whom they are not painful.

In the same direction, and with the same view, the system may be resorted to which is commonly known as the Ticket of Leave system. It would seem, indeed, that in small communities, where supervision after release can be exercised more readily and efficiently, and in Colonies, where labor is more in demand, and subsistence more surely obtainable, than in this country, the Ticket of Leave system might be pursued with fewer difficulties and drawbacks than are found to attend it here. But wherever adopted, it is indispensable that its operation should be duly regulated and guarded, so as not to interfere with the absolute certainty that an adequate deterrent punishment will be inflicted, and that no abridgments of sentences will take place till after this punishment shall have been undergone. With this view, a distinct limit should be fixed to the abridgments of imprisonments to be granted in respect of good conduct and amount of labor performed in prison; and the system should be clearly explained to the Courts and Judges, so that the sentences passed may be adequately penal and deterrent, notwithstanding any possible remissions under Tickets of Leave. And when Legislation is required to adapt the criminal law to the system, the Local Government, with the assistance of the Law Officers of the Crown, should apply for the assistance of the Legislature.

Having thus pointed to the main features to be kept in view in any efforts to be made for the improvement of prisons, I will only add, that I feel assured that the importance of the object to the public welfare, will commend it to your attention as well as to that of the Public Officers, Magistrates, and others who may have any means of contributing to its attainment; and as the first step must be to ascertain, with completeness and precision, the state of things now existing, I request you to obtain, as fully and exactly as may be in your power, the information sought by the enclosed series of interrogatories.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

EDWARD CARDWELL.

GOVERNOR MUSGRAVE.

No. 28.

Circular Despatch enclosing Instructions, &c., relative to the "Cat" to be used in certain Colonies, in inflicting corporal punishment, and recommending it as a suitable model.

(Copy.)

II.

CIRCULAR.

Newfoundland.

DOWNING STREET, }
21st January, 1865. }

SIR ;—

I enclose, for your information, copy of a Circular which I have addressed to the Governors of Colonies, of which the Government is not responsible to the Local Legislature, forwarding to them a specimen of the "Cat" used in inflicting corporal punishment in the Prisons of this country.

I believe that the Prison Authorities in the Colony under your Government, will be glad to avail themselves of the experience of the English Authorities on this matter, and that they will readily adopt the "Cat" now sent to you as a model to be used in the prisons of Newfoundland.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

EDWARD CARDWELL.

Governor MUSGRAVE.

Weight and Dimensions of the Regulation "Cat."

Weight of "Cat" complete	..	..	..	9	oz.
do. handle covered with cloth	..	..	..	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	"
do. Tails	..	..	..	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	"
Number of laid cord tails	..	..	..	9	
do. knots on each tail	..	..	..	3	
Length of tails knotted	..	..	..	33	in.
do. handle	..	..	..	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	"

(Copy.)

I.

CIRCULAR.

DOWNING STREET,
21st January, 1865. }

SIR ;—

My attention having been recently called to the circumstance that in one of the Colonial Prisons a “Cat” of an improper model has been used in the infliction of corporal punishment, I have requested the Home Secretary to cause me to be furnished with a model of the “Cat” which is in use in the Prisons in this Country, in order that it may be adopted in the Colonies.

I transmit to you herewith this model, together with a written description of its weight and dimensions, and I have to request that it may be communicated to the authorities of the Prisons in the Colony under your Government, and that due care may be taken that the punishment Cats, to be henceforth used in them, may be made of the prescribed materials and degree of severity.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

EDWARD CARDWELL.

No. 29.

Circular Despatch enclosing Copy of a Letter from the Secretary of the Dublin Exhibition (Company) of Fine Arts and Manufactures, and recommending it to the favor of the Colonial Government.

(Copy.)

CIRCULAR.

Newfoundland.

DOWNING STREET,
26th January, 1865. }

SIR;—

I beg to call your attention to my Circular Despatch of the 19th of July last, enclosing a copy of a Letter from the Secretary to the Dublin Exhibition Palace and Winter Garden Company, expressing the desire of the Committee that the Governors of the various British Colonies might be apprised of that undertaking, and requested to afford the Company such assistance and encouragement as they might be able, in aid of their views.

I now transmit to you a Paper which has been sent to me by the Superintendent of the Colonies acting under the London Committee of Advice, containing an abstract of what is likely to be done by the Colonies for the Exhibition; and I can only repeat that I should be g'ad if you should be able to further this enterprise, which appears to deserve the countenance of the Colonial Governments.

I need hardly point out that early action would be necessary to be of any avail.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

EDWARD CARDWELL.

Governor MUSGRAVE.

**DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS AND
MANUFACTURES, 1865.**

Under the Special Patronage of Her Majesty.

LONDON COMMITTEE OF ADVICE (MEETING AT THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.)

J. Anderson.	Sir C. W. Dilke, Bart.
Professor Bentley, F. R. S.	Lord Dufferin, K.C.B.
R. K. Bowley.	Thomas Fairbairn.
E. A. Bowring, C. B.	F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A.
Antonio Brady, F. G. S.	J. H. Foley, R. A.
Sir David Brewster, F.R. S.	Captain Fowke, R. E.
Earl of Caithness.	B. T. Bandreth Gibbs.
A. Claudet, F. R. S.	Geo. Godwin, F.R.S.
H. Cole, C. B.	Peter Graham.
J. G. Grace.	G. Grove.
The Duke of Devonshire. K. G.	S. C. Hall, F.S.A.
H. Diamond, M. D.	S. Redgrave.
W. Hawes.	Sir C. P. Roney.
R. Hudson, F.R.S.	Alderman Rose, M. P.
J. Hunt.	Sir F. R. Sandford.
Owen Jones.	R. A. Thompson.
Alderman Lawrence.	J. B. Waring.
Lord Henry Lennox, M. P.	E. Waterton.
C. Manby, F. R. S.	H. S. Way.
The Lord Mayor.	G. F. Wilson, F.R.S.
P. C. Owen.	T. Winkworth.
Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B., F.R.S.	M. Digby Wyatt.
Hon. B. F. Primrose.	

P. Le Neve Foster, M.A., *Hon. Sec.*

JOHN STREET, Adelphi, London, W. C., }
 January 11th, 1865. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to forward for your information a short abstract of what is likely to be done by the Colonies for the Dublin Exhibition. If you could address the Governors of Malta, the Bahamas, Bermuda and the North American Colonies, which are not far distant, probably some action would be taken in the matter.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

P. L. SIMMONDS,

Superintendent of the Colonies.

The Right Honorable

CHICHESTER FORTESCUE, M. P.,

&c.,

&c.,

&c.

DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The British Colonies, although labouring under disadvantages from the short notice given them, and the difficulty of obtaining legislative grants so soon after the last London Exhibition, will be very fairly represented by small but interesting collections of produce and manufactures at Dublin, in May next. The Australasian Colonies will have collections of their wools, wines, fibres, silk, woods, oils, cotton, grain, arrowroot, minerals, and objects of natural history, and even some illustrations of fine arts in photographs and pictures. India will show a magnificent collection of raw products and rich manufactures, arranged by Dr. Forbes Watson, of the Indian Museum. Ceylon sends carved wood tables, a fine collection of fibres and ropes, gums, oils, grains, and pharma-

ceutical products. Malta will show the carved stonework, silver filigree, and the fine lace for which she is so famous, with probably mosaic work and other articles. The North American Colonies are making some preparations to be represented. Several of the West India Islands send furniture, cotton and other fibres, objects of natural history, shell work, pimento, coffee, and walking sticks, which have recently risen into a large and profitable trade, besides samples of those staple products which are the mainstay of their industry. Lagos, Sierra Leone, and other West African Colonies, will make a fine display of native mats and basket work, country cloths, native curiosities, carved calabashes, and articles of produce. Most of the African merchants and companies have promised their aid in contributions. Other Colonies contribute produce and miscellaneous objects of various kinds.

No. 30.

**Report of T. S. Dwyer, Esq., as Inspector of Weights
and Measures, for St. John's.**

ST. JOHN'S, }
16th February, 1865. }

SIR;—

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Government, that on receiving the appointment of Inspector of Weights and Measures in July last, I immediately applied myself to the discharge of the onerous duties of my office, in compliance with the terms of the Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature.

In the Inspection of the Beams, Scales, Weights and Measures, which were brought to my office for adjusting, I found that a great many of them had been in use for many years, were in a de-

teriorated state, and required much labor and trouble to adjust them to the Standards ; in some cases I had to condemn them altogether as unfit for purposes of trade ; on the part of some persons engaged in extensive dealings, I met a tardiness to comply with the terms of my public notice, relative to the inspection of their Weights, Measures, &c, but on threatening to take summary proceedings against them, they, without further delay, complied with the conditions of the Act.

I beg leave to remark that the selling of Coals by weight in preference to the measures specified in the Act, has, with only one or two exceptions, been adopted, and given general satisfaction, parties in the coal trade using for that purpose a Triangle, Beam, Scale and Scoop, sufficiently large to weigh one eighth of a ton at one time, without involving any delay to vessels in discharging, over the old system of selling by the Hogshead. I would respectfully recommend the Act to be so amended as to prevent coals being sold by any measures such as the old Hogshead and Tub, representing certain weights, but the measures named in the Act, and that the old measures be only used for the sale of coals when the same may be damp.

The application of the new measures to the sale of potatoes, turnips, oats, &c., which gives a considerable increase in the weight and quantity over the old measures, have given the greatest satisfaction to the public generally, while at the same time no increase on the prices of those articles was observed over the prices of former years, with the smaller measures. In the sale of butter, largely imported from Nova Scotia and P. E. Island, dealers have been considerable gainers, owing to the general disposition of the importers of this article to meet the terms of the Act, by re-weighing, and allowing a satisfactory tare on the packages.

Imported fresh meats, which sold before the passing of the present Act by the weight marked thereon, at the place of shipment, are now weighed in the presence of the purchaser, thereby securing to him the full weight for which he pays.

I further beg leave to add that my attention was directed from time to time to the wharves where vessels were discharging coals,

potatoes, oats, &c., for the purpose of seeing that the provisions of the Act were properly carried out, and I found such visits highly beneficial to the interests of the public where disputes had arisen between buyer and seller.

Enclosed I beg to furnish a return of fees received by me, and the sources from whence derived.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

T. S. DWYER.

The Hon. Captain CARTER, R. N.,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

A Return shewing the number of Beams, Beams and Scales, Weights and Measures adjusted from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1864.

Beams.	83
Beams, &c.	477
Scales.	477
56 lbs.	484
28 lbs.	153
14 lbs.	147
7 lbs.	151
4 lbs.	375
2 lbs.	736
Lbs.	630
4 lbs.	328
4 lbs.	279
4 lbs.	201
1/2 lb.	154
Ounces.	76
3/4 ounces.	29
5/8 ounces.	5
Coal Measures, 160 lbs.	220
Coal Measures, 224 lbs.	6
Barrels.	6
Barrels.	6
Bushels.	6
Bushels.	6145
Gallons.	156
Gallons.	144
Quarts.	153
Pints.	144
3/4 Pints.	144
Nagins.	103
Glasses.	88
3/4 Glasses.	49

Beams.....	83	at 10 cents each.....	\$8 30
Beams and Scales	954	“	95 40
Weights of 2 lbs. and upwards	2046	“	204 60
“ 1 lb. and under ..	1677	“	83 85
Measures.....	1019	“	101 19

\$493 34

No. 31.
Statement of Expenditure for Poor Relief

Districts.		January.	February.	March.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
St. John's	Permanent Poor	127 9 2	128 2 2	130 5 2
	Casual	162 0 2	186 8 8	202 0 11
	Orphanages	.....	.....	126 9 11
	Incidentals	.....	.....	.....
Ferryland	General	3 15 6	4 0 0	1 0 0
Bay-de-Verds.....	"	98 5 7	.....	33 0 0
Brigus	"	66 14 6	115 14 2	14 0 6
Bonavista	"	42 15 0	.....	134 18 0
Carbonear	"	47 12 6	.....	.....
Trinity	"	12 5 0	.....	15 4 2
Twillingate	"	109 9 6	0 15 0	4 2 6
Harbor Main.....	"	6 18 6	09 1 7	10 3 6
Harbor Grace ..	"	57 2 3	4 3 7	7 8 0
Placentia	"	3 1 6	10 3 6	44 18 9
Burin	"	121 4 8	.....	7 1 6
Fortune Bay .....	"	.....	.....	2 14 0
La Poile .....	"	.....	.....	29 5 9
Labrador. ....	"	.....	20 0 0	.....

for the Year ending 31st December, 1864.

April.	May.	June.	July.	Carried forward.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
128 15 2	126 2 2	123 12 8	122 10 0	886 16 6
209 4 4	189 15 2	148 3 1	143 7 9	1241 0 1
.....	.....	119 0 0	.....	245 9 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	2373 6 6
183 10 1	130 11 0	89 0 5	3 2 6	414 19 5
.....	92 7 4	12 13 0	199 10 11	435 16 10
134 4 6	22 8 0	.....	189 8 10	542 10 6
.....	318 7 0	125 3 6	.....	621 3 6
84 11 1	.....	4 3 10	85 8 5	221 15 10
18 14 2	150 7 7	179 3 11	23 0 5	398 15 3
38 12 3	51 4 7	114 1 11	83 9 0	401 14 9
69 19 7	14 10 9	6 13 0	48 5 6	225 12 5
161 19 7	8 13 9	0 1 3	164 16 2	404 4 7
57 10 9	164 12 9	18 10 0	61 18 3	360 15 6
86 15 8	200 18 11	17 18 10	8 5 0	442 4 7
.....	2 10 0	.....	6 14 4	11 18 4
18 14 3	.....	44 11 9	56 13 8	149 5 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	£4650 17 9

Statement of Expenditure for Poor Relief

Districts.		Brought forward.		August.						
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.						
St. John's	Permanent Poor	886	16	6	122	3	8			
	Casual	1241	0	1	142	0	6			
	Orphanages	245	9	11						
	Incidentals									
Ferryland.	General	414	19	5	2373	6	6	16	16	0
Fay-de-Verds	"	435	16	10						
Brigus	"	542	10	6				34	0	0
Bonavista ..	"	621	3	6				17	0	0
Carbonear.	"	221	15	10						
Trinity	"	398	15	3				23	13	6
Twillingate ..	"	401	14	9				49	5	0
Harbor Main	"	225	12	5				25	0	6
Harbor Grace	"	404	4	7				0	5	0
Placentia	"	360	15	6				26	19	10
Durin	"	442	4	7				1	0	0
Fortune Bay	"	11	18	4						
La Poile ..	"	149	5	5				11	10	0
Labrador. ..	"	20	0	0						
					4650	17	9			

Examined and found correct—

Vouchers having been produced for the expenditure of Eleven Thousand, Two Hundred and Fifty-five Pounds, Two Shillings and Two Pence, Currency.

(Signed,)

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

for the Year ending 31st December, 1864.

Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
122 8 2	129 1 8	128 6 8	126 11 8	1515 8 6	
133 3 3	180 10 0	157 9 6	231 10 4	2085 13 8	
116 10 0	.....	.....	120 10 0	482 9 11	
.....	.....	.....	58 4 3	58 4 3	4141 16
159 3 0	1 10 0	29 0 0	0 17 4	622 5 10	
.....	77 16 2	43 0 10	.....	556 13 10	
2 0 0	183 7 7	0 1 7	0 1 3	762 0 11	
85 15 5	108 5 4	71 5 0	48 10 0	951 19 3	
0 1 3	78 8 9	.....	.....	300 5 10	
.....	50 5 0	157 4 7	23 6 6	653 4 10	
26 10 0	79 18 0	135 10 9	0 16 0	693 14 6	
7 6 6	81 6 9	8 10 0	10 3 6	357 19 8	
1 8 0	151 19 8	20 0 0	26 8 1	604 5 4	
8 12 6	54 12 6	141 10 0	27 5 10	619 16 2	
28 15 0	17 12 6	174 10 2	0 5 0	664 7 3	
4 0 0	.....	.....	.....	15 18 4	
.....	49 5 0	.....	27 13 8	237 14 1	
1 12 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	.....	23 0 0	
				7063	5 10

Cy £11205 2 2

(Signed,)

J. SHEA,
Commissioner Poor.

No. 32.

Report of the Cashier of the Newfoundland Savings' Bank for the Year ending 31st December, 1864.

Amount of Deposits on 1st January.....	£156,954	2	0
Amount Deposited during the year.....	£38,644	16	11
Do. Withdrawn do.	35,605	4	4
		3,039	12
		7	

At this date £159,993 14 11

The Amount of Discount and Interest received for the year	£7,427	13	2
-----------------------------------------------------------------	--------	----	---

Which was disposed of as follows :—

Stationery from London	£17	17	1	
Chas. Simms, old Law account	3	12	8	
Interest added to Deposit Accounts.....	4,545	14	4	
Salaries and Incidentals.....	586	1	4	
Salary Cashier H'r. Grace..	50	0	0	
Carried to Reserve Account	224	7	9	
The Treasury, for use of Colony	2,000	0	0	7,427 13 2

The Balance to the Credit of the Reserve Account on the 1st January, was.....	1,765	5	8
Added this year	224	7	9

£1,989 7 9

Less, added to Harbor Grace Branch, for Interest for 1863.....	£152	13	2
Loss by compromise of an old Account	65	19	5

218 12 7

Balance now..... £1,771 0 10

The Assets are :—

Cash	£25,688	5	11
Debentures	98,573	7	2
Water Company Stock	18,475	0	0
Notes Discounted	3,466	3	6
Mortgages	14,840	14	9
Fee Simple property	721	4	5
	£161,764	15	9

CONTRA :

The Deposits	£159,993	14	11
“ Reserve Fund	1,771	0	10
	£161,764	15	9

The Deposits are in the following order :—

616	Accounts under.....	£50
297	“ from	50 to 100
312	“ “	100 “ 200
112	“ “	200 “ 300
41	“ “	300 “ 400
30	“ “	400 “ 500
20	“ “	500 “ 600
8	“ “	600 “ 700
5	“ “	700 “ 800
5	“ “	800 “ 900
1	“	1051
1	“ an Estate	2679
1	“ Harbor Grace Branch....	6184

1449 Accounts.

The Statement from Harbor Grace shews, 125
 Depositors £6,205 5 4

Which amount is thus accounted for :—

To the Credit of Branch at St.

John's £6175 19 0

On hands of Joseph Peters,

Esq., Cashier, Harbor Grace 29 6 4 6205 5 4

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD MORRIS,

Cashier.

Certified by

N. STABB,

JOHN WINTER,

F. B. T. CARTER. } *Directors.*

No. 33.

General Statement of the Affairs of the Union Bank of Newfoundland, for the Year ending 31st May, 1864.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock, paid up	£50,000	0	0
Bank Notes in Circulation.....	83,692	0	0
Due by the Bank, including amount on interest	183,935	15	8
Dividend No. 19, payable 22nd June, 1864....	2,000	0	0
Bonus No. 8, do. do.	1,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	12,000	0	0
Profit and Loss Account (undivided Profit)	700	0	0
	<u>£333,327</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>8</u>

ASSETS.

Gold, Silver and Copper Coins in Vault of the Bank	£35,663	10	5
Notes of other Banks	741	0	0
Leasehold Premises, Water Street.....	6,713	4	3
Bills Discounted, Balances due by Agents, &c.	290,209	13	0
	<u>£333,327</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>8</u>

Average Amount of Notes in Circulation and Specie on hand, for the Year ending 31st May, 1864.

1863.	SPECIE.	CIRCULATION.
June.....	£24,500	73,675
July	23,660	67,870
August	26,590	68,703
September	35,069	70,830
October	29,332	77,653
November	30,780	104,733
December.....	45,543	105,737
1864.		
January	45,491	96,275
February	34,798	88,819
March	33,301	84,485
April	33,787	82,808
May	36,110	82,800

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

(Signed)

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
ROBERT GRIEVE,
ROBERT ALEXANDER,
ROBERT THORBURN.
A. W. HARVEY.

St. John's, }
to wit. }

John W. Smith, of St. John's, Manager of the Union Bank of Newfoundland, maketh oath and saith, that the within Statement is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(Signed)

JOHN W. SMITH,

Manager.

Sworn to before me this 17th }
day of June, 1864. }

(Signed,) THOS. BENNETT, J. P.

No. 34.

**Account of Affairs of Vail's Joint Stock Company,
30th June, 1864.**

(Copy.)

ST. JOHN'S, 2nd August, 1864.

SIR;—

I beg to enclose you an Account of the Affairs of the "Vail's Joint Stock Company," made up to 30th June, 1864, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

WILLIAM WHEATLEY,

Manager.

Hon. ROBERT CARTER,
Colonial Secretary.
&c , &c.

Dr.	Vail's Joint Stock Company,		
To Capital Stock paid up.....	£30,000	0	0
“ Amount due on Bills payable.....	984	0	3
“ “ Sundries, on Current Account..	758	9	9
“ Dividend No 1, 30th June.....	1,800	0	0
“ Reserved Fund	700	0	0
“ Profit and Loss for Balance.....	63	10	5
		<hr/>	
		£34,306	0 5
		<hr/> <hr/>	

30th June, 1864.**Cr.**

By Dwelling House, Premises, Machinery and Utensils	£12,870	0	0
“ Stock on hand, per inventory.....	13,295	0	8
“ Cash on hand and in Banks	95	12	10
“ Amount due on Bills receivable	3,198	18	6
“ “ by Sundries on Current Account	4,816	8	5
	<hr/>		
	£34,306	0	5
	<hr/> <hr/>		

We certify, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that the within Account is a true and correct statement of the Affairs of “Vail’s Joint Stock Company,” as made up from the Books of the said Company, to 30th June, 1864.

(Signed,) S. RENDELL,
JOHN BOWRING,
R. L. MUIR,
ROBERT THORBURN, } *Directors.*

William Wheatley, Manager of Vail’s Joint Stock Company, maketh oath and saith, that the within Statement is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(Signed)

WILLIAM WHEATLEY,

Manager.

Sworn before me at St. John’s, the }
Thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1864. }

(Signed,) M. W. WALBANK,
Commissioner of Affidavits, Supreme Court.

No. 35.

Dr.	The Commercial Bank of				
To Proprietors of paid up Capital.....	£50,000	0	0		
“ Bank Notes in Circulation	35,535	0	0		
“ Amount due to Sundries on Current Accounts, Deposit Receipts, &c.....	66,129	17	0		
“ Unclaimed Dividends	120	0	0		
				£151,784	17 0
“ Dividend at 6 per cent	£3,000	0	0		
Of which, one half was paid at Christmas	1,500	0	0	1,500	0 0
“ Reserve Fund	3,008	12	9		
“ Balance to Credit of Profit and Loss	599	5	11		
				£156,892	15 8

Notes in Circulation, and Specie on hand, in each Month of the Year ending 30th June, 1864.

Month.	Notes.	Specie.	Month.	Notes.	Specie.
1863.	£	£	1864.	£	£
July	30,653	53,966	January ..	44,083	29,640
August....	30,691	50,665	February ..	41,015	38,604
September	31,999	39,819	March	39,564	43,125
October ..	39,182	41,818	April	38,360	51,147
November..	51,138	40,972	May	38,470	52,507
December..	48,558	29,876	June	37,684	49,046

Newfoundland, 30th June, 1864.

		Cr.
By Specie in the Vault, in Gold and Silver Coins	£35,207	2 4
“ Notes of other Banks	420	7 8
	£35,627	10 0
“ Local Bills Discounted, amount due from other Banks, &c., &c.	96,575	4 8
“ Water Stock and Debenture Bonds	20,732	1 10
“ Bank Premises.	3,957	19 2
	£156,892	15 8

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

JNO. BOWRING,
S. RENDELL,
JNO. B. McLEA,
FRED. J. WYATT.

Robert Brown, Manager of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, maketh oath and saith, that the within Statement is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

R. BROWN.

Sworn before me this 8th }
July, A.D. 1864. }

H. T. WOOD,

Commissioner Affidavits, Supreme Court.

No. 36.

Statement of Affairs of General Water Company for 1864, together with Estimate of Receipts and Expenditure for the current year.

ST. JOHN'S, }
17th February, 1865. }

SIR ;—

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the Government, in accordance with the Act of Incorporation, a Statement of the Affairs of the General Water Company, to 31st December, 1864 ; also, an Estimate of Receipts and Expenditure for the current year.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,)

A. SHEA,
President.

Hon. Capt. CARTER, R. N.,
Colonial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.

Estimated Receipts and Expenditure of the General Water Company, for the Year 1864.

Expenditure—		Receipts—	
Interest on Stock	£4,575 0 0	Water Rates and Assessments	£4,000 0 0
Salaries	500 0 0	Duty on Coal	1,800 0 0
Labor	350 0 0	Water Rates from Shipping..	1,000 0 0
Office Rent and Incidentals ..	250 0 0		
Phoenix and Cathedral Fire Brigades.....	240 0 0		
Lead Pipes.....	100 0 0		
	£6,015 0 0		
Balance.....	785 0 0		
	£6,800 0 0		£6,800 0 0

Statement of Affairs of the General Water Company,

To Balance due Commercial Bank, as per Statement 31st Dec., 1863	£1825	7	6
“ Interest on Stock to 1st August last	£4575	0	0
“ Do. to Commercial Bank on current Accounts	179	1	11
“ Cost of Pipes, Lead Pipe, Brass Cocks, &c., imported, including shipping charges, commission, freight and duty		268	3
“ Contingent expenses, cartage, office and store rent, printed bills, &c., &c.		298	6
“ Expended for wages, labor, &c., for the works, inclusive of opening pipe track, laying services and repairs to pipes.		332	2
“ Salaries, including Engineer and all officers		599	17
“ Phoenix and Cathedral Fire Brigades		240	0
“ Expended for labor and cartage, supplying water to shipping	83	13	7
“ Expended for cartage and labor watering streets	29	17	0
“ Compensation to D. Dooling, for repairs of damage done his house, by authority of Fire Wardens.....		7	0
“ Balance at debit of Agent at Greenock, to date.....		3	10
	£8442	0	0

Examined and found correct,
(Signed,) **RICHARD HOWLEY,**
Acting Financial Secretary.

for the Year ending 31st December, 1864.

By Balance at Debit of Agent at Greenock, as per Statement, 31st December, 1863....	6	7	4
Ditto at Debit of Union Bank, as per Statement, 31st December, 1863 ..	27	1	10
			33
Lead pipes, brass cocks, sinks, &c., sold, including cost of introducing water to Fort William.....			160
Received for supplying water to Vessels to 1st May last ..			35
Collected on account arrears on water rates and assessments	96	15	8
Interest on water rates and assessments	36	2	0
			132
Received for water rates and assessments to date	4839	0	8
Less Commission, £241 19s., Clerk's salary, £50, and serving legal process £1 2 5	293	1	5
			4545
Water rates collected from shipping, at Custom House	760	16	6
Duties collected on coal, at Custom House.....	1573	4	6
			2334
Balance due Commercial Bank, to date			1200
			0
			8
			£8442
			0
			0

Errors and omissions excepted,

St. John's, Newfoundland, } (Signed, **P. M. BARRON,**
31st December, 1864. } *Secretary.*

No. 37.

Annual Report and Account of the Harbor Grace Water Company to the 30th June, 1864.

The Directors beg to state that since their last Report that the works of the Company have continued in operation most satisfactorily, up to the month of March, at which time a portion of the embankment at Bannerman Lake was carried away by the heavy floods which then prevailed; but notwithstanding this unforeseen occurrence, the supply of water has been sufficient for all purposes of consumption. The Directors have contracted for re-constructing the embankment for the sum of £375, the work to be finished by the last of August next.

To provide for which the Directors found it necessary to dispose of £300 more stock, which, they think, together with a surplus that they anticipate on the collection of water rates, will be sufficient to meet the expense.

The expenses of the Company this year are necessarily greater than will occur again during a corresponding period for some time, having imported an additional supply of pipes, &c., together with the costs of appraising the town, and several other expenses required for the efficient working of the Fire Company.

To meet the current expenses with the above, the Directors found it necessary to establish the rate of assessment at 6 per cent., to commence from the 1st day of November, 1863, which they think will be sufficient to meet all demands.

The advantages and convenience the good supply of water affords the inhabitants of this town generally are daily more and more apparent. As it is found that opposition to paying the assessment principally exists with those who have not the means to meet

it ; of those there are a considerable number, in consequence of the unsuccessful seal fishery the past season.

The Directors hope, and are of opinion, that with the return of better fisheries and improved circumstances these difficulties will be very much lessened.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

WM. H. RIDLEY,

President.

To the Hon. CAPT. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

Statement of Account of the Harbor Grace Water

1863.			
To Balance due Treasurer, December 31st.....	£69	12	2
1864.			
Jan. 3—To Advertising in <i>Gazette</i>	0	15	6
“ Postages, &c.	0	12	8
“ 3 Ton Building Stone.....	0	7	6
“ Hose Carts for Fire Company	23	11	6
May 29—“ Labor, per sundries	0	18	3
“ Amount of Messrs. J. & W. Stewart’s Account of Pipes, &c., per <i>Glaucus</i> ..	189	15	1
“ Freight of Do., from St. John’s	5	13	0
“ Duties on Ditto	17	18	0
June—“ Clothing for Harbor Grace Fire Com- pany	35	0	0
“ Labor at Bannerman Lake.....	1	2	6
“ Officers’ Salaries to July 1st, 1864....	108	13	4
“ Appraisers—R. Walsh and W. Drys- dale, and C. Watts.....	90	0	0
“ Do. extra per Claudius Watts	10	0	0
“ Interest on £9000 for 6 Months, at 5 per cent. per annum	225	0	0
	£778	19	6

Company, from Dec. 31st to 1st July, 1864.

1864.			
July 1.—By amount of Assessment collected to date	£698	11	3
Balance	80	8	3
	£778	19	6

(Signed,)

WM. H. RIDLEY.
*President.*H. T. MOORE,
Secretary.

No. 33.

**Report and General Account of St. John's Floating
Dry Dock Company, to 31st October, 1864.**

(Copy.)

ST. JOHN'S, }
November 10th, 1864. }

SIR ;—

Agreeably with the requirements of the Act 19th Vic., Cap. 18, I beg herewith to transmit the Report and General Account of the "St. John's Floating Dry Dock Company," (Incorporated) for the year ending 31st October last past—the same having been received and adopted at the annual meeting of the Company, held at the Committee Room of the Commercial Buildings on Wednesday 9th November inst.,

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

S. RENDELL,

President,

St. John's F. D. D. Company.

To the Hon. Capt. CARTER, R. N.,
Acting Colonial Secretary,



(Copy.)

St. JOHN'S, November 3rd, 1864.

REPORT.

The Directors of "the St. John's Floating Dry Dock Company" beg leave to make the following Report at the Annual Meeting of said Company :—

Since the last Annual Report, 101 vessels have been docked, producing a revenue to the Company of £1,296 14s., being an excess over the Receipts of last year of £134 11s. 7d.

The Directors consider the present condition of the Dock to be in good and efficient working order.

The present Balance in the hands of the President is £295 2s. 9d., and the Company stand indebted to the Commercial Bank in the sum of £100.

At the last Annual Meeting the amount in the hands of the President was only £179 19s., while the indebtedness of the Company was £200. As was then anticipated, however, the Receipts for the remainder of the year 1863 so far exceeded the Expenditure as to enable the payment of a Dividend of 5 per cent., as decided upon at that meeting.

The Directors now recommend the declaration of a Dividend of five per cent. on the subscribed Stock, and feel justified also in concluding that there will be a surplus in hand on the 31st December next, sufficient to pay off every liability of the Company.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Directors.

(Signed)

S. RENDELL,
President.

Floating Dry Dock Company—General

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1863—Dec. 31.						
To Subscribed Stock				5500	0	0
“ Paid Dividend on 220 Shares, at 50s, as declared at last annual meeting				275	0	0
“ Paid Commercial Bank interest to 31st Dec., 1863				6	0	0
“ Labor, including wages from 31st October to 31st December, 1863				70	3	2
“ Paid Ellis’s salary, to 31st December, 1863				61	13	4
“ “ C. F. Bennett’s account, 1863				32	13	7
“ “ Ellis’s account				6	8	8
“ “ Power’s Do. (Blacksmith)				33	8	0
1864—Oct. 31.						
To paid wages per Thomas Crichard, to Sept. 30	37	10	0			
“ “ “ Samuel Goffe, Sept. 30	37	10	0			
“ “ “ Wm. Pearse “	37	10	0			
“ “ “ Wm. Roberts & Son “	78	15	0			
				191	5	0
“ “ Ellis, salary				150	0	0
“ “ Commercial Bank, interest to 30th June				6	0	0
“ “ Do. Account Debt				100	0	0
“ “ for Fuel for Engine				60	17	1
“ “ Trehear & McKenzie, per Contract				38	16	8
“ “ Kearney for Tallow				1	10	0
“ “ ½ years Rent to 1st May last				17	10	0
“ “ Bowring’s Account				8	12	5
Carried forward				£6559	17	11

Account year ending 31st October, 1864.

1864—Oct. 31.			
By Subscribed Stock	£5,500	0	0
“ Balance from last year’s Annual Account	179	19	0
“ 200 Sticks Fire Wood sold ..	2	0	0
“ Dockage 101 Vessels	1,296	14	0
Carried forward ..			
<u>£6,978 13 0</u>			

Floating Dry Dock Company—General

1864—Oct. 31.

Brought forward	£6,559 17 11
To paid for Advertising	7 0 6
“ “ “ 22 Gallons Seal Oil.. ..	6 1 0
“ “ “ Tar, Oakum, Nails, &c.	19 9 7
“ “ “ Lumber	19 0 3
“ “ C. F. Bennett & Co's. Ac- count, 1864	47 1 0
“ “ Secretary's Salary, Collec- ting, &c.	25 0 0
Balance	295 2 9
	<hr/>
	£6,978 13 0
	<hr/> <hr/>

1864.

Nov. 1.—To Commercial Bank £100 0 0

Examined and found correct, 3rd November, 1864.

(Signed,) J. GOODFELLOW, }
WILLIAM BOYD, } *Auditors.*

Account year ending 31st October, 1864—Continued.

1864—Oct. 31.

By amount brought forward..... £6,978 13 0

£6,978 13 0

1864.

Nov. 1.—By Balance in the hands of the President.. £295 2 9

Certified,

(Signed,)

S. RENDELL,
President,

No. 39.

Report of Surveyor General, for the Year 1864.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. John's, February 15th, 1865. }

SIR;—

Since my Report of last year, which I had the honor of transmitting, I beg to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that several of my Outport Deputy Surveyors have furnished me in part with plans of surveys made by them in their several Districts, which have been transferred, by Messrs. E. M. J. Delaney and W. H. Warren, to mounted paper, and are herewith sent, preparatory to their being placed on the table of the Assembly, viz :—

Surveys by Michael Kelly, D. S. of Roads between Brigus South and Renew's Harbor, including the Harbors of Cape Broyle, Fer-ryland, Aquaforte, Fermuse, and Renew's.

Survey of Bay Bulls, by Thomas Mokeler, D. S. of unoccupied and occupied Lands, in and about that Harbor.

Surveys by William Christian, D. S. of Roads and Crown Lands between Lower Island Cove and Caplin Bay ; of road between Lower Island Cove and Job's Cove ; of road between Ochre Pit Cove and Northern Bay ; of land in the vicinity of Salvage Cove, and ridge between Western Bay and Ochre Pit Cove ; of road between Caplin Cove and Old Perlican.

Surveys by Thomas Hanrahan, D. S. of Crown Lands in the North-East portion of Bonavista ; of plan shewing cultivated and other lands, on the three roads leading from King's Cove.

In addition to the preceding, and with the small staff in this office, the several plans of outlying roads, and lands adjoining the same, have been perfected, shewing the lands granted or squatted upon, and that which remains available for applicants, viz., of road between Portugal Cove Road and Torbay Harbor (commonly known as the " Indian Meal Road") ; of road leading from Portugal Cove road

to Broad Cove ; of road from St. John's to Torbay, Major's Path and cross roads ; old Bay Bulls road, near Killbride ; from Broad Cove to Topsail ; Freshwater or Old Topsail road ; Bay Bulls road and road leading to Petty Harbor, from the Goulds, and thence to St. John's, by the Old Petty Harbor road. ; Monday's Pond road, from junction of Topsail road to Lazy Bank ; Broad Cove road, from Topsail and Horse Cove road.

A new line of road has also been marked out on the back land of the Goulds, along which a considerable number of lots of land have been blocked off in various quantities, a great portion of which has been petitioned for, the work occupying several weeks, even in being encamped in the woods of that locality.

Previous to Mr. Byrne's starting on his exploration of the Northern Mail Route, I had him surveying land between Brigus Third Pond and Colliers River, and at Topsail, for which numerous applications were made by parties desirous of farming, such applications for land at the last named place being caused by much fine agricultural land being opened up by the marking out of a new line of road leading from Manuel's Bridge to Neville's Pond, on the Topsail road. An application has also been made for license of land to establish a saw mill in this locality.

Again, on Mr. Byrne's return from the survey of the Northern Mail Route this fall, I have had him engaged at Topsail, in blocking off the land above described in lots of various extent, in order to place petitioners in possession as early as possible.

It is very evident, from the large number of grants issued the past year, the number now ready for applicants, together with the numerous applications almost daily made to me, than an increasing desire is felt for the cultivation of our lands, both in the district of St. John's and the outport settlements.

At Topsail, it is no less evident than it is gratifying to witness the marked improvement in the appearance of that settlement, the increased cultivation, and the improved circumstances of its people, caused principally by the interest taken in them by the Rev. Mr. Palairt, whose indefatigable exertions and encouragement have stimulated them to increased industry.

In conclusion, I beg to state that a new road, running from the Goulds main road to the new back line, recently marked, and previously alluded to, is now in course of being made, and that by the labor taken in return for relief, given to a few able bodied poor, living in that locality, and for further information relative to roads, I beg to draw attention to the Report of the Board of Public Works.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

JOHN. H. WARREN,

Surveyor General.

To the Hon. CAPT. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

No. 40.

Report of the Board of Works for the year 1864.

BOARD OF WORKS,
31st December, 1864. }

The Hon. Captain CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

SIR;—

The Board of Works beg leave to transmit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the following Reports of Services under their control for the year ending 31st December, 1864 :—

Report of the Physician of the St. John's Hospital.

Report of the Physician Superintendent for the Hospital of the Insane.

Return of Inmates in the Poor Asylum for the year 1864.

Report of J. T. Neville, Esquire, Inspector of Public Works, of requirements on Public Buildings for the year 1865.

Report of Mr. Inspector Oke on the Light House service for the year 1864.

Report of Mr. Byrne on the Northern Mail Route.

Report of Mr. Maher on Road Service for the year 1864.

Report of Mr. Maher on the Sewerage of the Town of St. John's.

Consolidated Statement of Expenditure under Road Act, 27th Vic., cap. 3.

In transmitting these Reports, the Board have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the satisfactory manner in which the public interests have been attended to by the Superintendents of each Institution. Considerable improvements have been made in the accommodation at the Hospital, Poor Asylum, and Lunatic Asylum, whereby the comfort of the inmates have been greatly increased.

The strictest economy consistent with their proper management, has been exercised, and the Board are confident they are justified

in saying that at no time were they in so high a state of efficiency as at present.

The long illness of the late Hon. P. Kough prevented his examining the accounts of the Contractors for erecting the Poor Asylum; after his death a balance of three hundred and nineteen pounds was found due him, which causes the amount to be overdrawn.

The Hospital will require a drain to be constructed for the purpose of carrying the night soil to the landwash, which, in a sanitary point of view, will prove most advantageous.

The construction of a Coal House at the Lunatic Asylum, the further clearance of the ground, and the purchase of not less than twenty acres of ground adjoining the present farm, they consider of imperative necessity. On this latter point they would reiterate the opinion expressed in their Report of 1863, "that the Board are of opinion great advantage would result to the Institution by the purchase of twenty acres of cleared land adjoining the Asylum ground." In the neighbouring Colonies the farm attached to each Asylum has been found not only a source of profit, without entailing additional "expense, but in a curative point of view has proved of great benefit to the patients." The Board are of opinion that the benefits "derived therefrom in other Colonies would be fully enjoyed here if similar means were adopted."

For information on the Light House service the Report of Mr. Inspector Oke is most satisfactory.

In regard to repairs required on Public Buildings, in reference to the Report of Mr. Inspector Neville, it will be seen that a large outlay will be required; but although fully aware of the advantages that would result from the adoption of all the statements in this Report, they are of opinion, in the present circumstances of the Colony, no other expenditure should be made than what is found to be actually necessary.

The leaky state of the Gaol roof, requiring it to be re-slatted, the work was done by contract in a most efficient manner. This work being unprovided for, together with the cost of the erection of the

Guard House, at the entrance of the Gaol ground, requisite for the safe keeping of the prisoners, has caused an over expenditure on the grant of the Legislature for repairs of Court Houses and Gaols.

The amount appropriated for the erection of a Lock-up at River Head, being found inadequate for the purpose, the Board, after receiving tenders, did not consider they were justified in commencing the work, in consequence of all the tenders being greatly in excess of the amount granted. The necessity of such a building still exists, and they would respectfully suggest the propriety of increasing the grant for this service.

The Porch at the Eastern end of the Post Office is now in progress of construction, and considerable improvements have been made in the different offices connected with the Court House.

Mr. Maher's Report fully sets forth the improvements in the Roads and Bridges in the District of St. John's East and West.

The Main Road from Holyrood to Placentia, and Mr. Byrne's Report, show the work performed on the Great Northern Mail Route.

In the District of St. John's, the work has been done chiefly by contract, as also on the Main Road from Holyrood to Placentia.

This system, however, owing to the isolated position of the Great Northern Mail Route, could not be carried out, and the work was performed by daily labour under the supervision of Mr. Byrne.

The Board would call attention to the re-building, in a most substantial manner, of the following Bridges, which had fallen into decay :—Job's Bridge to South side, Bennett's Brewery Bridge, Vail's Bridge, O'Brien's Bridge, Pringle's Bridge, Holyrood Northern Arm Bridge, Three Mile Bridge, Salmonier Road, together with many others of a minor character in the District of St. John's; Harbor Main; and Northern section of the Ferryland District.

The small amount granted for the Road from Holyrood to Placentia was not sufficient to repair that important Main line so thoroughly as could have been desired; still, however, the expenditure proved of great advantage to the Mail Service; it is, however, requi-

site that an additional amount be granted for putting it in more perfect order than at present.

The construction of a substantial Iron or Wooden Bridge over Rocky River, is requisite to the proper carrying out of the Mail Service, and the general interests of the public, as the annual removal and re-building of the temporary Bridge at present used, involves an outlay yearly of a larger amount than the interest on the outlay for a permanent erection.

The new line of Road from Waterman's Pond to Pouch Cove, even though roughly opened, has proved of much advantage to the inhabitants of that locality ; it opens up a country abounding in land of a superior quality, besides avoiding steep hills on each side of Flat Rock. The completion of this Road the Board regard of great importance, as also the new line of Road to Blackhead, the LeMarchant Road, the repair of Waterford Bridge and McBride's Hill ; also, the continuance of the embankment of the Road at the Low Back Car Road.

The Wharves at Portugal Cove and Topsail are in a very dilapidated condition, and require immediate repair.

They would also call particular attention to the bad state of the Road round Conception Bay.

The Road from St. John's to Bay Bulls, and from Toad's Cove to Renews.

These Roads, from want of funds, have been entirely neglected for some years past, and if not provided for this year will entail a large outlay at some future day. The importance of those Roads as Main Routes renders it unnecessary to enlarge further upon the necessity of this work.

As regards the repair of Bye-Roads throughout the Island, the Board would recommend the Statute Labour Act being put into operation, and that the Main Lines be repaired by Contractors to be engaged upon small sections of each Road for three or four years.

The Board are further of opinion that the Main lines of Roads throughout the country should be under control of the government,

being satisfied that the interests of the public will be greatly benefited thereby.

Mr. Maher's Report upon the Sewerage of the town, fully sets forth the progress of the work, and they have great satisfaction in stating that the system of Drainage by Earthen Pipes has proved most efficient, being not only more expeditious in forwarding the work, but involving likewise an outlay of capital considerably less than that required under the old system of stone drains.

Respectfully submitted by

JOHN. H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

No. 41.

Report of Superintendent of Public Buildings, together with Estimates of Expenditure required for the current Year.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, 19th Jan., 1865. }

SIR;—

I have the honor herewith to submit for consideration my report as to the condition of the Public Buildings in St. John's and its neighbourhood, together with estimates of the expenditure required during the current year.

During the past year great inconvenience has arisen from the want of a workshop and store, and this is felt as much by the In-

spector of Light Houses as by myself. At the present time there is no suitable place wherein a tradesman can work, or in which to keep the very numerous articles connected with the Departments of Public Buildings and Light Houses, such as ladders, scaffold poles, planks, tools, &c., all which are now exposed to injury and depredation. From the want of such a place, any work that is now done has to be executed with unseasoned lumber, fresh from the wharf, or if a pound of nails is wanted, it has to be got from a store in town, at an increased cost for a small quantity, and a waste of time in obtaining it.

I therefore beg respectfully to suggest that a suitable building be erected at the North-west corner of the Colonial Building ground, wherein a small stock of lumber can be kept, so as to be sufficiently seasoned when required for use in the many necessary repairs to the Public Buildings; also for the reception of the Light House stores and the articles before enumerated, together with room for working, and to afford the accommodation now very imperfectly given by the shed at the rear of the Colonial Building; and this I should propose to have removed, as it is in a very dilapidated condition.

I consider that the erection of the proposed store would effect a saving in the annual expenditure, and it would certainly allow of the Public Works being executed in a much more efficient manner than at present is the case. I estimate that the necessary erection will cost about one thousand four hundred dollars.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. T. NEVILL,

Superintendent of Public Buildings.

J. H. WARREN, Esq., M.H.A.,

Chairman Board of Works,

&c., &c., &c.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

This Building is in a good substantial state of repair. Many of the defects mentioned in my report of last year have been remedied.

The improvements to the ventilation of the East wing, (last year recommended,) are now being carried into effect.

The materials for a fence to enclose an airing yard for female patients were purchased in the fall, and are ready for use as soon as the season will permit of the work being done. Hired labor for the erection of this fence will cost \$100, but I hope to see the work done by the inmates of the Institution.

The Males, retired wing has never been finished internally. The ceilings require plastering, and the walls to be lined with boarding. To complete this wing in these respects will cost \$500.

A Shed for storing Coals is much required, and some permanent erection should be provided for the purpose, as it is neither satisfactory nor economical, annually to put up temporary coverings of boards. A wood shed, iron covered, will be the least costly kind of building that is suitable, and one of sufficient size may be provided for \$550.

Some of the wood floors are very much worn, and will soon have to be renewed; this, with the ordinary incidental repairs, will cost \$300.

The external wood work requires painting to preserve it from decay. An outlay of \$150 will perform this service.

The whole of the foregoing estimates amount to \$1,600.

ASYLUM FOR THE POOR.

This Building is in a good substantial state of repair, An outlay of 100 dols. for painting the outhouses is required, of 200 dols. for a wall and fence to the area on the South-side of the East wing, and 120 dols. for ordinary and incidental repairs, amounting in all to \$420.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL.

This Building, in a sanitary point of view, is in anything but a satisfactory condition.

The constant presence of noxious gases in the lower story renders it unfit for use, and seriously affects the healthiness of the whole Hospital.

Sunk as the basement is beneath the surface of the ground, and without drainage of any kind, it is necessarily damp, the wood work of the floors is decaying, and large quantities of vegetables are stored, (for want of any other place) beneath the wards, diffusing an unwholesome odour around. Besides these, I believe some other cause (which I cannot detect) to exist for the peculiar condition of the atmosphere in this part of the Hospital.

To remedy these defects and to receive the soil from the water closet, I should propose the construction of a drain, the entire length of the North and South sides of the building, (sunk deep enough to thoroughly drain the basement) across the West end and through the Hospital grounds into the proposed street sewer, at an estimated cost of \$400. When the water closets are connected with this drain, the soil pits now in use can be filled up, and a deadly source of danger removed.

Also, to construct a vegetable cellar under the out-house in the rear, at a cost of \$120.

Also, to remove a portion of the basement floor, to allow of a thorough examination and disinfection of the underlaying earth. Any estimate of the cost of this is necessarily but approximate, as it may range from \$50 to \$500, the latter being the more likely amount.

The roofs are still leaky, every storm causing a new injury. A large portion of the lead was stripped off the flat by the wind, about six weeks since, and new injuries may be anticipated from every gale to the old shingled roofs of the main wing. Any attempt to repair these roofs, short of re-shingling, will be useless, and this will cost \$350.

The sashes in the front building are in bad condition, some re.

quire repairing, and others to be renewed. The outside of the building very much requires painting. These two items are estimated to cost \$400.

The total amount of the foregoing estimates is, (inclusive of the highest estimate for repairs to basement.) \$1770.

COURT HOUSE BUILDING.

The external walls of this building are in a tolerable state of repair, excepting the South front, and this should be pointed, the cost of which will be \$350.

Many of the sashes are in very bad condition, and require repairing, puttying and painting. To put them in good order will cost \$250.

The Supreme Court Room requires ventilation. Improvements may be effected by alteration to the sashes, the cost of which may be considered as included in the foregoing estimate, but these expedients are only occasionally operative, and then only at times when least required. They are totally inoperative during close, damp, calm, and warm or hot weather, when ventilation is most essential.

Effectually to ventilate this building would entail an expenditure of about \$1200, as a new system of heating would have to be adopted. If this outlay were made, only one fire would be required for the two Court Rooms and the Offices, and would very considerably economise the consumption of fuel, besides ensuring a wholesome and comfortable condition of the atmosphere throughout the building.

In connection with the Lock-up, a Dead-house for the reception of bodies awaiting Coroner's Inquests is much required; also, closets for the prisoners and constables, some means of ventilating the cells and lower corridor, and an external door to serve as a porch to the eastern entrance, all which latter matters have been sanctioned by the Board, and are either in progress, or about to be commenced, at an estimated expenditure of \$320.

The internal wood work of the Court Rooms, and some of the offices, requires painting, and the ceiling coloring. To do all that is

required in this respect, to put the building in good order, would cost \$800, but as there is no *waste* accruing by postponement, and as so large an expenditure is essential for this and other buildings for their *maintenance*, I should advise that only a portion of this work be done, requiring an outlay of \$50. Ordinary and incidental repairs are estimated to require \$100.

The total of these estimates is \$1070, exclusive of those for warming and ventilation, and painting the interior of the building.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

This building is generally in good condition, the retaining wall to the area on the North side, though much bulged, does not appear to be in a worse condition than it was in twelve months since, and I do not anticipate that it will require re-building immediately.

It is desirable that the external wood work should be painted, which will cost about \$100.

Ordinary and incidental expenses, \$100.

Total expenditure recommended, \$200.

COLONIAL BUILDING.

The state of the exterior of this building is such as to render it extremely difficult to decide as to what will be an effectual method of repair. During the past summer some experimental works were carried out on a portion of the building, so as to submit them to the test of a winter's weather, before incurring any large expenditure for what after all might be a failure. It is satisfactory to be able to report, that, so far, the work done appears to answer the purpose intended, but no decided opinion can be given until the spring opens.

To carry out the repairs in the method already commenced, is estimated to cost \$1200.

Much of the damage to this building has been done by the water from the eaves running over the entire face of the walls,

and being driven into their entire fabric by the wind. The foundations are also receiving injury from the same cause.

It is essential that conductors to the caves should be put up, and a drain made round the building to connect with that now being formed in Bannerman Park. These conductors and drains will cost \$600.

These estimates amount in all to \$1800.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The condition of the South wall of this building, and of the area retaining walls is very bad, as reported by myself last year, and by my predecessor on other occasions.

I do not, however, find that the settlement and bulging of these walls is in any way increasing, and I have made careful observations from time to time during the past year, to satisfy myself on these points; and from no change having occurred, it is more than probable that the ultimate point of settlement has been reached, and that consequently the walls may, with proper attention to pointing, last for a considerable time.

While expressing this opinion, I would carefully guard myself from being supposed to say that I am satisfied with the condition of the work in question, or that it may not require removal at an early period. It is not absolutely necessary that it should be done at once. The fences to the garden and some parts of the plantations are in very bad condition. I propose to renew portions of them from time to time as may be necessary, the cost of which is included in the estimate for ordinary and incidental expenses, the amount of which is \$1200.

GOVERNOR'S GUARD ROOM AND LODGE.

These buildings will not require more than the ordinary incidental repairs, which are estimated to require \$50.

THE PENITENTIARY.

The general condition of this building is satisfactory, it merely requiring some pointing, the sashes puttying and painting, some

plastering to be repaired, some repairs to the ironmongery, and a new back porch ; the whole of which are estimated to cost \$400.

As reported last year, a workshop for prisoners and a wash-house, are very much required, and the accommodation can be provided for the sum of \$1000.

Total estimated expenditure, \$1400.

THE BLOCK HOUSE.

This Building, during the past season, has been thoroughly repaired, and will only require painting during the current year. \$50 dollars will perform all the necessary work.

 ABSTRACT OF ESTIMATES.

Lunatic Asylum	£1,600 00
Asylum for the Poor	420 00
St. John's Hospital	1,770 00
Court House	1,070 00
Do. For warming, ventilation and painting	2,000 00
Custom House	200 00
Colonial Building	1,800 00
Government House	1,200 00
Governor's Guard-room and Lodge	50 00
Penitentiary	1,400 00
Block House	50 00
Store and workshop	1,400 00
	<hr/>
Total.	<u><u>\$12,960 00</u></u>

Respectfully submitted,

J. T. NEVILL,

Superintendent of Public Buildings.

19th January, 1865.

No. 42.

Report of Inspector Light-Houses, and Estimate for year 1865.

LIGHT-HOUSE DEPARTMENT, }
 31st December, 1864. }

SIR;—

The Inspector of Light-Houses has the honor to submit his Annual Report, by which His Excellency the Governor will be informed of the condition and satisfactory working of the several Light-Houses in the Colony, the cost of their separate and total maintenance the ensuing year, together with such suggestions and remarks as are within the province of the Inspector's duty.

FORT AMHERST LIGHT-HOUSE.

Repairs to the roof of the Keeper's dwelling, and pointing the walls with Portland cement, will be necessary. Estimated cost, \$150.

CAPE SPEAR.

The accommodation provided for the Assistant Keeper and his family, are scanty and insufficient, and for some time past have been the subject of complaint.

To remedy the inconvenience, I would recommend a lean-to Building on the N. E. side of the Light-House;—its cost would not exceed \$550.

HARBOR GRACE ISLAND.

In August last the Keeper reported that a considerable portion of the Island had recently fallen away, and that, in his opinion, the safety of the Light-House was thereby endangered.

On visiting Harbor Grace Island, accompanied by the Inspector of Public Buildings, Mr. Nevill, we found the space between the margin of the cliff and the Light-House reduced to 12 feet, and that from the peculiar loose and over-hanging formation of the cliff, the

Building was in imminent danger, and that its immediate removal was absolutely necessary.

The Building, with all possible dispatch, was accordingly launched, on ways, 65 feet from its original position—an undertaking involving the necessity of new foundation walls to rest the sills on, as well to the chimneys and pier which sustains the Light apparatus, and, as a consequence, the outlay the past year has far exceeded the estimated expenditure. The Building may now be regarded as perfectly safe, and in excellent condition.

CAPE BONA VISTA.

The Apparatus at this station has been in use since 1816 ;—it is, therefore, no matter of surprise that a portion of the machinery should now require to be renewed, the cost of which I estimate at \$150.

OFFER WADHAM.

The character of this Light for efficiency, under the management of the present Keepers, has been retrieved.

GREEN ISLAND, BACCALIEU, AND HARBOR GRACE BEACON LIGHTS.

Nothing at either of these stations has transpired to render any special remark necessary.

On the 1st August the Steamer *Diamond* was placed at my service to visit Cape Race, Cape Pine, Cape St. Mary's, and Dodding Head Light Houses. I was accompanied by three Members and Secretary of Board of Works, who were much gratified at witnessing the efficient and orderly condition of the several Light-Houses on the S. W. coast of the Island.

From Burin we proceeded on to Brunet Island, Fortune Bay. The site here chosen for the Light House, then in course of erection, was pronounced by those gentlemen as a judicious one.

The foundation walls were then finished, the house partly covered in, and 10 feet of the tower up.

At my subsequent visit, late in September, the work had pro-

gressed to a satisfactory extent, and the workmen nearly at a stand still in consequence of the non-arrival of the required free-stone from Nova Scotia.

By the terms of the Contract, the Building was to have been completed in August ; and in justice to the Contractor, Mr. O'Grady, I feel bound to say that the delay is not to be attributed to a lack of zeal on his part, but the result of a series of disappointments in not receiving the necessary materials in due course.

A substantial store and wharf have been built, and when the building will have been given up, and the obstruction to the house at the termination of the road removed, the establishment, of its kind, will be second to none in the Colony.

The apparatus for Brunet may be daily expected, as we learn, from Messrs. Stephenson, that it had been placed on board the *Gertrude* for this port some days previous to the date of their last communication.

With the approval of the Board, I purpose proceeding to Brunet early in April, to erect the apparatus ; and if favored by moderate and fair weather, I indulge in the hope that, after giving the necessary notice, the Light will be in operation by the middle of June next.

In consequence of representations made to their Lordships the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, of the Light on Cape Race as being of too feeble a character and circumscribed range for so important a head land ; their Lordships have had under consideration the expediency of altering Cape Race fixed Light to a Revolving Light, and Cape Pine Revolving Light to a fixed Light, providing each station with the means of exhibiting a more powerful and brilliant light than heretofore.

I have, as directed, had the honor to submit to their Lordships an estimate of the expense consequent upon the alteration, which, I believe, will be carried out in the course of the ensuing summer.

Keeping in view the prospect of a Light on Ferryland Head, the proposed alteration will, as regards distinction, be of importance,

inasmuch that on the whole line of coast from the Wadhams to Cape St. Mary's Light, they will be arranged thus :—

Wadham Light—Fixed.
 Bonavista—Revolving.
 Green Island—Fixed.
 Baccalieu—Revolving.
 Fort Amherst—Fixed.
 Cape Spear—Revolving.
 Ferryland Head—Fixed.
 Cape Race—Revolving.
 Cape Pine—Fixed.
 Cape St. Mary's—Revolving.

During the past year, I have, with one exception, (the Light at the extreme North,) when at sea, had an opportunity of observing each of the Lights along the coast at night, and the absence of any complaints bespeaks the zeal of their respective Keepers.

Respectfully submitted by

ROBERT OKE,
Inspector Light-Houses.

To J. H. WARREN, Esq., M.H.A.,
Chairman Board of Works,
 &c., &c.,

Estimate of the Maintenance of the

	Gallons Seal Oil.	Cost of Oil, 4s. 3d. per Gallon.			Keeper's Salary.	Assistant's Salary.	Keeper's Fuel.	Assistant's Fuel.	Repairs and Painting.
		£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	£	£
Fort Amberst	220	46	15	0	100	50	0	25	5
Harbor Grace Island	600	127	10	0	105	70	0	28	15
Cape Spear	350	74	7	6	100	70	0	28	15
Cape Bonavista	600	127	10	0	100	70	0	28	5
Green Island	220	46	15	0	100	70	0	28	10
Offer Wadham	220	46	15	0	100	70	0	28	10
Cape Pine	600	127	10	0	100	70	0	28	35
Dodding Head	150	31	17	6	100	70	0	28	5
Baccalieu	500	106	5	0	100	70	0	28	10
Cape St. Mary's	500	106	5	0	100	70	0	28	18
Harbor Grace Beacon	20	4	5	0	40			10	10
St. John's Red Lights									
Inspector									
Brunet Island	100	21	5	0	75	42	10	28	20
	4080	867	0	0	1330	722	10	315	117 158

Add this amount due D. & T. Stephenson, Brunet apparatus.....
Do. O'Grady, the Contractor for building Brunet Light House

Light House Department,
31st December, 1864.

several Light Houses, Year 1865.

Stores.	Freight and Insurance.	Cost of Gas.	Making & repairing Roads.	Erecting Lightes.	Total in Sterling.	Total in Currency.	Total:
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	\$ Cts.
5	10				246 15 0	284 14 2	1138 83
15	15				388 10 0	448 5 4	1793 06
15	10				325 7 6	375 8 7	1501 71
15	15				373 10 0	430 19 2	1723 83
10	10				287 15 0	332 0 3	1328 05
15	20				302 15 0	349 6 5	1397 28
15	15				403 10 0	465 11 6	1862 30
10	10				267 17 6	309 1 8	1236 33
15	15				344 5 0	397 4 2	1588 83
15	15				365 5 0	421 8 9	1685 75
5	50				119 5 0	137 11 10	550 36
	26				36 0 0	41 10 9	166 15
					200 0 0	230 15 4	923 06
...	33		50	60	372 15 0	4223 18 8	\$16,895 54
165	168	76	55	60			
						Brunet.	
					1050 0 0		
					25 0 0	1447 15 0	1670 9 7
						£ 5108 10	0 5894 8 3 \$23,577 45

ROBERT OKE,
Inspector of Light Houses

No. 43.

Report of Thomas Byrne, Esq, of continuation of Survey of Northern Mail Route, in the Summer of 1864.

(Copy.)

ST. JOHN'S, }
February 14th, 1865. }

SIR;—

According to your instructions, I left St. John's on the 5th June last to continue the survey of the Northern Mail Route, to connect the Northern Bays with St. John's, and landed at the head of Clode Sound on the 13th of that month, where the survey ended in November, 1863. The North-west river of that sound, where it meets tide water, is about 150 yards wide, and from three to six feet deep, and also dangerous to cross. I therefore built (as previously proposed to you) a chain bridge over the narrowest part of that river, about half a mile from tide water. The span of said bridge is about 54 feet, the height 18 feet, width between outside chains, $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet, with a covering of plank, $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide; the width of water between banks (which are high cliffs) being about 42 feet. There are three chains to the bridge, the ends of which are fastened with $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch bolt iron, driven and fastened into firm rock. After completing this bridge I marked the line to the narrows of Freshwater Bay, distant from 20 to 25 miles by water, in a direct course, West by South, from Greenspond.

In the absence of special instructions, I considered it better to bring the line to that place, as it would not only pass near the heads of the different Bays, but shorten the distance to Greenspond several miles, without materially increasing the distance to Fogo or Twillingate, than by bringing it to the head of Freshwater Bay, where there would be a ferry required, as well as at the Narrows, unless there could be a sum afforded to build a large and substantial bridge over Gambo River. Mr. Pritchett, of Freshwater Bay, said

to me that he would keep a ferry at either place for £20 a year. In the progress of the work there were many rocky and steep knaps, which gave much trouble to find a good site for a road. Pitt's Pond, which is about four miles from the head of Clode Sound, is some miles in extent; it is the only one which is much in the way; it forced the line more to the Eastward, than the straight course intended. Although there are several streams that overflow their banks, there are none between Clode Sound and Terra Nova River, that a bridge of six feet span would not be sufficiently large, by having the streams cleared of sticks, &c., that lie across them.

Terra Nova River falls into the middle arm of Bloody Bay; it is from 80 to 400 feet wide; there are several falls or rapids about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile up that river, from tide water. About four miles above these rapids, the river is smooth, on which a small boat is frequently used. Above that smooth water, the river is divided into two branches, which forms an island, across which the shortest line to the head of Middle Arm is marked. One of those branches is about 40, the other about 80 feet wide, with high cliffs on each side. There is Maccle's River also, which is about 50 feet wide, crossed by that line. If not impossible, it would be very dangerous for travellers to use this line before bridges will be erected over those streams, and those so expensive, that I considered it advisable to make a line on the Eastern side of Terra Nova River, to tide water, as there could be a ferry kept by Mr. Richard Stroud, who lives there, for the sum of £10 a year, until funds would be available to build bridges over the above named streams.

The latter line is about two miles, or about one third, longer than the former. There is a brook at N. W. Arm, about 52 feet, one at Cat Bay, about 20, and one at the head of Middle Arm, about 16 feet wide; there is no other stream between Stroud's and Freshwater Bay, (distant, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles) that could not be crossed with a bridge of six feet span. When the survey was made to Freshwater Bay, I learned that there were so many ponds between the Northern part of Bonavista Bay and the Southern Shore of Fogo District, that it would take a season to explore and survey that part of the country. I thought it more advisable to improve the objectionable parts of

the line I had marked than to attempt making the line further Northward. I therefore retraced my steps, and marked an improved line from Freshwater Bay to Shoal Harbor, at Random Sound, (distance, by the longest line above named, nearly $53\frac{3}{4}$ miles,) which is cleared, from three to five feet in width, of trees and laying sticks, except such sticks as lie flat upon the ground, and easily walked over. There is not, on the improved line, one mile steeper than Cochrane street, in St. John's, and that in detached pieces, none of which are twenty perches long. There has no line of its length been marked in the country more level; yet it is open to improvements. If I was to go over it again, I could mark parts of it more level, and parts of it shorter.

Between Clode Sound and Freshwater Bay, (distance about 34 miles), there are not four miles of marshes along the line, the longest not half a mile in length. There are several miles, in detached pieces, on which Goldworthy (as it is called) grows. Much of this grows from heaps of mould, the size of which is from the bulk of a small firkin to that of a barrel. In most of these a large stone or small stone may be found;—this weed, which in some places is four feet high, is very annoying to travellers, particularly in snowy and wet weather, and those heaps, in many places are so close and irregular, that they cause the traveller's path to be like a stocking thread, which makes him walk much more than the road measures. If the line of road was opened from 6 to 10 feet wide, those heaps levelled, the marshes well drained, and the wet part of the woods layed with sticks close to each other, travellers, horses and cattle, could use the road to advantage, summer and winter. The woods in parts of the country through which the line passes, had been burned some years ago, which leave those parts rather bleak. Although parts of the woodland are of an inferior quality, there are large tracts of good land along this line, particularly near the heads of the several Bays. I have seen, in Trinity and Bonavista Bays, as much unoccupied good land for Agricultural purposes, where plenty of good manure could be easily found, that 1500 or 2000 families could get plenty for each to settle on, $\frac{2}{3}$ of whom could, if it would suit them, keep large boats

at their own places to prosecute the fisheries wherever they might find it to their best advantage.

I have met a person in Goose Bay, who killed in one fall 2500 pounds weight of Beef, Mutton and Pork, of his own rearing, and then had a large stock of horn cattle and sheep.

There are many facilities for industrious people to be found in those Bays I have found, myself, in several parts of those Bays at the head of tide water, fresh trout, that one of them would be sufficient for a man at a meal ; in Southward Bay they were so plenty that I saw the small ones (5 to 7 inches long) mixed up with other food for pigs.

The improvements of the line from Shoal Harbor, at Random Sound, to Bay Bulls Arm, and marking the line thence to Chance Cove, should, and ought to be done next summer, and then the country between Bonavista Bay and Fogo District explored, to find where the best line towards Fogo and Twillingate could be marked.

For the purpose of carrying the Mails to the Northern Bays in Winter, I would suggest to have good tilts or houses erected, one at Bay Bulls Arm, one at Clode Sound, and one at Freshwater Bay, and pay persons to live in them. There are several settlers at Shoal Harbor, and one at Middle Arm, (Bloody Bay). Distance from Bay Bulls Arm to Shoal Harbor about 27 miles, thence to the North East part of Clode Sound, about 20 miles, thence to Bloody Bay, where a salmon catcher and farmer named Richard Stroud lives, about 22 miles, thence to Freshwater Bay about 11 or 12 miles, where a ferry will be required. If the distance between Bay Bulls Arm and Shoal Harbor be considered too long, there could be one near the S. W. Arm of Random, which is about midway between these places. The persons who live in these houses, might be employed carrying the Mails in winter; they could employ themselves at agricultural pursuits, and the fisheries with suitable boats at other seasons, as they would be convenient to tide water. There might be small tilts built at suitable distances from the others, so that if travellers would be caught in snow storms, or otherwise, they could find shelter in them.

By opening a line from Shoal Harbor to Bonaventure, as I suggested in my report last year, and a way-office established at Shoal Harbor, the Mails for Trinity, Bonavista, King's Cove, &c., could be sent from that office.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed)

THOMAS BYRNE.

JOHN H. WARREN, Esq.,
Surveyor General,
 &c, &c.

No. 44.

**Report of Mr. Maher on Sewerage of St. John's, and on
 Roads, Streets and Bridges, for 1864.**

ST. JOHN'S.

SIR ;—

In conformity with your desire, I herewith beg to furnish you with a statement of such work as has been done under my supervision during the past year, and with my estimate of cost thereon, under the following heads :—

GRAVELLING.

Water Street had two feet of filling, and 600 feet of
 gravelling has been done from the foot of Cochrane Street
 towards Magotty Cove, value \$72 00

Gravelled Clift's Cove.....	\$60 00
Repaired and gravelled Market House Hill	140 00
450 feet gravelled near Messrs. Newman & Co's.	54 00

DUCKWORTH STREET.

2300 feet gravelled near King's Beach and Court House	280 00
-------------------------------------------------------	--------

GOWER STREET.

This street is well finished from Prescott Street to Cathedral Hill, the filling and gravelling is valued at. . .	320 00
800 feet gravelled and side drains formed on Marsh Hill	120 00

CATHEDRAL STREET.

From Gower Street to Orphan Asylum School is gravelled and finished	280 00
Considerable improvement has been made on the lower part of this street	196 00

VICTORIA STREET.

Considerable improvement has been made in this Street. Filled and gravelled about 900 feet	108 00
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------

CATHEDRAL HILL

Has been gravelled and finished for a distance of 400 feet	140 00
------------------------------------------------------------------	--------

GARRISON HILL,

From Cathedral Hill to Fort Townshend has been gravelled and finished.....	480 00
----------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------

QUEEN'S ROAD.

500 feet of this road has been gravelled.....	60 00
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MILITARY ROAD.

From Ordnance Yard to Barnes's Lane—distance 400 feet—has been gravelled	140 00
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SIGNAL HILL ROAD

Has been gravelled, and side drains formed.....	28 00
-------------------------------------------------	-------

KING'S BEACH,

Near Custom House, has been gravelled, and side drains formed	\$40 00
400 feet gravelled near R. C. College	100 00
600 feet gravelled in Brazil's and Casey's Lane	80 00

SEWERAGE.

PAVING.

7 Perches or 115½ feet of side drains paved in Job's Cove, at 13¾ cents per foot	\$15 81¼
231 feet of paving, from W. & H. Thomas & Co's. to Clift's Cove.....	31 79½
346½ feet paving, Clift's Cove	47 64
726 feet paving, Duckworth Street	99 82½
1204½ feet paving, Gower Street	165 61½
1259 feet paving, Cathedral Street	173 11½
330 feet paving, Cathedral Hill.....	45 31½
907½ feet paving, Garrison Hill.....	124 71¼
264 feet paving, Queen's Road.....	36 30
643½ feet paving, Military Road	88 47¾
330 feet paving, near R. C. College.....	45 37½
1155 feet paving, Brazil's and Casey's Lanes	158 81¼
264 feet paving, George's Street, near Duchemin's..	36 30
198 feet paving, Job's Lane	27 22½
115½ feet paving, from Dempsey's Lane to Brewery Lane, near Bennett's Mill Bridge.....	15 81¼

STONE DRAINS AND SEWERS.

GARRISON HILL.—This important Sewer is now completed, extending from Job's Cove, through Prescott, Gower and Cathedral Streets, and Garrison Hill, to R. C. College; total length 1980 feet.

This Sewer, at its head, is provided with three large main drains, capable of receiving all the water that formerly caused

much damage to the streets in the lower part of the town. It has 16 grates for the purpose of receiving the surface water.

From the head of Prescott Street, and through Military Road and Barnes's Lane, a stone sewer has been constructed—length 445 feet—and 2 grates.

COCHRANE STREET DRAIN.—Extending from Bown's Cove to Military Road, is now completed—total length 1188 feet—and 6 grates.

From Dreelan's Well, towards Flower Hill, an addition to the stone Sewer in that locality has been constructed; length 198 feet.

On Marsh Hill, a new stone drain has been constructed, 148 feet long.

On Long's Hill, a stone drain has been built; length 198 feet, with one grate.

A substantial stone drain has been constructed from Clift's Cove, up Market House Hill, to Duckworth Street; length 297 feet, with 2 grates.

Belle Shute drain has been opened, cleansed and repaired for a length of 300 feet.

From Warren's Cove to Holdsworth Street, the Main Sewer has been opened, cleansed, and side walls repaired.

At Hill of Chips, a drain has been built, with one grate.

At Ordnance Yard, two drains have been constructed.

The following sewers and drains have been opened, cleansed, and side walls repaired:—

McBride's Cove Drain.

Job's Cove. “

Military Road “

Drain, Water Street, near W. & H. Thomas & Co.'s.

“ near Factory.

“ near Wesleyan Church.

“ Circular Road.

“ New Gower Street, near Barter's Hill.

“ Lazy Bank.

The whole of the above sewers and drains have been covered with good stone flags, and boarded on the bottom, their average depth being seven feet, and breadth two and a half feet.

CLAY PIPE SEWERS AND DRAINS.

(EASTERN DISTRICT.)

161 feet of	12 in.	Pipes	are laid in Gower Street, near Cochrane Street, $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep.
325	" 12	"	In Marsh Hill, from Gower Street towards Colonial Building—3 grates.
199	" 12	"	From Marsh Hill, commencing at Gower Street and running towards Duckworth Street, 9 feet deep—3 grates.
445	" 12	"	In Queen's Road, from Prescott Street, Westwardly, depth 9 feet—2 grates.
317	" 9	"	In George's Town, average depth 6 feet—two grates.
98	" 9	"	In Water Street, near Custom House— one grate.
267	" 15	"	} Are laid in Water Street, commencing at Job's Cove and running through Water Street and Parsons's Lane to Duckworth Street, average depth, 10 feet—one grate.
	and		
318	" 12	"	
87	" 6	"	From head of Parsons's Lane towards foot of Victoria Street, 9 feet deep.
295	" 12	"	From Cliff's Cove, through Water Street, to McCalman's Lane, 9 feet in depth—2 grates.
80	" 24	"	In McBride's Cove.
503	" 12	"	Commencing at termination of the 24 in. in McBride's Cove, and running through Water Street and McCalman's Lane to Duckworth Street, 9 feet in depth—2 grates.

260	feet of 9 in.	Pipes from Cathedral Hill, near Tubrid's, towards Bellshute—one grate.
39	“ 6	“ In Water Street, near Market House.
117	“ 15	“ In Victoria Street, 9 feet deep—1 grate.
45	“ 6	“ Junctions for grates.

(WESTERN DISTRICT)

227	“ 24	“ } Are laid in Queen's Street, from J. & W. Stewart's Cove to its junction with George Street, average depth, 10 feet—
	and		one grate.
167	“ 22	“ } From Queen's Street through Water Street, towards Duder's, 9 feet deep—3 grates.
235	“ 12	“ } In Waldegrave Street, depth 9 feet—2 grates.
284	“ 12	“ } In George's Street, from Waldegrave to Princes Street, average 9 feet deep—1 grate.
210	“ 9	“ } Are laid in Water Street, from Princes Street to Bond's Cove, average depth 6 feet 6 in—3 grates.
275	“ 15	“ } In Buchanan Street, 7 feet deep—4 grates.
110	and		“ } In Water Street, from Bond's Cove, running Westwardly by Morey's, to near Bambrick's, 7 feet deep—1 grate.
471	“ 9	“ } In Pokeham Path, commencing at head of Hutchings' Street, and running Westwardly, depth 7 feet—two grates.
348	“ 12	“ } In Barter's Hill, commencing at its junction with LeMarchant Road, and running Southwardly—1 grate.
215	“ 12	“ } In LeMarchant Road, near Casey's Lane—one grate.
409	“ 9	“ } In Casey's Lane, near Redmond's—one grate.
81	“ 9	“ } South side, near Job's Bridge.
324	“ 18	“ }
216	“ 9	“ }

45 feet of 6 in.	Pipes from Bond's corner, across Water Street, to grate near McCarthy's.
15 " 6 "	For fountain near Gas House—1 grate.
71 " 6 "	Junction for grates.

CESSPOOLS.

Three large cesspools have been constructed in McBride's, Stewart's and Rogerson's coves for the purpose of receiving the deposits from the various sewers, thereby preventing damage to the filling up of said coves, and also for protection to the mouth of the pipes.

GRATINGS.

The new style of grating which you recommended to be adopted has been carried out, and are found to be a great improvement, particularly in connection with the clay pipe sewers; when a well formed of mason work is built beneath them, in such a manner as to leave nothing but the surface water enter the main pipe—the gravel and other deposits falling to the bottom of the well, from which it can be removed at any time.

BRIDGES.

DUNSCOMB'S BRIDGE

Has been newly built, with stone abutments, and a great portion of the bed of the river beneath the bridge flagged.

VAIL'S BRIDGE.

This bridge has a span of forty feet; it has been re-built the past year with stone abutments, railed and painted; a large rock in the bed of the river under the bridge has been removed by blasting.

BREWERY BRIDGE.

This bridge has lately been re built, arched with stone, thirty-six feet long by six feet wide, and eight feet high. Retaining walls, at both sides of the road, have been erected, averaging 10 feet high,

and 171 feet long, covered with large stone flags, and a substantial railing of the same length. A flooring is formed, with stone flags, underneath the bridge.

JOB'S BRIDGE.

This bridge, 80 feet long, has been re-built, together with new central and extreme abutments, and cutwaters and wall sheathed with wood and iron—the railing painted and abutments tarred.

KING'S BRIDGE

Has been covered with plank, and abutments repaired.

WATERFORD BRIDGE

Has been covered with plank, and abutments repaired.

PRINGLE'S BRIDGE

Has been re built, and abutments repaired.

A new bridge near Captain Carter's, has been constructed.

Ricketts's bridge planked and beamed, and abutments repaired.

I feel it my duty to bring again under your notice the dangerous state of McBride's Hill ; the retaining wall supporting the road has nearly all fallen down, bringing with it a great portion of the road, and leaving it so narrow as to make it unsafe for wheeled vehicles to pass,

To build a good, substantial wall, covered on the top with good stone flags, and railed, would require an expenditure of One hundred and fifty pounds, or \$600.

As this is one of the principal outlets from Water street to the Upper parts of the town, it would be a great improvement if six feet of an addition was added to the width of the road.

I would also respectfully bring under your notice the necessity of building the remainder of the retaining wall in Duckworth street, near foot of Chapel lane ; the stockades are rotten and falling down, making the upper road dangerous to pass over, particularly after dark. To build a retaining wall, similar to the part already built, would require an expenditure of One hundred and ninety pounds, (\$760).

Portugal Cove wharf will require planking, shoreing, ballasting, sheathing and railing, and a wall on the north side, similar to that on the south; estimated cost One hundred and ninety pounds, (\$760).

I have the honor to be,
 Sir,
 Your obedient and humble Servant,
 JOHN MAHER.

JOHN H. WARREN, Esq.,
Surveyor General,
Chairman Board of Works,
 &c., &c, &c.

St. JOHN'S, }
 January 25th, 1865. }

SIR;—

Agreeably to your instructions, I proceeded to Placentia, about the 20th May last, for the purpose of expending the sum voted by the Legislature for the Main Line of Road.

This important road, 55 miles long, from Holyrood to Placentia, had been neglected for some time past; it was, therefore, in a very bad state, and required double the amount we had at our disposal to put it in a good state of repair.

I contracted with parties living on the line, making six lots of the whole distance, averaging nine miles each; by adopting this plan, nearly double the amount of work was done, inasmuch as it enabled the contractors to devote their whole time and attention to the work during the summer.

When I inspected it in the fall, the work was done to my satisfaction, the ruts filled, the marshes gravelled, and posts erected to show the line in winter, and many bridges and cross drains repaired, making it perfectly safe for wheeled vehicles to pass over.

Nevertheless, to thoroughly drain and gravel it, an expenditure of Four hundred pounds would be required; after which, a yearly grant of Two hundred pounds would keep it in good order throughout, by giving it out in contracts in the same manner as above stated.

The sums voted for the undermentioned Roads in the District of Harbor Main, has been expended, and a great amount of work done, considering the smallness of the grants.

Salmon Cove to Gasters.
 Salmon Cove to Lee's Pond.
 Northern Path Road, Cat's Cove.
 St. John's Town Road.
 Cat's Cove Harbor Road.
 Upper Bacon Cove Road.
 Lower Bacon Cove Road.
 Cat's Cove Street to Pond.
 Colliers Harbour Road.
 Colliers, North side.
 Turk's Gut and English Cove.
 Road to Long Pond Narrows.
 Fox Trap Church Road.
 Lower Gully Road.
 Seals Cove Road.

BRIDGES.

A large bridge has been built over Northern Arm River, in Holyrood, forty feet span, with stone abutments, railed, &c.

Six smaller bridges have been built, with stone abutments, in the same locality.

About a mile from Holyrood, on the Salmonier Road, a new bridge has been built, sixty feet long; the abutments and cutwater repaired, railed.

The Long Bridge in Holyrood has been secured with long sticks.

It is to be regretted that stone abutments are not built under this bridge, besides it would narrow the span to about forty feet.

Two new bridges, over 10 feet span each, have also been built.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient and humble servant,

To J. H. WARREN, Esq.,
 -Surveyor General,
 Chairman Board of Works,
 &c., &c., &c.

JOHN MAHER.

No. 45.

Consolidated Statement of Expenditure under Road

Locality.	Grant.	Rate of Wages or Contract.	Expenditure.
Road from Holy- road to Placen- tia	£225 0 0	.....	£281 0 8
North Mail Route	552 18 6	.....	570 1 2
Burin to Garnish	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0
Hermitage Bay to Fortune Bay ..	50 0 0	.....	.....
Harbor Grace....	862 7 3	.....	862 7 3
Carbonear	467 8 7	.....	467 8 7
Brigus	476 17 2	.....	441 0 1
Trinity	788 19 11	.....	778 12 8
Bonavista	650 8 2	.....	434 9 7
Twillingate and Fogo	714 2 1	.....	351 18 2
Placentia and St. Mary's	633 14 7	.....	611 2 8
Fortune Bay	256 16 1	.....	104 10 0
Burin.....	406 7 4	.....	400 2 8
Burgeo and La Poile	260 11 7	.....	58 0 0
Ferryland	397 11 3	.....	402 7 5
Harbor Main....	409 11 2	.....	471 13 0
St. John's, West	1376 4 2	.....	1921 17 1
St. John's East.	1578 0 8	.....	1727 4 7
Bay-de-Verds ..	457 4 4	.....	457 4 4
	£10,664 2 10		£10,440 19 11

Act 27th Vic., Cap. 3, for the Year 1864.

Amount un- expended.	Over Expen- diture.	Amount re- quired to finish Roads.	General Remarks
.....	£58 0 8		
.....	17 2 8		
£50 0 0			
35 17 1			
10 7 3			
247 10 3	31 11 8		
362 3 11			
82 11 11	60 0 0		
152 6 1			
6 4 8			
202 11 7			
.....	4 16 2		
5 8 1	67 9 11		
99 6 8	644 19 7		
62 1 6	211 5 5		
£1,316 9 0	£1,093 6 1		

Consolidated Statement of Expenditure under Road Act,

Locality.	Grant.	Rate of Wages or Contract.	Expenditure.
Road from Holy- rood to Placentia	£225 0 0	.....	£228 1 2
Ditto, for repair- ing Three-mile Bridge .....	.....	.....	52 19 6
	£225 0 0	.....	£281 0 8
North Mail Route	552 18 6	.....	570 1 2
Burin to Garnish	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0
Hermitage Bay to Fortune Bay ..	50 0 0	.....	.....

27th Vic., Cap. 3, for Main Lines, for the Year 1864.

Amount unex- pended.	Length of Road done.	Amount re- quired to finish Roads.	General Remarks
			Over expen- diture £56 0 8
			Ditto... 17 2 8
£50 0 0			

Detailed Statement of Expenditure under Road

Locality.	Grant.	Rate of Wages or Contract.	Expenditure.
Petty Harbor Road, from its junction with Bay Bulls Road, beyond Waterford Bridge.....	£30 0 0	Contract	£30 0 0
Madox Cove Roads	20 0 0	per day 2s. 6d.	20 0 0
Forest Pond Road	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0
Freshwater Bay..	20 0 0	Contract	13 18 8
DownHill to Broad Cove	10 0 0	per day 2s. 6d.	8 19 10
O'Brien's Bridge, East, Broad Cove to Topsail	15 0 0	" 2s. 6d.	14 18 2
Topsail Road from Palk's, West ..	30 0 0	" 2s. 6d.	31 0 9
Bay Bulls Road, beyond Waterford Bridge.....	30 0 0	Contract	44 3 4
South Side, River Head, towards Renouf's Bridge Eastward, by Stabb's	30 0 0		44 17 9
	35 0 0		
	20 0 0		
	55 0 0	per day 2s. 6d.	54 18 7
Freshwater Road, by Penny Well Road and Neil's	30 0 0	" 2s. 6d	21 9 3
Carried forward	!£270 0 0	.....	£284 6 4

Act, for the District of St. John's, 1864.

Amount unex- pended.	Over Expendi- ture.	Amount re- quired to finish Roads.	General Remarks.
.....	.....	£200 0 0	
.....	.....	20 0 0	
£6 11 4	.....	20 0 0	
1 0 2	.....	100 0 0	
0 1 10	.....	20 0 0	
.....	£1 0 9	100 0 0	
.....	14 3 4	200 0 0	
.....	14 17 8	150 0 0	
0 1 5	.....	200 0 0	
8 11 9			
£16 6 6	£30 1 9		

Detailed Statement of Expenditure under Road Act,

Locality.	Grant.	Rate of Wages or Contract.	Expenditure.
Brought forward	£270 0 0		£284 6 4
Towards Maccassey's and Dillon's Farms	7 10 0	.....	2 19 9
Lazy Bank, from Apple Tree Well Westwardly....	10 0 0	Compensation	10 16 8
Monday's Pond from Brazil's...	10 0 0	Contract	8 13 4
Merrigan's to Carrew's	10 0 0	Ditto	8 13 4
Black Marsh	20 0 0	Ditto	20 14 0
Pokeham Path ..	10 0 0	Ditto	6 10 0
Road by P. Nevill's	15 0 0	.....	.....
Will's and Connel's Road	10 0 0	.....	.....
Bay Bulls Road to Ruby's.....	18 0 0	Contract	15 12 0
Old Placentia Road	20 0 0	per day 2s. 6d.	17 6 0
Heavy Tree Road	10 0 0	Contract	8 13 4
Peter Short's ditto	7 10 0	Ditto	6 10 0
Deer's Marsh by Whitney's	7 10 0	Ditto	10 16 8
Pasco Carter's Road	7 10 0	Ditto	6 10 0
Dreelan's Well to Pennywell, Geo. Barter's & Pennywell Road ...	45 0 0	per day 2s. 6d.	38 12 2
Black Head Road	80 0 0	Contract.	80 0 0
Carried forward	£558 0 0	.....	£526 13 7

for the District of St. John's, 1864, (Continued.)

Amount unexpended.	Over Expenditure.	Amount required to finish Roads.	General remarks.
£16 6 6	£30 1 9		
4 10 3			
.....	0 16 8	10 0 0	
1 6 8	.....	20 0 0	
1 6 8			
.....	0 14 0	50 0 0	
3 10 0			
15 0 0			
10 0 0			
2 8 0	.....	40 0 0	
2 14 0	.....	50 0 0	
1 6 8	.....	60 0 0	
1 0 0	.....	150 0 0	
.....	3 6 8	50 0 0	
1 0 0	.....	20 0 0	
.....			
6 7 10	.....	40 0 0	
.....	.....	250 0 0	
£66 16 7	£34 19 1		

Detailed Statement of Expenditure under Road Act,

Locality.	Grant.	Rates of Wages or Contract.	Expenditure.
Brought forward	£16 6 6		£526 13 7
LeMarchant Road	80 0 0	per day 2s. 6d.	74 5 1
Pearl Town by Eales's	10 0 0	" 2s. 6d.	11 11 9
Kenmount Road	15 0 0	" 2s. 6d.	11 18 11
Old Bay Bulls do.	15 0 0	Contract	6 6 6
Goat Cove	5 0 0	Ditto	4 6 8
Towards Bren- nan's	5 0 0	Ditto	4 6 8
Road to Dock ..	7 10 0	.....	0 13 2
Roads, Petty Har- bor.....	10 17 3	per day 2s. 6d	4 1 2
Receiver General, proportion of loss by Riots	141 14 4	.....	141 14 4
Ditto, Inspector Coady's Salary	180 0 0	.....	180 0 0
Ditto, Road Con- tracts	127 15 9	.....	127 15 9
Black Head Road, part balance due	120 6 10	.....	120 6 10
Dunscomb's Bridge.....			60 10 5
Job's Bridge			181 13 9
Rennie's Bridge ..			275 19 2
Broad Cove Road ..			19 19 9
Black Head ditto ..			49 9 4
Cleansing Saint John's	100 0 0	.....	121 16 3
Carried forward	£1,376 4 2		£1,921 17 1

for the District of St. John's, 1864, (Continued.)

Amount un- expended.	Over Expen- diture.	Amount re- quired to finish Roads.	General Remarks
£66 16 7	£34 19 1		
5 14 11	.....	300 0 0	
.....	1 11 9	36 0 0	
3 1 1			
8 13 6			
0 13 4			
0 13 4			
6 16 10			
6 16 1			
.....	60 10 5		
.....	181 13 9		
.....	275 19 2		
.....	19 19 9		
.....	49 9 4		
.....	20 16 3		
.....			
£99 5 8	£644 19 6		

Detailed Statement of Expenditure under Road Act,

Locality	Grant.	Rate of Wages or Contract.	Expenditure.
Brought forward	£1,376 4 2		£1,921 17 1
Road from Middle Cove to Torbay Road	15 0 0	Contract	10 8 0
Gallows Cove Pond and Torbay Road	190 0 0	per day 2s. 6d.	190 0 0
Portugal Cove School House Road	15 0 0	" 2s. 6d.	14 0 0
Blasting Rock, Logy Bay.....	20 0 0	" 2s. 6d.	15 16 0
Long Pond to New Town	15 0 0	" 2s. 6d.	13 8 1
Rennie's Bridge by Wilson's, &c....	10 0 0	" 2s. 6d.	9 0 0
Bally Haly Road to Outer Cove..	90 0 0	" 2s. 6d.	85 19 6
Major's Path Road	10 0 0	Contract	9 2 0
Gleeson's Bog Road	20 0 0	Ditto	17 6 8
Ditto for balance, 1860	18 0 0	.....	18 0 0
Road to Sand Pits	20 0 0	per day 2s. 6d.	18 11 8
Ditto to William's Pond	10 0 0	Contract	10 8 0
Pine Road Bridge	10 0 0	Ditto	8 13 4
Portugal Cove Road	100 0 0	per day 2s. 6d.	95 19 0
Carried forward..	£1,919 4 2	.....	£2,438 9 4

for the District of St. John's, 1864, Continued.

Amount unex- pended.	Over Expen- diture.	Amount re- quired to finish Roads.	General Remarks
£99 5 8	£644 19 7		
4 12 0			
.....		£300 0 0	
1 0 0	.....	15 0 0	
4 4 0			
1 11 11	.....	50 0 0	
1 0 0			
4 0 6	.....	250 0 0	
0 18 0	.....	50 0 0	
2 13 4			
1 8 4	.....	40 0 0	
.....	0 8 0	20 0 0	
1 6 8			
4 1 0	.....	200 0 0	
£126 1 5	£645 7 7		

Detailed Statement of Expenditure under Road

Locality.	Grant.	Rate of Wages or Contract.	Expenditure.
Brought forward	£1919 4 2		£2438 9 4
White Hills to Logy Bay and Fishing Rooms	10 0 0	Contract	9 16 4
Freshwater by Moses Neil's	20 0 0	per day 2s. 6d	21 9 3
Seal's Cove Road	20 0 0	" 2s. 6d.	17 6 8
Hanlon's Road, Quidi Vidi	53 11 2	" 2s. 6d	42 13 5
Outer Cove to Middle Cove ..	10 0 0	Contract	8 13 4
White Hills, by Harding's to Logy Bay Road ..	10 0 0	Ditto	9 2 0
Logy Bay by Dyer's to Fishing Rooms	10 0 0	Ditto	8 7 0
From Logy Bay by Loughnan's..	10 0 0	.....	8 13 4
Freshwater to Torbay	10 0 0	.....	8 13 4
Westward to Logy Bay	15 0 0	.....	.....
J. & C. Hudson, for arrears, Biscayan Cove	44 0 0	.....	44 0 0
Receiver General, proportion of loss by Riots	141 14 3	.....	141 14 3
Carried forward	£2273 9 7		£2758 18 3

Act, for the District of St. John's, 1864.

Amount unexpended.	Over Expenditure.	Amount required to finish Roads.	General Remarks.
£126 1 5	£645 7 7		
0 3 8	.....	100 0 0	
.....	1 9 3	40 0 0	
2 13 4	.....	150 0 0	
10 17 9			
1 6 8			
0 18 0			
1 13 0	.....	20 0 0	
1 6 8			
1 6 8	.....	15 0 0	
15 0 0	.....	160 0 0	
£161 7 2	£646 16 10		

Detailed Statement of Expenditure under Road Act,

Locality.	Grant.	Rate of Wages or Contract.	Expenditure.
Brought forward	£2,273 9 7		£2,758 7 3
Saving's Bank, for cost Customs' Drain	93 7 9	.....	93 7 9
Receiver General, for advance on In- spector Maher's Salary	187 10 0	.....	187 10 0
Receiver General, for advance on Contracts	299 17 6	.....	299 17 6
Cleansing Saint John's	100 0 0	.....	120 16 3
Broad Cove .....		.....	19 19 9
Retaining Wall at G. F. Bown's ..		.....	81 10 2
New Road from Flat Rock to Pouch Cove.....		.....	87 2 0
	£2,954 4 10	.....	£3,649 1 8

for the District of St. John's, 1864, (Continued.)

Amount unex- pended.	Over Expen- diture.	Amount re- quired to finish Roads.	General remarks.
£161 7 2	£646 16 10		
.....	20 16 3		
.....	19 16 9		
.....	81 10 2		
.....	87 2 0		
£161 7 2	£856 5 0		

**Detailed Statement of Expenditure under Road Act,
for the**

Locality	Grant.	Rate of Wages or Contract.	Expenditure.
Bridge at Black Duck Pond	£16 16 7	.....	16 16 7
Blow - me - Down Roads	18 0 0	.....	18 0 0
Halls Town to Port- de-Grave.....	82 11 2	.....	82 11 2
Landing Place, Nor- thern Gut	30 0 0	.....	.....
Clark's Beach	18 0 0	.....	18 0 0
Salmon Cove.....	18 0 0	.....	18 0 0
Caplin Cove, repair- ing Roads	18 0 0	.....	18 0 0
Springfield Roads ..	10 0 0	.....	10 0 0
Goulds, from Cross Roads	10 0 0	.....	10 0 0
Cupids Roads	65 0 0	.....	65 0 0
Burnt Head.....	20 0 0	.....	20 0 0
Bulls Cove.....	18 0 0	.....	18 0 0
Roads in Turk's Gut Compensation to Jno. Penny and others..	5 17 1	.....	.....
Black Duck Pond ..	10 0 0	.....	10 0 0
Hibb's Hole	18 0 0	.....	18 0 0
Brigus Town Roads	100 12 4	.....	100 12 4
	£476 17 2		£441 0 1

**27th Vic., Cap. 3, for the District of Brigus,
Year 1864.**

Amount unex- pended.	Length of Road done.	Amount re- quired to finish Roads.	General Remarks
£30 0 0			
5 17 1			
£35 17 1			

**Detailed Statement of Expenditure under Road Act,
for the**

Locality.	Grant.	Rate of Wages or Contract.	Expenditure.
Freshwater to Salmon Cove	£48 0 0	.....	£48 0 0
Clam's Cove to Penny's Cove	34 0 0	.....	34 0 0
Penny's Cove to Spout Cove	29 0 0	.....	29 0 0
Spout Cove to Black Head	38 10 0	.....	38 10 0
Gusset's Cove	10 0 0	.....	10 0 0
Advance Cove	14 10 0	.....	14 10 0
Bradley's Cove	10 0 0	.....	10 0 0
Western Bay, South Ochre Pit Cove	19 0 0	.....	19 0 0
Blackhead Bridge to Northern Bay	41 0 0	.....	41 0 0
Northern Bay to Job's Cove	43 10 0	.....	43 10 0
Job's Cove to Droke's Bridge	16 10 0	.....	16 10 0
Job's Cove to Caplin Cove	55 0 0	.....	55 0 0
Caplin Cove to Long Point	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0
Bay - de - Verds, Grates, and Old Perlican	49 4 4	.....	49 4 4
	£457 4 4	.....	£457 4 4

**27th Vic., Cap 3, for the District of Bay-de-Verds,
Year 1864.**

Amount unex- pended.	Length of Road done.	Amount re- quired to finish Roads.	General Remarks.

[Detailed Statement of Expenditure under Road
for the

Locality.	Grant.	Rate of Wages or Contract.	Expenditure.
Bird Island to Bona- vista	£12 0 0	.....	£12 0 0
Catalina Roads	62 0 0	.....	62 0 0
Ragged Harbor....	8 0 0	.....	8 0 0
Salmon Cove.....	8 0 0	.....	8 0 0
English Harbor, Main Line	13 0 0	.....	13 0 0
Ferry wharf to North West Bridge	40 0 0	.....	40 0 0
Robin Hood's to Trinity.....	5 0 0	.....	5 0 0
Bishop's Harbor to Careless Harbor ..	13 0 0	.....	13 0 0
Fox Harbor to Clay Pitts	13 0 0	.....	13 0 0
Trinity to Catalina.	80 0 0	.....	80 0 0
Ditto to King's Cove	90 0 0	.....	90 0 0
Ditto to Bonavista	25 0 0	.....	25 0 0
Chance Cove.....	7 9 11	.....	7 9 11
New Harbor to Dildo Cove	20 0 0	.....	20 0 0
New Harbor to Spa- niard's Bay	12 0 0	.....	12 0 0
New Harbor to Green's Harbor	15 0 0	.....	15 0 0
Heart's Content ...	10 0 0	.....	10 0 0
Ditto to Heart's De- light	25 0 0	.....	25 0 0
Carried forward ..	£458 9 11	.....	£458 9 11

Act, 27th Vic., Cap. 3, for the District of Trinity,
Year 1864.

Amount unex- pended.	Length of Road done.	Amount re- quired to finish Roads.	General remarks.

**Detailed Statement of Expenditure under Road Act,
for the**

Locality	Grant.	Rate of Wages or Contract.	Expenditure.
Tickle Cove to Keels Keels and Cattle Cove	£32 10 0	.....	£8 10 3
Tickle Cove to Open Hall.....	10 0 0	.....	1 12 2
Open Hall to Plate Cove	10 0 0	.....	2 7 4
Indian Arm to Plate Cove	15 0 0	.....	14 10 9
Salvage to Barron Harbor	7 10 0	.....	2 2 4
Flat Islands	35 0 0	.....	35 0 0
Bonavista to Powell's Head	12 10 0	.....	12 10 0
Bonavista to Upper Amherst Cove....	100 0 0	.....	84 13 7
Lance Cove Bank..	30 13 0	.....	26 10 1
In and about Bona- vista for arrears...	5 0 0	.....	5 0 0
Bonavista to Bird Is- land Cove	35 0 0	.....	35 0 0
King's Cove to Tri- nity	12 0 0	.....	9 8 1
King's Cove to Plate Cove	100 0 0	.....	49 19 3
In and about Greens pond	51 9 10	.....	18 18 1
Gooseberry Island..	104 15 0	.....	65 0 0
	12 0 0	.....	10 16 0
Carried forward	£573 7 10		£381 17 1

**27th Vic., Cap. 3, for the District of Bonavista,
Year 1864.**

Amount unex- pended.	Length of Road done.	Amount re- quired to finish Roads.	General Remarks
£23 19 9			
8 7 10			
7 12 8			
0 9 3			
5 7 8			
15 16 5			
4 3 3			
2 11 11			
50 0 9			
32 11 9			
39 15 0			
1 4 0			
£192 0 3			

**Detailed Statement of Expenditure under Road Act,
for the Year**

Locality.	Grant.	Rate of Wages or Contract.	Expenditure.
Brought forward	£573 7 10	.....	£381 17 11
Fair Island.....	10 0 0	.....	9 0 0
Fool's Island.....	20 0 0	.....	.....
Swan's Island	15 0 0	.....	.....
Pincher's and Col- ler's Island	20 0 0	.....	.....
Cape Freels, Middle Bight	12 0 0	.....	12 0 0
Salvage Roads.....	.....	.....	31 0 0
	£650 8 2	.....	£434 9 7
Cat Harbor	£11 0 0	.....	.....
Dead Man's Bay...	5 0 0	.....	.....
Muddy Hole.....	11 0 0	.....	.....
Doting Cove.....	8 0 0	.....	.....
Ragged Harbor....	6 0 0	.....	.....
Indian Islands	10 0 0	.....	9 0 0
Seldom-Come-by ..	10 0 0	.....	9 0 0
Tilton Harbor.....	19 0 0	.....	.....
Joe Bat's Arm.....	14 0 0	.....	.....
Barred Islands.....	14 0 0	.....	.....
Ditto to Joe Bat's..	10 0 0	.....	.....
Fogo to Lion's Den.	10 0 0	.....	9 0 0
Fogo	76 0 0	.....	48 8 0
Change Islands	24 0 0	.....	21 12 0
Herring Neck	24 0 0	.....	2 8 0
Carried forward..	£252 0 0	.....	£99 8 0

**27th Vic., Cap. 3, for the District of Bonavista,
1864, Continued.**

Amount un- expended.	Length of Road done.	Amount re- quired to finish Roads.	General Remarks
£192 0 3			
1 0 0			
20 0 0			
15 0 0			
20 0 0			
.....	Over Expen- diture £31 11 8
£247 10 0			
£11 0 0			Twillingate and Fogo.
5 0 0			
11 0 0			
8 0 0			
6 0 0			
1 0 0			
1 0 0			
19 0 0			
14 0 0			
14 0 0			
10 0 0			
1 0 0			
27 12 0			
2 8 0			
21 12 0			
£152 12 0			

**Detailed Statement of Expenditure under Road Act,
Fogo, for the Year**

Locality.	Grant.	Rate of Wages or Contract.	Expenditure.
Brought forward	£252 0 0		£99 8 0
Twillingate, North- side	130 2 1		81 10 2
Ditto to Bluff Head	35 0 0		32 0 0
Moreton's Harbor ..	14 0 0		
Ditto to Western Head	10 0 0		
Ditto to Tizzard's Harbor.....	15 0 0		
Tizzard's Harbor ..	14 0 0		
Black Island	10 0 0		9 0 0
Exploits to Burnt Is- land.....	31 0 0		
Ditto to Sergeant's Cove	8 0 0		
Shoe Cove to LaScie	15 0 0		15 0 0
Shoe Cove.....	12 0 0		12 0 0
Waldon's Cove to Fortune	9 0 0		
Webber's Bight....	7 0 0		
Fortune Harbor to Fleury's Bight....	8 0 0		8 0 0
Fortune Harbor....	10 0 0		
Indian Cove	6 0 0		
New Bay	7 0 0		7 0 0
Leading Tickles....	15 0 0		15 0 0
Troy Town to Nim- rod.....	7 0 0		7 0 0
Carried forward	£615 2 1		£285 18 2

**27th Vic., Cap 3, for the District of Twillingate and
1864, (Continued.)**

Amount unex- pended.	Length of Road done.	Amount re- quired to finish Roads.	General Remarks.
£152 12 0			
48 11 11			
3 0 0			
14 0 0			
10 0 0			
15 0 0			
14 0 0			
1 0 0			
31 0 0			
8 0 0			
9 0 0			
7 0 0			
10 0 0			
6 0 0			
£329 3 11			

**Detailed Statement of Expenditure under Road Act,
Fogo, for the Year**

Locality.	Grant.	Rate of Wages or Contract.	Expenditure.
Brought forward..	£615 2 1	.....	£285 18 2
Ward's Harbor to Cutman's Arm....	12 0 0	.....	12 0 0
Hall's Bay.....	15 0 0	.....	15 0 0
South Brook to Pond	14 0 0	.....	.....
Little Bay Islands..	12 0 0	.....	12 0 0
Three Arm Islands .	7 0 0	.....	7 0 0
Jackson's Harbor...	10 0 0	.....	10 0 0
Indian Burying Place	7 0 0	.....	.....
Nipper's Harbor.....	6 0 0	.....	.....
Round Harbor.....	6 0 0	.....	.....
Jackson's Harbor to King's Cove	10 0 0	.....	10 0 0
	£714 2 1	.....	£351 18 2
A. Shea, for advances St. Mary's and Point L'Haye	£254 6 9	.....	£254 6 9
South Side, Oderin.	59 7 10	.....	59 7 10
St. Kyran's to Para- dise	17 0 0	.....	.....
Merasheen.....	13 0 0	.....	13 0 0
Sound Island.....	15 0 0	.....	15 0 0
Harbor Buffett	20 0 0	.....	20 0 0
Fox Harbor.....	25 0 0	.....	.....
Ram's Island	12 0 0	.....	.....
N. E. Arm, Placentia	15 0 0	.....	15 0 0
Carried forward ..	£447 14 7	.....	£376 14 9

**27th Vic., Cap 3, for the District of Twillingate and
1864, (Continued.)**

Amount unex- pended.	Length of Road done.	Amount re- quired to finish Roads.	General remarks.
£329 3 11			
14 0 0			
7 0 0			
6 0 0			
6 0 0			
£362 3 11			
			Placentia and St. Mary's.
£17 0 0			
17 0 0			
25 0 0			
12 0 0			
£71 0 0			

**Detailed Statement of Expenditure under Road Act,
St. Mary's, for the**

Locality	Grant.	Rate of Wages or Contract.	Expenditure.
Brought forward..	£447 14 7	.....	£376 14 9
LaManche to S. Hart's	3 0 0	.....	3 0 0
Between Great and Little Placentia..	15 0 0	.....	11 2 6
Roads in Little Pla- centia	25 0 0	.....	24 0 1
To Point Mall.....	8 0 0	.....	8 0 0
St. Mary's Shore Road	75 0 0	.....	68 5 6
Salmonier Bridge to St. Mary's	60 0 0	.....	60 0 0
Trepassey Roads.....		.....	60 0 0
	£633 14 7	.....	£611 2 8
Harbor Breton to Connaigre	£30 0 0	.....	£24 10 0
North Side Harbor Breton	10 0 0	.....
Jersey Harbor to Lit- tle Bay	15 0 0	.....	15 0 0
Little Bay to Miller's Passage	15 0 0	.....	15 0 0
Brunet Island.....	10 0 0	.....
Sagona Island.....	15 0 0	.....
Roads, Garnish....	5 15 1	.....
Carried forward	£100 15 0	.....	£54 10 0

**27th Vic., Cap. 3, for the District of Placentia and
Year 1864, (Continued.)**

Amount unex- pended.	Length of Road done.	Amount re- quired to finish Roads.	General Remarks
£71 0 0			
3 17 6			
0 19 11			
6 14 6			
£82 11 11			
£5 10 0	Fortune Bay.
10 0 0			
10 0 0			
15 0 0			
5 15 1			
£46 5 1			

**Detailed Statement of Expenditure under Road Act,
for the Year**

Locality.	Grant.	Rate of Wages or Contract.	Expenditure.
Brought forward	£100 15 0	.....	£54 10 0
Comb's Cove.....	10 0 0	.....	10 0 0
Ditto to English Harbor.....	40 0 0	.....	40 0 0
Bellorem Roads ...	40 0 0	.....	.....
Gaultois Roads	40 0 0	.....	.....
Pushthrough.....	10 0 0	.....	.....
Grole.....	7 16 0	.....	.....
Pass Island.....	8 5 0	.....	.....
	£256 16 1	.....	£104 10 0
Roads about Burgeo Harbor LeCou to Rose Blanche	100 0 0	.....	10 0 0
Channel.....	47 11 7	.....	.....
LaPoile.....	48 0 0	.....	48 0 0
	65 0 0	.....	.....
	£260 11 7	.....	£58 0 0
Between Pav Bulls and LaManche....	£162 16 4	.....	£162 16 4
Receiver General, for arrears 1863 ..	71 18 8	.....	71 18 8
Carried forward..	£234 15 0	.....	£234 15 0

**27th Vic., Cap. 3, for the District of Fortune Bay,
1864, (Continued.)**

Amount un- expended.	Length of Road done.	Amount re- quired to finish Roads.	General Remarks
£46 5 1			
40 0 0			
40 0 0			
10 0 0			
7 16 0			
8 5 0			
£152 6 1			
90 0 0		Burgeo and La- Poile.
47 11 7			
65 0 0			
£202 11 7			
		Ferryland.

**Detailed Statement of Expenditure under Road Act,
for the Year**

Locality.	Grant.	Rate of Wages or Contract.	Expenditure.
Brought forward	£234 15 0		£234 15 0
Brigus Cross Roads to Cape Broyle ..	40 0 0		40 0 0
Main line from Fer- ryland to Aqua- forte, &c.....	77 16 3		77 16 3
Fermeuse to Renewes	30 0 0		30 0 0
Renewes Embankment	5 0 0		5 0 0
Renewes Harbor	10 0 0		10 0 0
Road at Goulds.....			4 16 2
	£397 11 3		£402 7 5
Rock Harbor Bridge	£15 0 0		15 0 0
Roads East of Burin	35 0 0		35 0 0
Fiat Islands.....	10 0 0		10 0 0
Bull Cove to George's Point....	15 0 0		15 0 0
Path End to Foley's	15 0 0		15 0 0
O'Neil's Point to Ship Cove.....	15 0 0		15 0 0
Ship's Cove to Sheet Point.....	15 0 0		15 0 0
Whale Cove to Burin Bay	15 0 0		15 0 0
Kelly's Cove to G. Burin	12 10 0		12 10 0
Carried forward	£147 10 0		£147 10 0

**27th Vic., Cap. 3, for the District of Ferryland,
1864, Continued.**

Amount unex- pended.	Length of Road done.	Amount re- quired to finish Roads.	General Remarks.
			Over Expen- diture £4 16 2
			District of Burin.

**Detailed Statement of Expenditure under Road
for the Year**

Locality.	Grant.	Rate of Wages or Contract.	Expenditure.
Brought forward	£147 10 0	.....	£147 10 0
School House to Light House Road	7 10 0	.....	7 10 0
Mud Cove	7 10 0	.....	7 10 0
Spoon Cove	7 10 0	.....	7 10 0
Ship Cove to Col- lins's Cove	15 0 0	.....	15 0 0
Kirby's Cove to Col- lins's Cove	12 10 0	.....	12 10 0
Roads in Cirbon . .	7 10 0	.....	7 10 0
Road, Pike's to Her- ring Cove	15 0 0	.....	15 0 0
Road in Lawn	10 0 0	.....	10 0 0
Road in Lamaline . .	30 0 0	.....	23 15 4
Ferry at Lamaline . .	7 10 0	.....	7 10 0
Roads in Fortune . .	25 0 0	.....	25 0 0
Roads in Grand Bank	25 0 0	.....	25 0 0
Grand Bank to For- tune	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0
Lamaline Breakwater	10 0 0	.....	10 0 0
Collier's Cove to Burin Bay	15 0 0	.....	15 0 0
Ferry at Grand Bank	5 0 0	.....	5 0 0
Roads at Grand Bank	8 17 4	.....	8 17 4
	£406 7 4	.....	£400 2 8

**Act, 27th Vic., Cap 3, for the District of Burin,
1864, (Continued.)**

Amount unex- pended.	Length of Road done.	Amount re- quired to finish Roads.	General remarks.
£6 4 8			
£6 4 8			

**Detailed Statement of Expenditure under Road Act,
for the**

Locality	Grant.	Rate of Wages or Contract.	Expenditure.
Receiver General, Election Riots ...	£197 19 4	.....	£197 19 4
Ditto, Road Contracts	38 17 9	.....	38 17 9
Wm. Mercer and others, compensa- tion for land	14 15 6	.....	14 15 6
Thos. Keefe & others, or arrears of work, 1862 and 1863 ..	25 2 0	.....	25 2 0
Fox Trap Church Road	12 0 0	.....	10 3 8
Lower Gully Road ..	3 0 0	.....	2 14 7
Seal's Cove Road ..	10 14 8	.....	8 14 7
Cat's Cove Road... ..	15 0 0	.....	13 13 9
Salmon Cove to Gas ters	8 0 0	}	
Ditto to Lee's Pond.	8 0 0		
North Path	12 0 0		
St. John's Town ..	4 0 0		
Upper and Lower Acon Cove.....	17 0 0		
Collier's N. and S. Side and Cat's Cove to Road.....	24 0 0		95 7 7
Turk's Gut and En- glish Cove	6 1 11		
Road to Long Pond Beach	3 0 0		
Quarry Road.....	10 0 0		
Bridge, Holyrood North Arm			64 14 3
	£409 11 2		£471 13 0

Board of Works, }
31st December, 1865. }

**27th Vic., Cap. 3, for the District of Harbor Main,
Year 1864,**

Amount unex- pended.	Length of Road done.	Amount re- quired to finish Roads.	General Remarks.
1 16 4			
0 5 5			
2 0 1			
1 6 3			
			Over Expen- diture £3 5 8
			Ditto £64 4 3
£5 8 1			£67 9 11

JOHN H. WARREN, *Chairman.*

No. 46.

Report of the Medical Attendant of the St. John's Hospital for the Year 1864.

ST. JOHN'S, January, 1865.

SIR;—

On the 1st January, 1865, there were 68 patients remaining in Hospital from preceding year. There were admitted during said year, 346; of this number there were discharged cured, 241, and 37 deaths,—19 of these were admitted in a dying state.

The Tabular Report will indicate all the additional particulars.

The Water-closets, two in number, in western end of building, have been closed up, on account of the stench arising therefrom to that part of the basement story, the cesspool into which they empty themselves being adjacent to the basement of the wall. Some alteration here is immediately required, to render them capable of being safely used, and their accommodation for those patients able to walk about the wards, are indispensable.

In the two last years Reports, the following improvements, alterations and additions were recommended, and estimate of probable cost for some of these made out, by the late, as also by the present, Superintendent of Public Works; but with the exception of the Matron's rooms, which are now conveniently and well fitted up, and the flooring of the Wash-house, the other recommendations have not, as yet, been attended to. The following is a recapitulation of said recommendations, namely:—

Ice and Meat House.

Vegetable House.

A Bath Room.

New Windows, and repair of others.

Painting inside and out.

Water Closet, for use of Household.

14 Bedsteads required for Attic ward in new wing.

Fitting up of old Attic.

Gas Lamps.

Decoration of Wards with Pictures, &c.

Introduction of Books, Newspapers, &c.

Those in italics, should be acceded to, with as little delay as possible, and the others, at the earliest convenience of the Government.

A Lazaret, or Hospital for reception of contagious diseases, which may at any time be imported, *should be built without delay.* For the want of such a building, the Hospital was twice placed under strict Quarantine, which should not be permitted to occur again.

During the past year, Water has been introduced into the Hospital, which has been found to be a great convenience, and the proximity of two hydrants, one to the East and another to the West, will doubtless be of great avail in case of fire.

During the recent gales, considerable damage was done to the roof of the new wing of Hospital, the lead being blown off, considerable leakage occurred in consequence of the heavy rains that followed, before the damage could be repaired. A thorough inspection of the roof would be advisable in the early spring.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS MCKEN, M. D.,

Surgeon and Superintendent St. John's Hospital.

JOHN H. WARREN, Esq., M.H.A.,

Chairman Board of Works,

&c, &c.,

Tabular Report of Saint John's Hospital,

	Fever.	Small Pox.	Pulmonary Disease and Bronchitis.	Diphtheria.	Disease of Head and Spinal Cord.	Rheumatism.	Disease of Stomach, Bowels, and Liver.	Disease of Kidney and Bladder.
January			5	3	2	4	3	...
February	1		3	...	1	3	2	3
March	1		2	2	...	2	...	...
April			1	...	3	3	4	...
May .....			...	1	...	1	2	...
June			3	1	2	...	...	1
July	2		1	1	...	1	5	...
August	6		...	...	1	...	3	2
September	1		2	1	2	3	2	1
October	4		...	2	2	4	1	...
November	1		3	...	1	4	3	1
December	10		...	...	1	4	5	...
Total	26	None	20	11	15	29	30	8

No. discharged, 241 ; No. died, 37 ; No. under treatment, 68 ;
Commissioners, 299 ; No. admitted under Mercantile

for the Year ending 31st December, 1864.

	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia.	Scrofula.	Abscesses.	Ulcers.	Frost-burn.	Cancers and Malignant Diseases.	Accidents.	Debility, Old Age, &c.	Disease of Testicals, &c.	Veneral Disease.	No. of Operations.
...		1	2	1	4	1	2	5	2	...	3	
1	...	2	2	2	2	...	1	1	4	1	3	
2	...	3	1	2	2	2	1	2	...	...	2	2
...	2	2	2	4	...	...	...	2	4	2	...	2
2	3	1	1	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	1
3	...	...	2	2	3	...	3	2	1	1	1	3
...	1	...	1	1	4	...	...	1	3	2	4	2
3	2	1	1	2	...	1	2	2	1	...	1	2
1	...	2	2	2	...	4	1	1	3	1	3	2
...	...	...	2	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	2	...
...	2	2	...	3	7	1	1	3	...	...	4	3
13	10	18	16	32	10	16	23	21	7	26	15	

No. admitted under Fishermen's Act, 7 ; No. admitted by Poor
Marine, 36 ; No. admitted under Board of Trade, 4.

Tabular Report of Saint John's Hospital, for the

No. from the several Districts.

St. John's	303
Ferryland.....	6
Conception Bay.....	11
St. Mary's and Placentia.....	5
Burin	1
LaPoile	2
Bonavista.....	6
Trinity.....	5
Fogo.....	5
Fortune Bay.....	2
Total	346

No. Discharged.....	341
“ Died	37
“ Under Treatment	68—31st Dec., 1864

Total..... 346

No. of Males	249
“ “ Females	97

Total..... 346

No. of Operations	15
“ admitted in a dying condition.....	19

Year ending 31st December, 1864, (Continued.)

Return of Domestics in St. John's Hospital, on 31st December, 1864, with their respective Names and Wages.

John Prowse	Keeper	£80 13 4
Mrs. Holden	Matron	34 12 0
Agnes Cowan	Sub-Matron	18 0 0
Hannah Murphy	Nurse	14 0 0
Kate Tobin	“	14 0 0
Mary Brian	“	14 0 0
Mary Dwyer	“	14 0 0
Ellen Murphy	1st Cook	15 0 0
Bridget Hally	2nd Do.	15 0 0
Winifred Brine.....	Washerwoman	14 0 0
Ellen Foran	“	14 0 0
		£247 5 4

THOMAS McKEN, M. D.,
Surgeon and Superintendent St. John's Hospital,

No. 47.

**Report of the Physician Superintendent of the Hospital
for the Insane.**

DECEMBER 31, 1864.

It becomes my duty, on this day, to draw up a Report of the seventeenth year's proceedings of the Institution under my charge. Before doing so, it may be useful to give a brief summary of the past—shewing the amount of benefit, which it has been, providentially, in our power to confer, upon the most suffering class of human beings, and, through them, also upon society at large, by means of an Hospital containing the principal, (though not all the) requisite conditions for the treatment of insanity, divested of all that mechanical restraint, once deemed indispensable, and so long the *opprobrium medicorum*, in relation to this disease. Of such a charitable Institution, the public expense of which is sometimes dwelt upon, it is but fair (whilst admitting the cost) to count also the gain. And a retrospect of 17 years must afford a basis for just conclusions upon this head. To the people of this country—seeing that every District in the Island has practically felt its benefit—it must be a subject of sincere congratulation, to have instituted and efficiently maintained, such an Hospital; from a period,* when, in some of the foremost nations even of Europe, with all their wealth and pretensions, thousands of the insane remained in the grossest neglect. To myself, also, this retrospect affords a high reward, for onerous work done, through good report and evil report, in my vocation,—by the result of several hundred insane persons, of all classes, having been restored, in mental and bodily health, to their families,—and of the whole number of 614 individuals, having been, during the above period, saved from the insensate brutality, and hopeless misery, which, before the year 1847, was the deplorable fate of the insane of every degree in Newfoundland.

*The published reports of the state of the Insane in the United Kingdom, and in Continental Europe, testify to this fact.

No. of cases of insanity, admitted into the Institution, during the period of 17 years, ending on 31st December, 1864	614
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No. of cases dismissed during the same period	408
No. of Deaths.....	99
No. remaining	107
	614

Highest No. admitted in any one year of the period	64
Highest No. dismissed in any one year	43

	Males.	Females.
No. admitted in 1864.....	28	12—40.
No. dismissed do.	24	6—30—75 per cent.
No. who died do.	7	2— 9

The above figures, will be found to bear a favourable comparison, with those furnished by the best Institutions for the Insane.

In 1854, the No. of inmates remaining on the 31st Dec., was 50, and at the same date in 1864, 107 inmates; so that in 10 years, the number of resident patients has more than doubled. But the principal increase took place during the first 6 years of the period, after which time, it became impossible to accommodate any considerable additional number. Thus, on the 31st Dec., 1860, there were 96 patients remaining in the Institution—an increase of 92 per cent. upon the number remaining at the close of 1854; whereas at the end of the year 1864, there remained no more than 107, shewing an increase, for the latter 4 years, of but 22 per cent.

At the present date, the Institution is full to repletion.

During the past twelve months, the crowded state of the Hospital has obliged the Chairman of the Board of Works to be excee-

dingly particular and strict, in the examination of all cases seeking admission, to insure, if possible, the reception of all the worst cases of insanity—and to exclude those which could be elsewhere provided for—a very difficult and thankless task, but one imperatively demanded by our straitened accommodations. Alas! that it should be so—but unfortunately, until additional buildings be erected—so must it remain.

The general treatment has, under Divine Providence, been as successful as heretofore ; unexpectedly so, indeed, to myself, in our present condition.

The male patients have found continual and healthful occupation in sawing wood for the steam boiler, and upon the farm, (to which latter, however, no addition of land has been made, as was expected) The female patients have made and repaired a large amount of clothing and bedding, a list of which is appended. For the general amusement, a welcome addition has been made by the purchase of an organ, to the music of which dancing frequently takes place, to the great delight and improvement of the insane, during the evening hours. The gentlemen, headed by His Excellency the Governor, who kindly contributed for this purpose, are offered our grateful thanks. Appended is the subscription list, not yet closed, as it is hoped that a further sum may be added, to purchase other, equally useful, but less expensive, means of amusement.

His Excellency the Governor, almost immediately upon his arrival in the Colony, honored this institution with a personal visit of inspection, accompanied by his Private Secretary, the Hon. the Attorney General, and the Chairman of the Board of Works. His Excellency visited all the patients, and examined every portion of the Hospital and grounds.

During the year, the farm produced an excellent crop of hay, exceeding that of any previous season ; but the potato crop, from which much was expected, almost wholly failed, in consequence of the successive summer frosts, to which, when they occur, the land contiguous with the Hospital is peculiarly subject.

Religious services have been, as usual, periodically held by the

Rev. C. Medley, of St. Mary's, and the Rev. W. Walsh, of St. Patrick's Churches, to whom the patients are deeply indebted for their kind and unremitting, gratuitous attention.

To the Editor of the *Times'* newspaper, I have again to express acknowledgment, for weekly copies of his Journal, furnished gratuitously to the patients.

Some very important, necessary, although expensive work, has been done in the basement of the Eastern or Female wing, viz. : the construction of brick, fire-proof heating chambers, and warm air shafts, which were of wood, and of a dangerous character. The extensive shingled roof, also, around the airing court of the Male department, has been covered with galvanized iron, as a protection from fire, which might have been but too easily communicated to it.

Respectfully submitted by

HENRY H. STABB, M. D.,

Physician Superintendent.

JOHN H. WARREN, Esq., M.C.P.,

Chairman Board of Works,

&c, &c.

Hospital for the Insane.

Diseases of 40 patients admitted in 1864.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania	14	6	20
Melancholia	1	1	2
Puerperal Mania .....	.....	2	2
Epileptic Mania.....	2	.....	2
Oino Mania.....	3	.....	3
Homicidal Mania.....	1	.....	1
Dementia	3	3	6
Del. Trem.	2	.....	2
Doubtful	1	.....	1
Amentia.....	1	.....	1
	28	12	40

Hospital for the Insane—(Continued.)

Causes of Death in 9 Cases..

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Mania and old Age	1	.....	1
Epileptic Mania.....	2	.....	2
General Paralysis	1	.....	1
Mania, with Phthisis.....	1	1	2
Mania and Exhaustive Debility ...	1	1	2
Do. and Senile Gangrene.....	1	.....	1
Totals.....	7	2	9

No. of Patients.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining, Jan. 1st	62	44	106
Admitted	28	12	40
Dismissed	24	6	30
Died.....	7	2	9
Remaining, 31st Dec.....	59	48	107

Hospital for the Insane—(Continued.)

*Articles of Clothing &c, made up in Female Ward, during the
Years 1862, 1863, and 1864.*

Description of Article.	No.	Description of Article.	No.
Moleskin Jackets	71	Chemises	196
Do. Sleeve Vests	34	Check Dresses	31
Do. Reefers	9	Canvas do.	41
Do. Trowsers	57	Aprons	72
Blanketing Drawers	264	Serge Petticoats	79
Canvas Trowsers	134	Serge Chemises	1
Tweed Coats	6	Flannel do.	20
Do. Jackets	5	Muslin Caps	260
Do. Trowsers	19	Night Caps	48
Do. Caps	24	Winsey Dresses	79
Suits of Canvas	7	Cotton do.	29
Do. of Cloth	1	{ Towels 45 Pillow Slips 158 Bed Sacks 64 Sheets 234 Pillow Ticks 72 Table Cloths 21 Rollers 10 Baize Quilts 9 Pudding Cloths 10 Clothes Bags 6 Ironing Cloths 4 Brin Quilts 5 Mattresses 12 Stockings, knitted (pairs) 387	
Canvas Jackets	28		
Regatta Shirts	242		
Canvas Vests	11		
Tweed do.	4		
Moleskin do.	47		
Canvas Frocks	25		
Serge Drawers	11		
Flannel Shirts	27		
Serge do.	56		
Buskins (pairs)	16		
Cuffs do.	15		
Hankerchiefs	40		
Night Gowns	75		

Hospital for the Insane—(Continued.)

Clothing repaired in Female Ward, Years 1863 and 1864.

Description of Article.	No.	Description of Article.	No.
Cloth Trowsers	24	Cotton, Derry, Check and	
Moleskin do.	922	Winsey Dresses	560
Do. Jackets	336	Canvas do.	14
Do. Vests	192	Serge Petticoats, (blue and	
Canvas Trowsers.....	1046	white)	144
Blanketing Drawers.....	1122	Flannel and Calico Che-	
White Serge & Flannel		mises	164
Shirts	192	Night Dresses.....	136
Regatta Shirts.....	1200	Night and Day Caps....	84
Sheets	144	Check and Cotton Aprons	48
Pillow Slips	168	Counterpanes.....	9
Blankets	103	Ticking Sacks and Slips .	64
Quilts	47	Male and Female Stock-	
Sacks.....	27	ings, (pairs)	3156
Table Cloths and Rollers ..	28		

HENRY H. STABB.

No. 48.

Number of Paupers in Poor Asylum, per Month, from 1st January to 31st December, 1864, and the number Admitted, Discharged, in Hospital, on Sick List, Absconded, and Deceased, for the above period.

Number of Paupers per Month, for 1864.	Admitted.	Discharged.	In Hospital.	On Sick List.	Absconded.	Deceased.	Per Month.
January	5	1	6	42	....	1	112
February	5	....	4	42	....	1	109
March	8	....	3	47	1	....	111
April	5	....	2	48	....	1	113
May	11	3	3	48	8	....	117
June	10	5	3	50	1	5	110
July	11	6	3	50	5	1	107
August	7	1	2	50	1	2	106
September	6	....	3	50	....	....	107
October	4	....	3	50	3	2	107
November	16	....	4	50	....	3	114
December	16	....	1	53	....	1	127

The Hon. JOHN H. WARREN,
 Chairman Board Works,
 &c., &c., &c.

Hon. SIR—The above is a correct copy, according to your request, and to the best of my knowledge.

JOHN DOWNEY,
 Keeper Poor Asylum.

No. 49.

**Copy of Report of Mr. Byrne, (Surveyor) on the New
Line of Road, or Cut, at the head of Conception
Bay.**

(Copy.)

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. John's, February 10th, 1864. }

SIR ;—

I have the honor to enclose, for the information of His Excellency in Council, a Report of Mr. Byrne, on the New Line of Road, or Cut, at the head of Conception Bay, together with plan of same.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN H. WARREN,

Surveyor General.

To the Hon. CAPT. CARTER,
Colonial Secretary.

(Copy.)

St. JOHN's, }
3rd August, 1863. }

SIR ;—

According to your instructions, I left St. John's on the 17th June, to make a Survey of the new main line of Road at the head of Conception Bay. I now beg leave to report that I laid out the land in the neighbourhood of Turk's Gut, which is of an excellent quality, and of such description as will necessarily produce cultivation; the side lines or boundaries of which have been so opened as to enable you to dispose of the various lots on being applied for.

If any of these lots may be considered too large, parallel lines could be run to divide them, as circumstances would require, and a line about midway, between the new main road and the local road, from Turk's Gut to the old main road. I opened a line from the latter road westwardly, where a level local road could be opened along a ridge of good land South of Turk's Gut, Long Pond. If that road was opened a few miles westwardly, it would open a tract of good land, on which parties could settle. The lots fronting the Northern side of that line ought to run to the Pond, as far as the end of it, and the rear of the lots fronting the Southern side could meet the rear of those fronting the Northern side of the new main line, until the space between the roads would be too long for the length of two lots. There could be another local road opened westwardly from the new main line near Emberley's Brook, that would open another tract of land to the Southwest of the former. The red lines on the plan represent the lines I have opened, the dotted lines represent the lots surveyed, by the Deputy-Surveyors, for individuals.

On opening some of the above lines, I found several small pieces that had been cultivated by persons, I believe, from Turk's Gut, before there were any hopes of a road being opened where the new line now runs. Those pieces are now under grass, and unfenced. I would respectfully recommend that a preference of the lots in which those pieces are, be given to those who have expended labor on those pieces.

On laying down on the plan copies of diagrams of ground surveyed for parties settling along the new main line from Brigus Third Pond, Southwardly, I found that if grants were issued on those diagrams, there would be either a space of ground left between them ungranted, or part of the same ground granted to two parties. This may have occurred by the Deputy Surveyor, when making the Survey of the first lot, not having the means of opening lines to define the boundaries, and when called on to survey a lot adjoining, the marks he had put up to shew the boundaries of the first lot might have been removed, which would make it difficult to see or find that boundary or the proper place to start from. I would respectfully suggest that the Deputy Surveyors be instructed to make plans of the ground surveyed in each locality by laying

down the diagrams of each lot on plan shewing their relative position to each other ; by doing this the bearings of each lot could be easily known, as well as the vacant land to be disposed of in each locality. Deputy Surveyors, of course, should be paid for extra labor.

When making the above survey, I was induced to examine a ridge of land about a mile from the above new line, and to the Southward of Haberman's, and Westward of the old main road that leads to Brigus, where I found good land, through part of which a winter path runs from Masters's farm. If a road was along that path, on which wheel vehicles could be used, I have reason to believe that several persons would settle on the good land in that locality. A person named Woodmason has a farm on that ridge, about half a mile Westward of the old road above named, he has about five acres fenced, and a crop on about one acre, and expects to have four acres under a crop next season ; it is difficult, for want of a road, to bring anything to or from that farm. There are others who would have taken ground in that neighbourhood if there was a useful road through it.

Several tracts of good land could be found to the Westward of the main road, between Holyrood and Brigus, that persons would settle on, if local roads were made from the main road, so that wheel vehicles could be used through those good agricultural tracts.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

THOMAS BYRNE,

JOHN H. WARREN, Esq.,
 Surveyor General,
 Chairman Board of Works.
 &c., &c.

No. 50.**Petition of the Agricultural Society.**

*To the Honorable the Legislative Council, in
Session, convened.*

The Petition of the Officers and Members of the Newfoundland
Agricultural Society,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—

That Your Petitioners are of opinion, that Sheep raising, in this Colony, would prove of incalculable benefit to its inhabitants, were the serious impediments under which those engaged in it now labor, removed; and that, in the present depressed state of our fisheries, this branch of industry ought to be encouraged and fostered, as one chief means of ameliorating the condition of our fishermen.

That no better method could be adopted, to induce our Colonists to take to the cultivation of the soil, than by affording them protection in the rearing of Sheep, a branch of husbandry which would place within the reach of their families, remunerative employment during the winter season, when no other profitable work can be undertaken.

That the successful development of this industrial pursuit, has been prevented, solely, by the ruinous losses to which owners of Sheep are continually liable, from the ravages of Dogs, in evidence of which, Your Petitioners would draw the attention of Your Honorable House to the annexed Return of the number of Sheep killed, in a portion only of the Colony, by these animals, during the last five years, exhibiting an aggregate loss of 4,136 Sheep, 82 Cows, 7 Horses, and 228 Goats, during that period.

No stronger evidence need be advanced by Your Petitioners, in proof of the great value of this branch of industry, than the facts set forth in these Returns, where it is shewn that, notwithstanding the many difficulties at present surrounding it, the Colonists still persevere in following it up, to a limited extent, and express a

strong desire to have the restrictions under which they now labor in this respect, removed, or even modified.

Without the slightest intention to dictate the manner in which those restrictions might be removed, Your Petitioners would draw the attention of Your Honorable House to the practice followed in the United States, where, with the view of protecting the Sheep Owner against the evil complained of, all Dogs are taxed, the female to the extent of THREE Dollars, the male, ONE Dollar; and the funds thus accruing, are appropriated to compensate parties who may lose Sheep in the manner alluded to.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray, that Your Honorable House would take into consideration the premises, and devise such means as Your Honorable House may deem fit, for the protection and encouragement of Sheep raising, in this Colony,—a branch of industry which, if successfully developed, would undoubtedly prove of immense benefit to all classes of our people, by opening up several branches of remunerative employment, and thus tend greatly to lessen pauperism, which, for some years past, has been pressing so heavily upon our resources.

And, as in duty bound, Your Petitioners will ever pray.

JAMES J. ROGERSON,

President.

W. F. RENNIE,

Secretary.

St. John's, Newfoundland, }
10th March, 1865. }

Return of the number of Sheep, Cows, Horses, and Goats, killed by Dogs, in the undermentioned Districts.

Districts.	Sheep.	Cows.	Horses.	Goats.
Brigus.....	1630	3	2	26
Ferryland.....	289	15		
Placentia.....	258			
Harbor Grace.....	734	37	3	202
St. Mary's.....	34			
Bay Bulls.....	41	.....	2	
Old Perlican.....	285			
Burin.....	114	3		
Grand Bank.....	125	6		
Fortune.....	.....	11		
King's Cove.....	146			
Bonavista.....	419	7		
Trinity.....	18			
Catalina.....	43			
Total.....	4136	82	7	228

No. 51.

Petition of the Commercial Society, on the subject of Confederation.

*To the Honorable the Legislative Council, in
Legislative Session, convened.*

The Petition of the undersigned, members of the Commercial Society, of St. John's, engaged in the trade of this Colony,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—

That your Petitioners have been informed that the subject of a Confederation of the British North American Provinces, based on certain Resolutions adopted at a Convention of Delegates from each of the Provinces, which was held at Quebec, in the month of October last, is to be brought forward at an early day for the consideration of your Honorable House.

That your Petitioners are of opinion, that a step involving such momentous consequences as the Union of this Colony with the neighbouring North American Provinces, should not be essayed until further time has been allowed for the collection of information and statistics, and for the consideration of the subject by the constituents of the several electoral districts, and by the inhabitants generally, many of whom have not yet heard that such a Confederation is even contemplated.

That any Union, to be mutually beneficial, must be founded on a uniformity of interests and objects; and that, so far as the limited information of your Petitioners extends, no such uniformity exists between the Canadas and this Colony.

That the Canadas, being essentially manufacturing and agricultural countries, have always pursued a protective policy, while Newfoundland, which produces few, and must import most, of the necessaries of life, in payment of which she exports her own produce, will ever be benefitted by a free-trade policy.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray, that your Honorable House will not take any action to bind or pledge either the Gov-

vernment, or the Legislature, to the proposed Union, until information has been obtained, which will clearly demonstrate it to be for the advantage of this Colony; nor until an opportunity has been afforded of consulting the people on this important measure.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Robert Thorburn,
 John Baird,
 Robert H. Prowse,
 W. F. Wilson,
 Robert K. McBride,
 Wm. Pitts,
 Jno. Bowring,
 W. B. Bowring,
 Lewis Tessier,
 J. Howe,
 Michl. Stafford,
 Henry K. Dickinson,
 A. W. Harvey,
 G. T. Rendell,
 Nicholas S. Stabb,
 Thos. R. Job,
 Thos. N. Molloy,

Thos. Clift,
 Allan Goodridge,
 Edwin Duder,
 Jno. J. Adam,
 Nicholas R. Mudge,
 Thos. R. Smith,
 Thos. G. Morey,
 Jno. B. McLea,
 Robert P. McLea,
 W. H. Mare,
 T. W. Stabb,
 Henry LeMessurier,
 James Fox,
 Theodore Clift,
 Wm. Wheatly,
 Jno. B. Bulley,
 Ewen Stabb.

No. 52.

Petition of A. W. Bremner, Benjamin Sweetland, and others, Trinity.

*To the Honorable the Legislative Council, in
Legislative Session, convened.*

The Memorial of the undersigned, inhabitants of the South-side of Trinity,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—

That your Memorialists, viewing the pathway which leads from the South-side of Trinity to Cuckold's Cove, that it is in a miserable state, almost impassable for man or beast, in wet weather.

And that your Memorialists, having been neglected a long time, both in roads and schools, and seeing our neighbours at other places flourishing with both, and have kept silent a long time, but it was pain and grief to us.

Now, your Memorialists most humbly beg your Honorable House, to grant us a road from the South-east side of Trinity, to intersect the main road which leads from Cuckold's Cove to the West side of Trinity. It would be of great benefit to the people on the South-side of Trinity, going to their work in the woods, before the harbor gets frozen over, or to go for a doctor to preserve life, or to carry a corpse round at seasons when they cannot get over in a boat or any other way.

That your Memorialists, now most earnestly and humbly beseech and pray your Honorable House to give us the largest amount of support and encouragement your Honorable House feel able, and consider proper to grant, to make a good, or at least a fair road, from the South-side of Trinity to Cuckold's Cove, and your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed,)

A. W. BREMNER,
BENJAMIN SWEETLAND,
And others.

January 5th, 1865.

No. 53.

Return of all Licenses of Search and Mining Grants,
As asked for by the

Name of Parties to whom Licenses were Issued.	Where Situate.
Smith McKay	From Narrows Point, on the western side of Little Bay
C. F. Bennett.....	N. side of Little Bay, to N. of Green Bay, from Sunday Cove Point, until it meets the Northern boundary of Terra Nova Mining property
Ditto	Little Bay, North of Green Bay, South of Terra Nova Mining Property
Ditto	Ming's Bight, running along the Western shore thereof, Point Rouge
Ditto	Terra Nova Copper Mine, (64 acres)
Edward White.....	Gt. Battle or Gt. Carrabou Island, Coast Labrador..
C. F. Bennett	North entrance of Paquet Harbor
Francis Taylor	Trump Island, New World Island
C. F. Bennett	From Point Rouge, Little Bay, along the Coast, Northwesterly
Edward White.....	North Island of Battle Island, Labrador
Stephen Rendell.....	Double Island, off Battle Harbor, Labrador, called S. E. Battle Island
Wm. Tilley	Skiff Cove, near English Harbor, in Trinity Bay...
Michael Fitzgerald...	Salmon Cove, (above the Bridge)
Alexander McKay....	S. W. side of the Topsail road, in Topsail
Robert Grieve.....	Harbor Breton, in Connaigre Bay
Thos. Knight & Sons..	.....
R. H. Makim.....	North head St. Mary's, Mall Bay
Michael Fitzgerald....	Black Island, near Palmero Harbor, in Gross-water Bay, Labrador
Ditto	Island known as "Opingnakikuluck", Labrador....
Ditto	Island known as "Neviakshinas," in Gross-water Bay, Labrador
A. M. McKay	Three Island Pond, Carran's, near St. John's.....
Garrett Dooley.....	Do. do. do.

issued since the passing of the Act 23rd Vic., Cap. 3.
Hon. R. J. Pinsent.

Date of License to Search.	Description of Mineral	£. s. d.	Royalty.	Remarks.
Jan. 27, 1861.				
Jan. 27, 1861.	Copper.			
Nov. 5, 1861.	Do.	5 0 0		
Jan. 16, 1862.	.....	5 0 0		
Aug. 4, 1862.	Copper.			Leased.
Aug. 18, 1862.	.....	5 0 0		
Aug. 4, 1862.	.....		
Nov. 6, 1862.	Copper.	10 0 0		Leased Nov. 10, 1862.
Jan. 16, 1863.	.....		
June 3, 1863.	.....	5 0 0		None.
Oct. 13, 1863.	.....	5 0 0		
Nov. 25, 1863.	.....	5 0 0		
Dec. 5, 1863.	.....	5 0 0		
Feb. 19, 1864.	Copper.	5 0 0		
Sept. 5, 1864.	Coal.	5 0 0		
Feb. 16, 1864.	.....	5 0 0		
Sept. 13, 1864.	Coal.			
Oct. 18, 1864.	Copper.	5 0 0		
Do. do.	Do.	5 0 0		
Do. do.	Do.	5 0 0		
Do. do.	Coal.	5 0 0		
Do. do.	Do.	5 0 0		
Carried forward.....		£85 0 0		

Return of Licenses of Search

As asked for by the

Name of Parties to whom Licenses were Issued.	Where Situate.
	Brought forward.....
C. F. Bennett.....	Red Cliff, about 4 miles from Tilt Cove, Snooks Arm, Notre Dame Bay.....
Ditto	Little Cony Arm, North side of White Bay
Ditto	Near Tilt Cove, North Shore, Bay of Notre Dame..
Ditto	Do. do. do. do.
Michael Fitzgerald....	N. W. Arm of Holyrood, Conception Bay
Philip Cleary.....	St. Mary's Harbor, between said Harbor and Mall Bay.....
C. F. Bennett	Canada Harbor, in Canada Bay.....
Philip Cleary.....	Neck of land, between Mall Bay and Shoal Bay, St. Mary's Bay
Ditto	St. Mary's Harbor
Ditto	Neck of land between Shoal Bay and Mall Bay, St. Mary's Bay
Ditto	Neck of land between St. Mary's Harbor and St. Mary's Bay
— Murphy.	
R. A. Makim.	
C. F. Bennett.	
James S. Rutherford..	Portugal Cove road, about 5 miles from St. John's ..
Edward Brennan, Patrick Tobin, Michael Brennan, and John Doyle	Stoney House, Cape Shore, St. Mary's Bay
William Cole	An Island in the Exploits River, Green Bay
Frederick N. Gisborne.	Sunday Cove, Southern end of Hall's Bay.....
Patrick Kemp	Frenchman's Hill, North side of Great Placentia Harbor
C. F. Bennett.....	Western Bight or Cove, Garia Bay, South Shore of Newfoundland
Do.	West Shore of Garia Bay, taking Barker's Point as starting place

and Mining Grants.—(Continued.)

Hon. R. J. Pinsent.

Date of License to Search.	Description of Mineral.	£	s.	d.	Royalty.	Remarks.
.....	.....	85	0	0		
Nov. 12, 1864.	.....	5	0	0		
Oct. 31, 1864.	.....	5	0	0		
Nov. 12, 1864.	.....	5	0	0		
Nov. 18, 1864.	Copper.	5	0	0		
Nov. 21, 1864.	Copper.	5	0	0		
Dec. 8, 1864.	Coal.	5	0	0		
Dec. 12, 1864.	Marble.	5	0	0		
Dec. 16, 1864.	Coal.	5	0	0		
Dec. 16, 1864.	Coal.	5	0	0		
Dec. 17, 1864.	Coal.	5	0	0	None.	
Dec. 17, 1864.	Coal.	5	0	0		
April 18, 1860.						
Nov. 29, 1859.						
Aug. 9, 1859.						
Oct. 6, 1858.						
June 4, 1856.	Copper					
Jan. 21, 1857.						
May 31, 1857.						
Carried forward.....		£140	0	0		

Return of Licenses of Search

As asked for by the

Name of Parties to whom Licenses were Issued.	Where Situate.
	Brought forward.....
Smith McKay	Pacquet Harbor, French Shore
Stephen March	Black Joke Cove, Island of Belle Isle, in the Straits of that name
Thomas Bearns	Duck Island, in Little Bay
R. F. Sweetman.....	Eastern side of Harbor of Great Placentia, (Tom McDonnell's Cove)
Thomas Riley.....	Eastern side of Harbor of Great Placentia; (Mount Pleasant).....
C. F. Bennett, James Croucher, and Patrick Walsh.....	North side of the entrance of the Harbor of Great Placentia
C. F. Bennett, James Croucher, and Thos. Riley	North side of the entrance of the Harbor of Great Placentia, next to land licensed to S. McKay

N. B.—The Surveyor General is unable to furnish the amount of Fees least none can be found in the Office. The Statements which are now furnished simply from Copies laying about the Office.

and Mining Grants.—(Continued.)

Hon. R. J. Pinsent.

Date of License to Search.	Description of Mineral.	£ s. d.	Royalty.	Remarks.
.....	140 0 0		
Oct. 31, 1859.				
Oct. 4, 1858.				
Sept. 7, 1859.				
.....				License of occupation dated March 3rd, 1859.
.....				Do. do. do. Feb., 1859.
.....				Do. do. do. Jan. 7, 1857.
.....				Do. do. do. May 18, 1859.
		140 0 0		

received, no Cash Book or any Accounts being kept by his Predecessor, or at ed, prior to his taking Office; are collected, not from any Record Book, but

Return of Licenses of

As asked for by the

Name of Parties to whom Licenses were Issued.	Where Situate.
C. F. Bennett.....	On Western Shore of Placentia Bay, between head of Mortier Bay and Piper's Hole, including all the Islands.....
Ditto.....	English Cove, Colliers Bay, Conception Bay....
Ditto.....	Little River, Bay Despair, between Little River and Bay de L'Est Lake, thence to head of Bay-de-North brook, including the Isle of Bois....
Ditto.....	Between Cape Bonavista and a line drawn from N. Head of Catalina to Black Head.....
C. F. Bennett, F. N. Gisborne, James Moran, James Simms, Wm. Simms, Joseph Simms, and Joseph Cozens.....	On Turks Head and the adjoining ground, one square mile (640 acres.).....
New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company....	LaManche, Placentia Bay, 1920 acres.....
Do. do.....	Bay Bulls Arm and Bull Island, Trinity Bay ..
Do. do.....	Random, near Bay Bulls Arm, Trinity Bay, 3 square miles.....
C. F. Bennett and S. McKay.....	Between Partridge Point and Cape St. John, 640 acres.....
Frederick N. Gisborne.	Mouth of Branch River, 35 or 40 miles S. W. of Placentia.....
Ditto....	Mouth of Colliers Bay River, English Ridge....
James Murphy.....	Hollyrood Beach, Eastern side of St. Mary's Bay
R. F. Sweetman.....	Mount Pleasant, Great Placentia.....
Edward L. Moore....	Pinch Gut Bight, Placentia Bay.....
Wm. Shea, and C. F. Bennett.....	Bishee Cove, 3 miles S. of Partridge Point, near North entrance of Fleur de Lis.....

Search and Mining Grants.

Hon. R. J. Pinsent.

Date of License to Search.	Description of Mineral.	£. s. d.	Royalty.	Remarks.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Granted Jan. 30, 1852.
July 14, 1856.	Copper.	.....	.....	Lisense of occupation Sept. 20, 1856. Granted Oct. 9, 1856.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Granted Jan. 30, 1852.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Do. July 19, 1852.
June 6, 1856.	Copper.	.....	.....	Lisense of occupation, Sept. 3, 1856. Granted Sept. 1856.
.....	Lead.	.....	.....	Granted March 6, 1857.
.....	Lead.	.....	.....	Granted 1857.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Do. Aug. 13, 1858.
Aug. 12, 1857.	Copper.	.....	.....	Date of occupation, March 10, 1859.
July 6, 1857.	Do.	.....	.....
July 6, 1857.	Do.	.....	.....
June 10, 1857.	.....	.....	.....
July 24, 1856.	Do.	.....	.....
Sept. 5, 1859.	.....	.....	.....

Return of Licenses of Search

As asked for by the

Name of Parties to whom Licenses were Issued.	Where Situate.
C. F. Bennett, Rev. E. Condon, and James Croucher	On Gaskin, Dixon and Point Verd Hills, and the neighbourhood, near Great Placentia
C. F. Bennett & others.	Sawyer's Hills, and Hills South of Great Placentia
Wm. Cole and F. N. Gisborne.....	Cochrane's Cove, South side of White Bay
F. N. Gisborne	Middle of Angel's Cove, Eastern shore of Placentia Bay
Smith McKay	White Bay, French Shore, North-east Point of Grande Vache
Thomas J. Kough	Lear's Cove, (Northorn Head, near Cape St. Mary's)

and Mining Grants, (Continued.)

Hon. R. J. Pinsent.

Date of License to Search.	Description of Mineral.	£	s.	d.	Royalty.	Remarks.
May, 31, 1856.						
Oct. 4, 1856.						
Aug. 9, 1859.	License of occupation Sept. 13, 1860.
July 7, 1857.						
Aug. 17, 1857.						
Nov. 4, 1856.						

No. 51.

**Copies of Reports of Protestant Boards of Education,
in reply to a Circular from the Colonial Secretary's Office, of the 30th April, 1864.**

(Copy.)

CIRCULAR.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
St. John's, 30th April, 1864. }

SIR;—

The Government having, for some time past, had under consideration the expediency of revising the Act for the encouragement of Education, with the view of introducing into the Educational system of the Colony, such changes as may tend to its improvement and greater efficiency, are desirous of having, in this undertaking, the assistance which can, doubtless, be derived from the experience of those under whose superintendence our Public Schools are placed.

I have, therefore, to request that you will, at your earliest convenience, bring this subject under the notice of your Board, and furnish me with such observations as they may think fit to offer upon the practical operation and results, the advantages and defects of our present system,—directing their attention in particular to the causes and consequences of large balances being allowed to remain unexpended in the hands of any Board;—to the question as to whether it would be desirable to abolish the Commercial Schools, and appropriate the funds now applied to their support, to the maintenance of the common Schools; to the efficiency of the means now in use for training Teachers; to the advantages and defects

of the present system of Inspection ; to the divisions of the present Educational Districts, and to the general composition of the Boards.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Chairmen of the respective
Boards of Education,
Boards of Commercial Schools,
Inspectors of Schools,
Colonial School Society.

(Copy.)

The St. John's Protestant Board of Education, in reply to a Circular from the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, dated April 30, 1864, beg to submit the following suggestions in reference to the different points brought under their notice, in the said Circular.

1.—As to balances remaining unexpended in the hands of different Boards, the St. John's Board have merely to say, that they have never had such balances, as they are in the habit of expending, with the most rigid economy, the whole of the sum entrusted to them for the promotion of Education, within their District. They are of opinion that in cases where such balances exist, there must be negligence on the part of Boards, in providing for the educational wants of the Districts under their care, and that such abuses of trust call for immediate remedy. Some central authority, to which the Boards should be made amenable, seems the most suitable means for meeting this, and other abuses connected with the working of the Education Act.

2.—It appears, from the Reports of the Inspectors, that the operation of the class of Schools called Commercial Schools, have not

been as successful as might have been anticipated. Notwithstanding this being the case, the Board are fully alive to the advisability of establishing a superior class of Schools in the principal places throughout the Island, and in order to accomplish that object, would recommend the adoption of such a measure, as would render it incumbent upon the inhabitants of the localities, where the Schools are established, to provide an equal amount to that provided by the Government for such School, in order that a suitable salary may be provided for an efficient Master.

3.—In regard to the training of Pupil Teachers, the St. John's Board are of opinion that the present system is defective. Under the present arrangement the Pupil Teachers attend the Academies, where they are not practically trained in the business of teaching as an art, by engaging in the actual instruction of different classes, or taught the proper method of managing a School; they receive simply the education of the ordinary pupils who attend the Academy, but no special training to fit them for the profession of Teachers. The result, in most instances, is, that they do not come out at the close of their term with a sufficient special aptitude for teaching, or practical knowledge of the right method of conducting a School. While in attendance, there is no one charged with their supervision, no examination to test their diligence or progress, and, at the close, no means employed to ascertain whether they are competent to engage in teaching. The St. John's Board would earnestly urge, as the first step towards any real improvement in our Educational system, the organization of a Normal School, for the training of teachers. Without this, the present outlay for Education will continue to be very largely wasted. The effect of a good Normal School, in the course of a few years, would be to create a superior class of Teachers; to call into operation one general system of instruction throughout the Colony, in which recent improvements in the art of teaching would find a place, and to lead our population to appreciate more highly the importance of Education, and, as a consequence, to make them more willing to contribute for the support of the teacher. Under a proper Normal system, there would, of course, be an entrance examination, an annual or semi-annual examination, and on leaving, each pupil would be required to pass a final examination, and obtain a certificate before being appointed to any School. A building of very

moderate dimensions, capable of affording accommodation for the instruction of twenty pupils, would be sufficient. The two Schools in St. John's, could be converted into Model Schools, an immense advantage to the pupils in attendance, while the services of an able Principal and Second Master could be secured for £400 stg. per annum. The total cost of a Normal School need not exceed £550 Stg. per annum.

The St. John's Board are of opinion that due Inspection of the Schools is indispensable, to which the greatest possible weight should be given, by securing Inspectors of high standing and attainments, who shall enjoy the confidence of all in whose interests they are concerned. On the present system of Inspection, they are not prepared to offer any opinion.

The St. John's Board would also recommend the establishment of some central authority, having the character of a Council of Public Instruction, to secure the thorough working of the Education Act,—to secure a proper expenditure of the money voted by the Legislature, and generally to supervise the Education of the Colony.

(Signed,)

GEORGE M. JOHNSTON,

*Chairman, St. John's Protestant
Board of Education.*

(Copy.)

HARBOR GRACE, }
January 5th, 1865. }

SIR ;—

In reply to your Circular Letter of the 30th April last, requesting me to bring under the notice of the Board of Education for this District, the intention of the Government to make some changes in the existing Educational system of the Colony, and furnish you with such observations as we may have to offer in connection with

the subject,—I beg to state that, after carefully considering the several particulars to which our attention has been called, we have formed on them the following opinions :—

1.—The unexpended balances, to which reference is made, accumulate probably from various causes, according to locality, and in some instances, we suppose, from uncontrollable circumstances. It might, however, tend to stimulate each Board to an energetic and faithful discharge of its duties, if a clause was inserted in the Education Act, requiring that unexpended monies, forming a balance, at any time, of £50, and upwards, should, at the end of two years, if still unexpended or unappropriated, revert to the Colonial chest.

The annual balance remaining, at the end of June, in the hands of this Board, is generally about £50 ; but the greater part of this amount is always appropriated at the yearly meeting, held the first Wednesday in July.

An exceptional balance, of larger amount, accrued last year from the receipt of our proportion of some monies voted, I believe, in 1859, to “ Church of England Schools, other than in St. John’s.”

2.—It is not, in our opinion, desirable that the Commercial Schools should be abolished ; on the contrary, we think it would be better to increase their number, and place them on a more efficient footing, by providing competent teachers at a higher salary than at present, say, at the lowest, £75 per annum.

Wherever a population of 2,500 is to be found, within an extent of four miles, one such School, in which Navigation should be taught, and Maps, Charts, &c., be furnished by the Government, should be established in a central position.

3.—Recognizing the importance of the training of Teachers, and the desirableness of having some regular and uniform system of instruction, we think this object might be more effectually obtained by providing (instead of the means at present in use, *One* central establishment, as a Normal Training School for the whole Protestant population of the Colony.

We are strongly of opinion that this establishment, should be situated in the most central and eligible Town, out of St. John's.

We also recommend that each *Educational* District should be allowed the privilege of having one Protestant pupil Teacher, not as at present, each Electoral District.

The present plan of Inspection by a paid Government Inspector is, we think, absolutely necessary, and not to be dispensed with on any account.

The great defect in the present system of Inspection, appears to us to lie in the Inspector having more to do in one year, than he can be reasonably expected to accomplish. To remedy this, we suggest that he should visit annually, only those parts of the Island which are easily reached, such as the neighbourhood of St. John's and Conception Bay, and that he should visit the more remote portions of the country only every second year, by going alternately North and South. This arrangement would admit of his making a longer stay in each District than is at present feasible.

On his arrival in any District which he intends to visit on his tour of inspection, he should at once, before proceeding on his business, put himself in communication with the Board, through the Chairman, and before leaving that District furnish them with a report on the state of their Schools.

5.—Generally speaking, it does not appear necessary to alter the present divisions of the Educational Districts, nor in particular, have we any alteration to suggest with regard to that of Harbor Grace.

To those more remote Districts where many of the people reside on Islands, or in widely separated Coves, and thus require more Schools, it would be well if some addition could be made to their proportion of the grant, with a view to obviate such difficulties, and prevent the children in those less favored settlements from growing up without the means of Education.

6.—The present constitution of the Boards, when properly carrying out the spirit of the Education Act, does, in our opinion, work satisfactorily.

We think it desirable, as much as practicable, to centralize the Boards, so that their meetings may be attended by the whole, or at least a majority of the members, with the least amount of inconvenience.

Allow me to add a few words in reference to the payment of School Fees. The Teachers have so much difficulty to obtain their due, that it would be, in our opinion, a great improvement if the Act required absolutely and positively that no schollar should be admitted without the quarterly payment made *in advance*, except by special permission granted by the Board in such cases as they may think require their intervention.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

BERTRAM JONES,

Chairman.

To the Hon. Capt. CARTER, R. N.,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

(Copy.)

BRIGUS, }
October 4th, 1864. }

Question 1.—The causes and consequences of large balances being allowed to remain unexpended in the hands of any Board.

First, the Causes—This fact may be partly accounted for from the 22nd clause of the Act for the encouragement of Education, which states that no grants shall be made for School-houses, unless the inhabitants of the locality requiring the same shall contribute an equal amount in money or in kind for that purpose.

This, in some localities the inhabitants, perhaps, may be unable generally the lack of contributions, arises from apathy, indifference to do, but and carelessness about the education of their children.

From the inattention of the several Boards, to the buildings of which they have been the guardians hitherto, there seems to have been a notion that any building, however mean or insignificant, would answer the purpose of a School.

The Consequences—The neglect of providing sufficient means of Education for the District —The diminution of the Capitation-fee at some future time.

Question.—Whether it would be desirable to abolish the Commercial Schools, and appropriate the funds now applied to their support to, the maintainance of the Common Schools.

Answer.—By no means abolish the Commercial Schools ; let Teachers be prohibited from taking children too young, and of such slender attainments as to render them fit only for an Infant School ; from the want of some such rule, in some cases, the Commercial Schools are merely Elementary.

Question.—To the efficiency of the means now in use for training Teachers.

Answer.—The Board is not in a position to reply to this question.

Question.—The advantages and defects of the present system of Inspection.

Advantages.—**Answer.**—The Board do not consider that there are any advantages commensurate with the expenditure.

Defects.—That no advantages appear to result from the Inspection. Good Teachers seem to be neglected, for they derive no extra emolument, however good the Inspector's Report may be.

The want of some certificate, as to the proficiency of Teachers, as in the sister Provinces. The want of more intimate communication between the Inspectors and the several Boards.

Question.—To the division of the Education Districts, and to the general composition of the Boards.

Answer.—Seals' Cove had better be included in the St. John's District ; and as to the general composition of the Boards, from the knowledge we have of our own, that they are men of intelligence and unprejudiced minds, desirous of doing only what is right.

(Signed)

W. S. MILLS,

*Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer,
on behalf of the Board.*

DAV ROBERTS, }
July 12th, 1864. }

DEAR SIR ;—

In reply to the Circular, dated April, 1864, intimating to this Board that the Government have, for some time past, had under consideration the expediency of revising the Act for the encouragement of Education, with the view of introducing into the Educational system of the Colony, such changes as may tend to its improvement and greater efficiency ; and further, requesting from this Board such observations as they may think fit to offer upon the practical operation and results, the advantages and defects of our present system, with more especial reference to the causes and consequences of large balances being allowed to remain unexpended in the hands of any Board,—to the question as to whether it would be desirable to abolish the Commercial Schools and appropriate the funds now applied to their support, to the maintenance of the Common Schools,—to the efficiency of the means now in use for training Teachers,—to the advantages or defects of the present system of Inspection,—to the divisions of the present Educational Districts, and to the general composition of the Boards. I have to

inform you that these several points have been carefully considered by the Board of this District ; and as the idea of revising the Educational Act implies dissatisfaction on the part of the Government, with the practical operation and results of the present system of Education, so this Board have long felt, that while the advantages to the people of Newfoundland, in having the means of obtaining even Elementary Education, brought, so far as the circumstances of the Colony will admit, within the reach of all, and at a very trifling expense, is, and must be apparent ; yet, the irregularity of attendance at the Schools, and the small amount of progress made by the children, as evidenced by the Inspector's Reports, shew clearly that there are defects somewhere, the removal of which is undoubtedly to be desired.

It is thought, by this Board that, possibly, the present scale of payment may have something to do with these defects, as being, in their opinion, too low, as that which costs but little, is, in general, but little valued,—so with respect to the Education offered in our Schools, its very cheapness may occasion it to be regarded with indifference. We think, also, that the payments should be made in advance, either half-yearly or quarterly ;—where parents profess to be too poor to pay for their children's schooling, such to make application to the Board, in order to the gratuitous admission, or otherwise, of their children ; and, in all such cases, we would suggest the adoption of some system of *compulsory attendance*.

With reference to unexpended balances, we speak only so far as this Board is concerned, and attribute our accumulation to three causes : first—our endeavour to conform to that clause of the Act which forbids the voting of any sum of money toward the erection of School-houses until the inhabitants have contributed an equal amount ;—second—the temporary closing of some of the Schools in the intervals between the leaving of the old, and the engaging of new Teachers ;—and thirdly—the receipt of one or more special grants, which had not been previously calculated upon.

We do not find that anything detrimental to the Schools have arisen from the retention of the sum now in our hands, and arrangements have been made, and engagements already entered into, by which the whole of the balance will shortly be expended.

With respect to the question of abolishing, or otherwise, of the Commercial Schools, we feel scarcely competent to give an opinion, not having had experience of their working ; but we think that a School of a somewhat higher character than the Elementary Schools now in existence, is desirable, and would be of considerable benefit to many in Bay Roberts, such School to be under the government of the existing Board, and to be confined to children of a riper age than those generally admitted to the common Schools.

With reference to the system now in operation for training Teachers, we have had no opportunity of judging of its value—having been debarred the privilege of sending pupils. Harbor Grace and Brigus Boards having taken advantage of our connection with them, and filled up the vacancies to our loss.

And as to the present system of inspection, we think it altogether inadequate, and that results equally effective might be accomplished, if the inspection were confined to the members of the Board.

With reference to the last point, viz., the divisions of the present Educational Districts, and the general composition of the Boards—we are of opinion, that a division of this District would be advantageous, in a measure, to both Port-de-Grave and Bay Roberts. The two settlements are in different Electoral Districts—they have but few interests in common, while the growing requirements of Bay Roberts, so far as pecuniary matters are concerned, are cramped by the connection. There has been also, from the commencement, a mutual understanding between the members of the Board, that their individual attention should be directed more especially to the Schools in the respective localities wherein the said members reside.

We think further, that the number of members composing the Board might be safely and advantageously reduced at least from seven to five.

On this last subject, the Rev. Mr. Harvey and Mr. Wilcox say, that this Board having, for the most part, worked well and har-

moniously, they see no advantage in any alteration, except that of allowing us to send pupils to be trained, and thus enabling us, from time to time, to procure more efficient Teachers.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

M. BLACKMORE,
*Chairman Educational Board,
 Bay Roberts.*

*The Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary,
 St. John's.*

(Copy.)

CARBONEAR,
 July 8th, 1864.

SIR;—

In reply to your Circular of the 30th April last, to Rev. W. Hoyles, I beg to hand you subjoined copy of Resolutions, passed by the Protestant Board of Education of this District, at the annual meeting, in answer to the questions contained therein, viz:—

1st—No Board should, at any time, have an unappropriated balance in its favor exceeding fifty pounds.

2nd.—When balances exceeding fifty pounds, now, or shall, at any future time, exist, they ought to revert to the Government, to be divided among the other Boards.

3rd—This Board is not practically acquainted with the working of the Commercial Schools; but is of opinion that they are unsuited to some of the localities where they are now established.

and therefore believes that the funds which sustain those Schools would be expended to better advantage if added to the Common School grant.

4th.—The existing arrangements for training Teachers, at the public expense, are approved of by this Board, as being the best of which it now has any knowledge.

5th.—The advantages arising from the present system of Inspection, are not very apparent to this Board, nor does it think that the Colony receives any benefit from this system, at all commensurate with the outlay incurred in its maintenance.

6th.—This Board has no remarks to offer either on the present constitution of the School Boards, or of the Educational Districts.

This Board begs respectfully to submit the foregoing.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. WINTERBOTHAM,

Chairman.

The Honorable the
Acting Colonial Secretary.

(Copy.)

LOWER ISLAND COVE,
July 19th, 1864. }

MY DEAR SIR ;—

At the Annual Meeting of the Board of Education for the Bay-de-Verds District, the Circular received on Education was duly considered, and I now forward to you the result.

BACK MONIES.—We have no back balances ; and as to what may be the causes of such balances in other Boards, we are not competent to offer a remark. But we are of opinion that any back

balances exceeding £50, and remaining over two years unexpended, the amount should revert to the Treasury.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS.—It is the opinion of this Board that Commercial Schools, as now established, should be continued, and their efficiency, if possible, increased; and as this is a maritime country, Navigation should be taught.

TRAINING PUPILS.—It is the unanimous opinion of this Board, that the present system for training of Teachers has, as far as yet obtained, been of great benefit; and we regard it quite sufficient to meet the demands of the country—at least for the present. We should consider it an improvement if an additional amount could be voted for each pupil, £25 being too small an amount to meet the charges for Pupil Teachers.

INSPECTION.—The advantages of the present system of Inspection, is not all that the Board could desire;—we are far from thinking that the country receives value for its money.

NORMAL SCHOOL.—Although there is no question in your letter touching this point, yet we feel bound to give expression to our views, having heard the matter is agitated by some persons whom we suppose to be interested therein. We can see no necessity for such an Institution, especially, as we have stated above, that it is our unanimous opinion that the present Academies, as recognized by the Education Act, are quite sufficient to meet the wants of the country.

EDUCATIONAL DISTRICTS.—We do not desire any alteration or division of this District.

(Signed,)

JOHN S. PEACH,

Chairman.

HON. ROBT. CARTER,
Colonial Secretary.

(Copy.)

BLACK HEAD,
August 10th, 1864. }

MY DEAR SIR ;—

I duly received your Circular on Education, dated April 30th, 1864, and have laid it before the Wesleyan School and Agency Society, at our annual meeting. I now send you our finding.

BACK MONIES.—It is our opinion that monies lying over two years unexpended, when the amount exceeds £50, all above that amount should revert to the Treasury.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS.—It is the unanimous judgment of this meeting that Commercial Schools should be continued, and if possible, their efficiency increased.

TRAINING TEACHERS.—The small amount of experience we have gained, from the working of the present system of Training men to Teach, has confirmed us in the opinion, that the present facilities are ample. We think, however, that if, instead of £25 being voted for a Pupil Teacher, the amount could be about £40 Cy., that would be a decided improvement, as many then could be brought forward, who are now precluded from want of means.

INSPECTION.—There may have been advantages from the appointment of Inspectors, but we cannot see the need of their continuance. We think the money voted for this purpose might be more advantageously expended.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.—Having heard there are some persons who, by printed letters and otherwise, have been agitating the necessity of establishing a Normal School for Training Teachers, we beg to say that we cannot see the necessity for an outlay for an Institution for this purpose ; we believe the present Academies, as recognized by the Educational Act, to be sufficient for this work.

EDUCATIONAL DISTRICTS.—We are not aware of any alteration required.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—There is no need for any alteration respecting the constitution of the several Boards, all that is required

being the proper working of the present system. We beg, in conclusion, to remark, it is our decided opinion that great benefit would arise from the following, viz. :—

Take the £200 voted, as at present, for Repairs, &c., the £400 for Inspection, and the £750 for Training Teachers, and put these amounts with the £10,525, as now voted, all in one sum, which makes £11,875 ; or, say that the Government vote £12,000, out of which take £1,000 for Commercial Schools, if needed, and £1,000 for Training Teachers ; then divide the remainder between the different Boards, according to claim, providing for Catholic, Wesleyan, and Newfoundland School Society, in a similar manner to the present Act.

If the Government, in its united wisdom, should approve of the above suggestion, there is one improvement we beg to ask, viz. :— That instead of £250, as now voted for Wesleyan Schools, the amount be made £400, the sum of £25 being too small to secure such services as we require.

(Signed by Order of the Meeting,)

(Signed,)

JOHN S. PEACH,

Chairman.

JAMES DOVE,

Secretary.

Hon. Robt. CARTER,

Colonial Secretary.

(Copy.)

OLD PERLICAN,
28th July, 1864. }

HON. R. CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

SIR ;—

The Annual Meeting of the Protestant Board of Education for Trinity Bay South, was held in Old Perlican, on the 13th July, 1864. Certain Resolutions passed the Board, which it is my duty, respectfully, to submit to the Governor in Council.

The Circular, bearing date 30th April, 1864, was received, submitted to the Board, duly considered thereby, and action taken thereon.

The deliberate judgment of the Board respecting the “ *causes* and *consequences* of large balances being allowed to remain in the hands of any Board, unexpended,” is—the “ *causes*” are, so far as this District is concerned, due attention to economy—“ the *consequences*”—we are thereby enabled to meet any contingency. We cannot give any judgment touching other Boards. We think, however, it is exceedingly undesirable, under any circumstances, that a balance of more than £50 remain in the hands of any Board unexpended. We are further of opinion that any balance exceeding that amount, should, at the end of two years, revert to the Treasury.

2.—The following is our Minute respecting “ Commercial Schools” :—It is thought desirable that they be continued, until more efficient *Masters* be placed in our Common Schools. If we could procure men of a higher class for our Common Schools, the Commercial Schools would be thereby superseded ; but we despair of procuring such men, until the salary of our common Schools is considerably augmented.

3.—“ The means now in use for training Teachers.” The Board are of opinion that the means, (if by that term is meant the power to impart instruction, and a proper training by the various Normal

Schools to which our pupil Teachers are sent,) are *efficient*. But we conceive it would be an advantage if each Board could have the privilege of sending a Teacher for training.

4th.—“ The advantages of the present system of Inspection,” &c., are very easily counted ; with the “ defects ” it is otherwise. The Board are of opinion that the Chairmen of the different Boards are able to give the Government any information they may require respecting them, and thereby save the Colony the amount paid to Inspectors, and further, we think that the amount so paid would be expended much more judiciously, and be of far greater benefit to the Colony, if expended in the training of Teachers.

5.—“ The Educational Districts, and the general composition of the Boards ” are, so far as we know, *the best*. No alteration is required.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JNO. WATERHOUSE,

Chairman.

(Copy.)

TRINITY,
15th December, 1865. }

SIR,—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular Letter of the 30th April last, inviting the expression of the opinions of the respective Boards, in regard to the advantages or defects of the Act of the Legislature, for the Encouragement of Education.

At our annual meeting in July last, I forgot to lay your letter

before our Board ; but as I then consented to resume the Chairmanship, which I had resigned nearly three years before, I laid your Circular before our quarterly meeting, in October, but no action respecting it, was taken, beyond causing a copy to be furnished to each member for his perusal.

However, whether our Board may hereafter collectively reply or not, I feel it due to the Government, myself, to express such views as I have formed during my eleven years experience of the working of this Board, during eight of which I acted as their Chairman.

There are in your Circular six subjects for consideration, to which our attention is particularly called, and which may be briefly stated as follows, viz. :—

1.—Large Balances in hand unexpended. 2.—Commercial Schools. 3.—Training of Teachers. 4.—The system of Inspection. 5.—District Divisions ; and 6.—Composition of the Boards. All these are subjects of importance.

It appears to me that the defect of the system alluded to in No. 1, and a host of other defects, are mainly traceable to a primary defect, existing in No. 6 ; therefore to this point I first direct my observations.

As the Boards are at present constituted, the great evil is this,—that no member feels himself *personally* responsible, either to the Government or to the Public, for the good or bad management of the Schools. This vital defect arises from two circumstances ; one is the want of unity of religious sentiment necessarily existing between Churchmen and Dissenters, the other is, that no individual has any discretionary power over the expenditure of the funds to any amount, however small, or however expedient immediate action might be in any matter, say, in building or repairing School Houses, or in the internal arrangement of the Schools, or the purchase of books, &c. Every step, however trivial which touches upon expenditure or control, must first be agreed upon by a meeting of the Board.

The remedy of the first mentioned cause of inefficiency is obvious, namely, a complete separation in the management between Churchmen and Dissenters.

The second would be remedied by investing the Chairman with full discretionary power over any *surplus* money, in hand, beyond the amount of salaries currently due ; the possible misuse of which power may be effectually checked by compelling him to render an account of his official proceedings, during the quarter that had passed, to a quarterly meeting of his co-commissioners, who must, at the same time, *audit* the Treasurer's accounts, and, if they think fit, may depose the Chairman, and elect another to fill his office, in whom they have more confidence. Salaries to be fixed only by a meeting of the Board.

The duties of the Secretary, who might be also the Treasurer, should likewise be clearly specified by the Legislature. The Secretary to be paid not more than ———, and it should be his imperative duty to convene, by letter to each member of the Board, the aforesaid quarterly meeting, the wilful neglect of which, to subject him to deposition from office, or the forfeiture of so much of his salary as was otherwise due for the space of time that had passed beyond the proper time of convening the meeting.

As to No. 2, the Commercial Schools in most of the out-harbors being no better than Elementary Schools under another name, but with better pay attached, it would be decidedly a better plan to unite the several grants into one sum, with such addition as may be necessary for the maintainance of one general Commercial School in the Capital, exclusively for the education of Scholars sent from the respective Out-harbor Educational Districts, or, at least, from those Districts which, in Educational privileges, are not favored like Harbor Grace and Carbonear.

Tuition, school-books, board, lodging, washing and medical attendance, provided free. The School divided into upper and lower with a Master to each. A limited number of years to complete the course of term of tuition ; a limited number of Scholars, of the age of not less than years, apportioned to the populations of the respective Educational Districts to be admitted ; and when the number of candidates from any District happens to exceed the allotted number of pupils, then the admission to be acceded to these candidates who best acquitted themselves, under a preliminary examination ; or the surplus number may be taken in to fill up a defi-

ciency of candidates offering, from other Districts, for that half year. The Chairman of each Board to recommend the candidates sent from his District.

As to No. 3, the above suggested Commercial School to be also a Normal or Model School, for training candidate Teachers, which would, also, after it had been a few years in operation, furnish the best candidates for the office of a Teacher. At the end of the term of training, the Teachers to receive diplomas of qualification from the Master, rated according to proficiency, as of class 1, 2, or 3.

As to No. 4, the present system of Inspection is utterly ineffective. For reasons given under No. 1, the Boards give themselves no concern whatever about the strictures published in the Reports of the Inspectors.

Whatever act of mismanagement or neglect of duty has occurred, or whatever "job" has been perpetrated, any member can justly screen himself from censure behind the collective sanction of the Board, without any but themselves being aware who composed the quorum, or the majority that were morally responsible for the act.

Were the Chairman invested with Executive power, I think it would be far better for the Governor in Council to address to him, annually a series of printed queries, such as may appear requisite, from time to time, concerning his management, and the observance of each requirement of the Education Act, to which written answers should be imperatively required, signed not only by the Chairman, but by all the Commissioners present, at the July meeting.

These replies from all the Boards, ought to be published, and printed copies sent to each Chairman.

Merely by way of illustrating my meaning, I may state one fact, namely, that not one of the six School houses that have been built by this Board, during my connection with it, nor the seventh now being erected, has the legal title to its site invested in the Board, notwithstanding Section 22. of the Act. The legal registration of each School house ought to be made compulsory, and the registry kept in some Government Office accessible to public inspection, on payment of a fee.

Another important provision is this,—every Board ought to be

furnished with printed plans, specifications and bills of scantling, for the building of convenient School-houses, and with instructions for their internal arrangement and furniture, drawn up by a competent architect, and authorised by the Government. This would prevent many serious errors in construction and arrangement of School-rooms.

If a periodical general inspection were still deemed requisite, I apprehend that a tour of inspection, made once in four or five years, would be sufficient for all practical purposes.

But if the Legislature thought it expedient to attempt to improve the methods of teaching (if methods they may be called) which are practised by the present staff of Teachers in the Outer-harbor Districts, then, if, instead of employing an Inspector (whose utility under present circumstances is little greater than that of a mere unofficial spectator) they would employ a Training Master to itinerate regularly from District to District, who might call together all the Teachers of each District at some centrally situated School, and give them a fortnight's, or even a week's, training only, it would be a measure of immensely more practical benefit. The Training Master to see provided for their temporary use whatever books, &c, may be required.

Each Teacher who attends the training, to be paid shillings per day for his board and lodging during the term of training, by an order drawn by the Training Master, upon the Treasurer of the Board, who is to be indemnified by the Receiver General, upon the authority of the Training Master's certificate. The Training Master to send timely notice to the Chairman of the time of his expected arrival at the District Training School, who shall direct the Secretary to summon all the Teachers accordingly, and, if necessary, shall employ a messenger for that purpose.

Perhaps the duties of the itinerant Training Master, and those of the Inspector of Schools might be combined in the same person.

In reference to No. 5, I have no remark to make; and No. 6 has already been considered.

May I also add a remark, which I dare say would be similarly applicable to many other Districts?—namely, than an increase of

the Education grant is much wanted in this District, where we have three places, each with a considerable population, destitute of a School,—I mean, English Harbor, Cuckold's Cove, and Ireland's Eye, but have no means in hands for supplying their wants.

Respectfully offering these observations to the attention of His Excellency the Governor and his Council, in the hope that they may contribute towards the contemplated and much needed reform and improvement of the system of Colonial Education,

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

BENJAMIN SMITH,

*Chairman of the Protestant Board of
Education of Trinity Bay North.*

Hon. R. CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

(Copy.)

Report in reply to a Circular Letter from the Colonial Secretary's Office, dated 30th April, 1864, adopted by the Protestant Board of Education for Trinity Bay North, at a Quarterly Meeting, held on the 4th January, 1865.

1st —Composition of Boards.

2nd.—Division of Educational Districts.

These seem as well constituted and arranged at present, or under present system, as possible.

3rd.—Inspection of Schools.

We see no benefit that has been derived from it in this District,

and would suggest, as an improvement, that the Chairman should be Inspector of the Schools belonging to the respective Boards, and be allowed a suitable remuneration for his trouble.

4th.—Balances unexpended.

There has never been an unexpended balance in the hands of this Board ; on the contrary, the grant has always been insufficient for the Schools established and required.

5th.—Efficiency of means in use for training Teachers.

These appear as good as can be employed, and such as should supply Teachers, as well qualified as can be expected, under the present grant.

6th.—Commercial Schools.

We are of opinion that, instead of appropriating the present grants for Commercial Schools to the Common Schools, the vote for the Commercial Schools should be considerably increased, so that they might be efficient and useful.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.—The system at present in operation is entirely unsatisfactory and insufficient for affording to the inhabitants of all the numerous settlements, an opportunity of having their children taught the Elementary branches of Education, viz. : reading, writing, and arithmetic. But, in the circumstances of the country, it is difficult to devise any better—the chief obstacles being the insufficiency of the grant to provide salaries for so many Teachers, which would be sufficient to procure qualified persons ; and the grant should be immensely increased to effect this—to an extent which cannot be expected or hoped for. At present, most of the settlements in this Educational District, are provided with Schools, as good as can be expected for the salaries the Teachers receive ; but these salaries are insufficient to procure properly qualified persons, or to induce any better educated youths to offer themselves for the Training Schools, with a view to obtaining situations as Teachers under this Board. It would seem a greater evil, and apparent injustice, to raise the character of the Schools by limiting their number, which would exclude several settlements, and many children, from any participation in such advantage as the Education Act at present affords.

The only feasible suggestion we can offer, is, to continue, as at present, the Common Schools in the various lesser settlements, and to establish, in the chief Harbor of every District, a better School, with a salary of not less than one hundred pounds sterling, per annum, for the Teacher, under the control of the local Board; and to assist in effecting this, the sums heretofore granted for Commercial Schools, *and in this District* for the Colonial Church and School Society, might be advantageously appropriated.

(Signed by Order of the Meeting,)

(Signed,)

BENJAMIN SMITH,

Chairman.

(Copy.)

BONAVISTA,
1st January, 1864. }

SIR;—

In reply to your Circular, bearing date April, 1864, having under consideration the expediency of revising the Act for the encouragement of Education, with the view of introducing, into the Educational system of the Colony, such changes as may tend to its improvement and greater efficiency, &c.

I have the honor to inform you, in reply to your first query, contained in said Circular, that we never had a balance remaining on hand, the sum of fifty pounds sterling, granted for the Commercial School here, is all given to the Teacher as salary.

Secondly,—The Commercial School is now Elementary, the Board adding twenty pounds to the Teacher's salary, and giving

him the use of their School-room. The School, thus amalgamated, seems to work very well.

Thirdly,—I am of opinion that our youth, on leaving their homes in the Outports to go to the Capital to be trained as Teachers, are, under the present system, exposed to very great temptations, for when released from School, they appear not to be under the control of any one. I think it would be much better if they were to board and lodge with their Teacher, and let them be wholly under his control.

Fourthly,—I am not aware that there can be any improvement in the present system of Inspection. There is no doubt but the annual visits of the Inspector exercises a wholesome influence on the Teachers, and, I feel assured, are hailed by many of them, as of the greatest importance.

Fifthly,—I think it would be an improvement if the School at Bird Island Cove was placed under the Bonavista Board, as Bird Island Cove is much nearer Bonavista than Catalina. The Board here seems to work very well, and I am not aware that any improvement could be made as to its better working.

I hardly know what to say as regards the School Fees ; it would certainly give the Teachers a great deal of trouble as well as annoyance ; and some of them, rather than subject themselves to such, forego the fees altogether. I am of opinion, it would be better to forego them, and add a something more to the Teacher's salary in lieu thereof.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JHON LAWRENCE.

To Honorable Robt. CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
St. John's.

Report of Protestant Board of Education, Fogo, on Government Circular, bearing date April 30th, 1864.

This Board, having duly weighed the various subjects put forward for its consideration in the Government Circular of April 30th, 1864, beg to offer the following observations thereupon :—

I.—To commence with the “ causes and consequences of large balances being allowed to remain unexpended,” this Board can, of course, on this subject, speak its own experience. Such balances may arise from culpable neglect on the part of those to whom the expenditure has been entrusted ; in many cases, probably, they have so arisen. The Fogo Board, however, flatters itself that the balance now in its possession has accumulated only owing to causes over which it has had no control, and it believes that such a balance, when duly explained and understood, will tend greatly to prove the undesirability of Special or Commercial grants. As the *paid* Inspector has (in the face of any balance that might appear on our accounts), felt bound to report that “ the whole affairs of the Fogo Board are exceedingly well managed,” that he has received the most *satisfactory* accounts from the Chairman, the Board is of opinion that any further explanation here would be deemed both unnecessary and undignified.

As to the “ results” to the Educational Districts, of large sums of money being (from what cause soever) permitted to remain unexpended—these must be most disastrous ; but they are really so patent to everyone, that they require not to be enlarged upon. Of course is it self-evident that where an amount remains, year after year, upon the books, the locality for which it has been voted has been, year after year, deprived, so far, of its exclusive privileges, while perhaps a whole generation has been suffered to grow out of the reach of one of the greatest blessings—that of Education. The importance of an immediate expenditure of money will the more appear, if it be duly considered how easily the youth of this Colony are taken from School, to attend the Fisheries.

2 —Our attention is next directed to the question as to whether it would be desirable to “ abolish the Commercial Schools, and ap-

propriate the funds now applied to their support to the maintenance of Common Schools." This question we answer in the decided *affirmative*. Very few localities, and they the largest, require Commercial Academies. The demand of the Colony (as a whole) is not for a Commercial, but for an Elementary Education. To speak for ourselves, we would respectfully ask the Government where is any necessity for a "Commercial grant" to such a place as Muddy Hole (when, moreover, Fogo, the most important Harbor in the District, has received no such consideration!) a place where even few can read correctly, or write or cypher (if at all) beyond the simplest rules? Or, again, what is the utility of such a grant to Seldom-Come-Bye, where the whole School are, with one exception, engaged on the Alphabet!

But, even supposing that from these two localities, Muddy Hole and Seldom-Come-Bye, a demand *did* arise for a Commercial Education, would £30 for the former, and £20 per annum for the latter, satisfy that demand? Is it, for a moment, to be thought that any man *qualified to impart a Commercial Education*, would accept a situation at £20 a year? The idea is (surely) simply preposterous!

But the Government have found it necessary to animadvert upon the large balances on hand. The Board would here suggest that in some, perhaps in many cases, these obnoxious balances may be attributed to these very Commercial grants. For ourselves, we can say, that of a balance of say £227, now on hand, £147 is wholly chargeable to the fact of the Boards having been hampered with Commercial grants; grants which, owing to untoward circumstances, it has been out of the Boards power to expend. We may further add, that while we have had in our possession this large sum of money, which (in the instance of Seldom-Come-Bye, owing to the smallness of the grant per annum, which proved, for some time, insufficient to attract a Master; and in that of Muddy Hole, owing to an outbreak of the inhabitants) we were prevented from laying out, it being not permissible to alienate *special* grants. We have had, at the same time, a School house in Indian Islands, to which, for want of funds, we have been unable to appoint a Master. Viewing the case, then, as it stands, we are decidedly of opinion that, generally speaking, Commercial grants are not desirable, and

that they might advantageously be absorbed into the general funds of the Boards.

3.—With reference to the “efficiency of the means now in use for training Teachers,” the Board would only, and briefly, make the following suggestions :—

First,—That it would be advisable to determine, more accurately, the precedence of Boards as to right of nomination,—the age at which the pupil should be admitted to training, (say, this Board is of opinion not under the age of sixteen,) the duration of training, which the Board thinks, for a lad of sixteen, should be five years, (less for an older youth,) so as to make the expiration of the agreement and the coming of age identical,—form of indenture and amount of security—points at present all left to the discretion of the various Boards.

Secondly,—The Board would impress upon the Government the necessity of a regular “Training School” to which to send the pupils, where they would be instructed in the art of teaching, and be constantly under the eye and guidance of a moral and experienced Master.

4.—In alluding to the question of “Inspection,” the Board became aware of the difficulty of avoiding remarks which might be deemed to have a personal tendency. They cannot, however, refrain from giving their opinion that *Inspection, as at present conducted, is far from compensating for the outlay involved.* If Inspection be at all necessary, (and it was not so till, we believe, the passing of the present Act), it is, surely, necessary that it should be of the highest order, and its duties clearly defined and closely adhered to. They are, however, of opinion that the office is not necessary, and might, therefore, be advantageously dispensed with, and that more trustworthy information, as to the well being of the various Schools, might be obtained from the Ministers of denominations holding appointments on the Boards, who would, doubtless, unite for that purpose.

Be this, however, as it may, the members of this Board would impress upon the Government, as a measure tending to greater unanimity, to their more perfect harmony, while endeavoring to ad-

vance the Educational interests of the Colony, the importance of preventing anything approaching to intrigue between the Inspector and individual members of Boards. They are of opinion, that all communications relating to, and calculated to affect the interests of a District, should be made, openly and formally, to the Chairman of that District, with instructions to him to submit the same to his Board.

5.—The Fogo Board of Education would, in conclusion, and with reference to the “divisions of the present Educational Districts,” beg to suggest that, in the event of the abolition of Commercial grants, a new general Board of Education might (advantageously) be formed between the Fogo and Greenspond Districts, as now determined, having jurisdiction over Muddy Hole, Pinchard’s Island, and all the intervening coast and islands.

By Order of the Board,

(Signed,)

REGINALD M. JOHNSON,

Chairman.

The Honorable the
Colonial Secretary.

(Copy.)

Fogo,
August 6th, 1864. }

SIR ;—

I beg, in compliance with the requirements of the Education Act, to forward my accounts for the year ending June 30th, 1864, and at the same time to transmit, for the information of the Government, our report upon their Circular of April 30th date.

With reference to the latter document, I think it right to add the following remarks, by way of explanation :

We have said that the balance now in our possession has accumulated only owing to circumstances over which we have had no control, and that such balance, when duly explained and understood, will tend greatly to prove the undesirability of Special or Commercial grants. On looking to the account, it will be seen that the balance in question—a sum of £227 9s. 1d.,—is made up of three separate amounts, and has arisen as follows, viz :—

On account of General Fund.....	£80	8	5½
On account of Seldom-Come-Bye	52	17	7½
On account of Muddy Hole	91	3	0

and that our real working balance (if I may so express myself) is only £80 8 5½ Cy—an amount by no means to be deemed exorbitant, when it has to be remembered that from this all incidental claims have to be liquidated, such as, *e. g.*, repair of School-houses and supply of requisites, &c., &c.

The other two balances do however, at first sight, appear too large. That for Seldom-Come-Bye has accumulated only by reason of the smallness of the annual grant, which for some time proved insufficient to tempt an application for the situation. A School-house has, however been built; and in view of the on hand and increasing funds, and at the same time the difficulty of getting a Master, the Board, a short time back, passed the following resolution :—“That by the accounts now presented, there appearing to be a balance of, say £47 5 2 Cy. to credit of Seldom-Come-Bye,

the sum of £6 18 6 Cy. per annum be applied to the purpose of increasing the special grant of that place ; and that for a period of six years the annual salary of the Master be guaranteed at £30 Cy." The effect of this measure, on the part of the Board, has been, that a Master has since been obtained, and that, while year by year the obnoxious balance is decreasing, the School is in successful operation.

With the Muddy Hole difficulties, the Government are already more or less acquainted, they need not, therefore, be dwelt upon at any great length. Suffice it to say, that the Schoolmaster, Charles Harris, having (about 1861) made himself unacceptable to the Schismatical faction of that locality, (represented by the White-ways) violence was unfortunately resorted to, in consequence of which he felt it unsafe to remain any longer in Muddy Hole. The School-house, however, having been partially destroyed in the affray, the Board were unable and unwilling to fill up the vacancy, —unable, because the building had been rendered unfit for occupation ;—unwilling, because they thought that as the inhabitants had done violence to the School-room (and might do so again, should the next Master displease them) they were the proper persons to repair the damages which their excess had caused.

Mr. Harris's last quarter's salary was paid him on September 30th, 1861.

Soon after the situation became void, in accordance with the formal request of the Board, I addressed Circular notes to the inhabitants, requiring that they should (as we were unable to bring the parties to justice) take upon themselves the repairs of their School-house, and stating, that when such repairs were completed we should be both ready and willing to supply a Master. Our requisition was, however, and has continued to be, ignored ; and the Board having remained steadfast to their original intention of not appointing a Master until the house should be rendered fit to keep School in, the grant has, as a matter of course, remained on hand, and has, up to the present date, accumulated to the sum of £94 3s. Cy. The Board still adheres to its former decision on this matter ; and with reference to this and the Seldom-Come-Bye grant, considers itself fully justified in reporting that untoward circumstances alone have prevented the expenditure of these Commercial grants intrusted to

their care. I can only reiterate, as my opinion founded upon the above, that Commercial and all Special grants must and will tend to hinder the free action of the Boards, and are therefore so many flaws in the present Educational system of the Colony.

I am not aware that any other clause in our report needs explanation or comment. Our remarks upon "Inspection" are strong, but not, I think, too strong. So far as I have any experience in Educational matters, that experience goes far to prove to me that if the 12th section of the Act were faithfully carried out, Inspection would be useless. According to the present system, it is a sheer waste of money. We all know how easy it is to make such a report as the present Inspectors make, but we do not all know how little of such a report is the result of Inspection, of personal observation, of careful investigation. Surely, if the members of the Government could be enlightened on these points, could understand the extent to which the *ipse dixit* of individual members of the Boards is relied upon for information, the result of their more perfect knowledge would be the saving of the £400 now thrown away on a useless affair.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

REGINALD M. JOHNSON.

The Honorable the
Acting Colonial Secretary.

(Copy.)

TWILLINGATE,
 October 18th, 1864. }

SIR ;—

In accordance with the request made to me some time ago, at the annual meeting of the Board, I laid before the Members the Letter which I had the honor to receive from you.

After due deliberation, they came to the conclusion that it would be better to leave to the wisdom and experience of the Legislature, what alterations and improvements were necessary for the better working of the system of Education established in this Colony.

They agreed that the present system needed alteration.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

THOMAS BOONE,

The Honorable the
Colonial Secretary.
 &c., &c.

(Copy.)

MORETON'S HARBOR, PARSONAGE, }
 25th October, 1864. }

SIR,—

I regret that pressure of business has prevented me from replying to your communication of the 30th April; trusting that the delay will not have much inconvenienced you, I now close, on the part of the Board of Education for this District.

That there is room for improvement in the Educational system of this Colony is a problem which needs no definition ; but how to set about making the necessary improvement, is difficult to determine. My own very limited experience in, and connection with, the Schools supported by Government grant, is almost a sufficient pretext for adopting the safer and more politic course of a strict neutrality, for I apprehend that there must be two opinions on this subject, and as the onus of the opinion of this Board, which is, with a single exception, composed of unlettered men, must be derived from me, (without offering any opinion). I will briefly state what has been my own experience, and answer, so far as I am able, the questions proposed by you.

On inspecting the Schools in operation in this District, I have pretty generally found that the Masters are not equal to their work. The consequences of this are fatal to the Education the children must receive. We want the rising generation to have some further knowledge than to be able to read incorrectly, to write badly, and in a few solitary cases, to have some slight acquaintance with arithmetic up to the "rule of three." And if many of the Teachers (I don't say all) are able to impart this much, it is quite as much as they can do. Here, then, is an evil which strikes at the very root of Education, and entirely cripples and mars its usefulness. But I don't know how to point out the remedy. The salaries offered by our Boards to Teachers are so small as to effectually block out the more qualified men that would be found, provided there was any adequate compensation for the laborious and irksome work of teaching. To illustrate this,—we have in this District six Schools supported out of our Government grants of £240. Two Teachers receive £45—£90, one £40, two £35—£70, one £30—£230, total expenditure of the Board in Teachers salaries. Now, how is it possible that competent men will be forthcoming to endure all the drudgery of teaching for this miserable pittance ? The consequence is, that the old saying comes in, "half a loaf is better than none," and therefore, though the Boards cannot afford the Education they could wish, still they do what they can by engaging for Teachers men who can give an Elementary Education. We cannot in any way meet the evil by reducing the number of our Schools, for the present grant is insufficient for the District. We have need to increase rather than diminish.

I can only account for the accumulation of large balances by the fact, that as many Schools are not in operation as the grant for the District would maintain. It was the case in this District, and with this Board. My predecessor found a balance of £100 in hand; he immediately rushed into the dangerous and opposite extreme, and, regardless of the caution evinced by his predecessor, opened new Schools and increased the salaries of the Teachers. The consequences were, that the Schools, upon my appointment to be Chairman, were, by me, with the sanction and approval of the Board, closed, and the salaries of the Masters reduced.

My own opinion is, that little or no benefit accrues to the Colony from the Commercial Schools, and that the funds now appropriated to their maintenance, would be far more satisfactorily expended did they go to the support of the Common Schools.

The means now in use for training Teachers appears satisfactory. I should rejoice to see all the Teachers, engaged by the Board, trained Teachers.

I cannot see that any advantage arises from the present mode of Inspection. It generally so happens that the Inspector's triennial visits are made in the vacations, and are of so short duration that the acquaintance with him and Teacher, School and Children, must, of necessity, be slight.

Nor can I regard the present composition of Boards as satisfactory, and, therefore, their functions will not afford that satisfaction which one has a right to expect. Men who have no education themselves, are no more fit to direct and control Educational movements than a man entirely ignorant of politics, is fit to be a statesman. We need, in every District, a Board of Education; but we need exercise the greatest caution in the selection of members who are to direct, and, perhaps, govern the Board. We need men who, whilst they will exercise the greatest caution in the appointments they make, will do so from a pure and disinterested motive. The efficiency of the Board, its appointments, nay, its whole work, must depend upon the individual members who compose that Board; and, therefore, my advice is, let our rulers, with whom is vested this power of appointing members, who are to compose the Board of Education,

endeavour to take a fair estimate of the character, qualifications, and social position of each individual member; for upon this, solely, depends the prosperity of Education.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

GEORGE SEYMOUR CHAMBERLAIN,

Chairman and Secretary of the Moreton's Harbor Board of Education.

The Honorable the
Acting Colonial Secretary,

(Copy.)

GRAND BANK,
December 26th, 1865. }

To the Acting Colonial Secretary,

SIR;—

The following is a reply to the Circular from the Secretary's Office, dated April, 1864.

Answer 1st.—We think the scale of fees too low. It is impossible to have efficient Schools, with amounts allowed by the Government, and fees required by the pupils attending the several Schools; if the scale of fees was doubled, it would, in our opinion, be better; or that the Boards of Education be empowered, where practicable, to raise the scale of fees.

2nd.—We do not see why or how a balance can remain in the hands of a Board from the present grants, unless it be in a place where a competent Teacher cannot be obtained, or some omission of

duty on the part of the Board of Education ; in such a place, the grant is useless.

3rd.—We have not had a Commercial School, or a vote of money for that purpose, although there are here a number of young persons who would be, we presume, as much benefitted by the services of a competent Commercial Teacher, as in most of the places so favored ; and if a sum, such as we see voted to other places, viz, fifty pounds, sterling, for a Commercial Teacher was given, to combine it with our present grant for Grand Bank, the salary of Teacher thereby being made respectable, the two Schools could be very well conducted under one competent Master.

The 20th section of Educational Act speaks of a uniform course of instruction. In this section is composed all that is required to be taught in a Commercial School, except Book-keeping and Accounts.

We are of an opinion, that the Commercial Schools should be continued, and their number increased ; also, that the scale of fees should be higher than in the Elementary Schools.

4th.—Upon the subject of Training Teachers, we believe it would be better to have a regular Training School established ; that each Teacher be required to attend this School for one year, or longer if necessary, supported, in whole or in part, by the Government.

That a certain number of Teachers, from each District, attend this School yearly, until all the Teachers receive the advantage of training, except where Teachers are well qualified to teach ; in such cases, they be required to attend for the term of three months, to learn the science of Teaching, so that there may be uniformity in all the Board Schools.

We do not see any advantage in the present method of Inspecting Schools, or how good can result therefrom. We consider the duties required by the Chairman (by 12 section of the Educational Act, 21st Victoria, Chapter 7,) amount to an actual Inspection—to wit, the form of return given by the Act. We think this return and form should be allowed to stand.

6th.—We are quite satisfied with the present bounds of our Educational Districts. It is quite large enough ; nor can we see any advantage in reducing it.

7th.—We do not know that our Board can be improved by any alteration with the materials at hand.

The above is a faithful copy of the Resolution of the Grand Bank Protestant Board of Education, on the subjects of inquiry in the Circular from your Office.

I remain, &c.,

(Signed,)

JNO. S. PHINNEY,

Wesleyan Minister,

Chairman.

(Copy.)

BURIN, }
August 22nd, 1864. }

SIR ;—

According to your request, I have the greatest pleasure in forwarding the following remarks, from the Commercial Board of this place.

The expediency or propriety of general Education is entitled to the very highest consideration of the Government ; the extention of which is calculated to produce the most beneficial results to Society. Ignorance is to be lamented ; but when it is wilfully perpetrated, it deserves a censure, because it increases the depravity of man, and their forgetfulness of the true God ; and, consequently, what must naturally follow—less and less patriotism, especially in their own immediate neighbourhoods. For if the evil

propensities are neglected, they will spontaneously grow more wild, gain an ascendancy over them, and become habitual. Hence the necessity of a good Education at an early period. It is observable that children, in their tender years, display what may be called a will of their own, and doing what their wayward inclinations prompt them to do, which, if indulged, will give birth to obstinacy and perverseness in subsequent life. A judicious management of children, shown in correcting what is wrong in them, and in giving encouragement to what is right, is a work of benevolence and charity, and will be profitable to those who rule, as to those who are to be ruled.

Therefore, to encourage Education on right principles, must ever be an indispensable obligation to every right-minded person, and to reach, if possible, that point, beyond which no one can go. To aim at such a desideratum, it is thought that it would be a great auxilliary that the sum granted by the Government to those commonly called Protestants, be augmented and divided among them for the proper support of duly qualified Teachers, and that the most prudent rules and regulations be drawn up by the Bishop of Newfoundland, for the use of the respective Schools of his Episcopal jurisdiction; and by the Reverend Chairman of the Wesleyan Society for the use of Wesleyans generally. Also, that the senior Clergyman of every District be the authorised Inspector, in lieu of the one appointed and paid an enormous sum of money by the Government, and who can, on most occasions, visit but once a year, and then only for a few minutes, and sometimes not at all—then report as he may be biased or informed; and the salary be devoted as a ratio to the Teachers.

In the event of no division of the grant being made, that a special one be allowed for the Church of England, in their Educational District, and two distinct boards formed. If the old Act remain unaltered, by no means whatever abolish the Commercial Schools.

This Board would also suggest that a proviso be made, either in the old or new Act for the encouragement of Education. That in the event of any member changing his creed, shall cause a vacancy in such Board, which (vacancy) shall be filled up as soon as possible.

In reference to the system of Training Teachers, the Board would say, and do all to recommend such an admirable scheme or devise. Only those who being under instruction should remain at least eighteen months, instead of one year; and that they should be compelled to serve, health and strength permitting, for a term, not less than from three to four years. They who profess to instruct others, should not at least be remarkable for the want of Education. "Thou that teachest another teachest not thyself." This interrogatory should be the constant subject of reflection, and should induce a disposition to supply, as far as possible, the defects of which they ought to be conscious. A little time devoted to cultivation would raise the respectability of the Teacher, and prevent him or her from incurring the shrewd and sarcastic remarks of children whose perceptions are clear and quick. The standard of knowledge is always rising, and that it is essential, in the very nature of things, that the Teacher be superior to the pupils. *Let the whole plan be most judiciously framed* "decently and in order."

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

WILLIAM ROZIER,

Chairman.

The Honorable the
Acting Colonial Secretary.

(Copy.)

HARBOR BRITON, }
August 10th, 1864. }

SIR;—

At a full meeting of the Protestant Board of Education for Fortune Bay, held at Harbor Briton, on Monday last, I submitted your Circular of 30th April last, asking for advice and assistance from Boards of Education in the provision of the Education Act, and I am instructed to reply thereto, as follows :—

I.—As to large balances lying unexpended, it appears to our Board, that this must arise from a want of interest in the subject of Education, or a want of unity of purpose, where the Boards are composed of members of different religious denominations. The first evil would be remedied by the appointment of members, who, from their situation or circumstances, might naturally be expected to be in earnest in advancing the cause, such as fathers of families, settled people in the Colony, &c. The other, by separating, as far as possible, the contending parties. Sectarian bitternesses are so bitter that little else but separation can be expected to remedy the evils arising from them. A want of proper teachers to fill vacancies, or an inability to divide the grant fairly among a number of settlements, with a fear of doing injustice to those which have no Schools, might also occasion the evil. A few years ago, a balance accumulated with us from the two last causes, but of late we have been liable beyond our grant, and have found that balance very convenient in extending our operations. At present, we have demands far beyond our means, which any one can see by comparing the places which even have had Schools, with those which have not, as yet enjoyed that privilege. We could expend three times the present grant, as it seems to us, in simply doing justice to the hitherto neglected settlements.

In this District we have no Sectarian differences, all are members of the Church of England; those returned in the last Census,

as "Wesleyans and other denominations" being only the servants and youngsters of Messrs. Nicholl's room, at Jersey Harbor. Many, if not all of these, have returned to Jersey.

2.—COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS.—We have little experience of other places ; but, in our own case, it seems that the School need not be abolished,—it might be placed under the control of the General Board, and be continued or merged in the General Schools, as circumstances might render necessary.

It certainly seems desirable that every District should have one good School, if it be possible to raise one.

The Master (if qualified) might be employed as a training Master, and allowed to visit and inspect the Elementary Schools in the District.

This would raise the status of the Master, be a stimulant for exertion, and an inducement for better educated men to seek the office.

3.—TRAINING TEACHERS.—The arrangements for the training of Teachers, and especially Female Teachers, seem defective ; but this Board possesses but little information on the subject.

4.—INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.—The present system is cursory and irregular. It seems to this Board, that the same information and advantages might be obtained from the Boards themselves. This Board feels it a hardship that its Schools should be Inspected by one who is not a member of the Church of the District, and whose bias must be anything but favorable to its work.

This Board claims, for so large and influential a body as the Church of England in this Colony, an Inspector professing the faith of that Church.

A sum of £50 sterling is taken from the grant to this District for the Colonial Church and School Society. When this deduction was made, the Society maintained (2) two Schools in the District—one at Grole, and one at Bellorem. It has for years ceased to support the School at Grole, but, nevertheless, the amount of the sum

withdrawn from the control of this Board, has been the same as when both Schools were in operation.

From the number of the settlements in this District, many more Schools are required, but there are no funds to support them.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

WILLIAM KEPPLE WHITE,

*Chairman Protestant Board of
Education, Fortune Bay.*

THE HON. ROBT. CARTER, M.H.A.,
Colonial Secretary.

(Copy.)

THE PARSONAGE, BURGEO,
August 12th, 1864.

TO ROBERT CARTER, Esq.,
Colonial Secretary.

SIR ;—

At the last meeting of the Board of Education, I had the honor of laying your Letter of the 30th April before the members, and am desired to say, in answer to your 1st question, our expenditure is equal to our grant, therefore, we have no balance to account for.

2nd.—We think Commercial Schools should be continued where found beneficial, and that the Boards should be allowed to spend the grant on Elementary Schools, where the former are not needed.

3rd.—We consider it very desirable, that every encouragement should be given to the training of Teachers.

4th.—We derive no advantage from the Inspection of our Schools, and consider the office of Inspector quite useless, where Boards, with Clergymen at their heads, have the *constant supervision* of the Schools.

5th.—The District of Burgeo should extend from Little River to Wreck Island. All that part of the present District of Burgeo, to the Eastward of Little River, to belong to the Hermitage Bay, or Fortune Bay Board.

Lastly.—We beg to express our hope that, in revising the present Act, it will be found expedient to give to each of the Protestant Churches, their proper share of the Education grant.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

Chair man to the Board.

P. S.—I may further state, in reply to your 4th question, that the Government can obtain the same information direct from the Board, as they do through the Inspector.

(Signed,)

J. C.

(Copy.)

CHANNEL, NEWFOUNDLAND, }
August 27th, 1864. }

SIR ;

The Circular, addressed to the Board of Education for Channel, dated April 30th, did not reach this place until the 3rd of July. The first meeting of the Board since that date was held to-day, and, in

reply to that Circular, I subjoin a copy of the resolutions passed with reference to the said Circular.

1st.—That the Board of Education sees no prospect of the Schools under its control being advantageously conducted, so long as they are mixed Schools. Opposing interests continually arise, which interfere with the beneficial working of the Schools.

2nd.—The Board cannot offer any opinion on the subject of large balances unexpended, as the balances on its books have always been exceedingly small.

3rd.—That, as far as the Educational District of Channel is concerned, the funds applied for the support of the Commercial Schools have always been appropriated to the support of the Common School, and, in the opinion of this Board, had better be so continued.

4th.—That the Board, having had no opportunities of judging, cannot offer an opinion as to the efficiency of the means now in use for Training Teachers.

5th.—The District, never having been honored by a visit from the Inspector of Schools, cannot speak very favorably of the advantages of Inspectorship.

Lastly —That the division of the Educational District of Channel, as at present existing, is convenient and suitable.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

W. W. LEGALLAIS,

Chairman.

The Honorable R. CARTER,

Colonial Secretary.

&c., &c., &c.

No. 55.

Copy of Report of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, in reply to a Circular addressed to the Boards of Education, &c., from the Colonial Secretary's Office, dated 30th April, 1864.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, }
October, 1864. }

To Honorable R. CARTER, R. N.,
&c., &c., &c.

SIR ;—

The Committee of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, having carefully considered the questions arising from a contemplated revision of the Education Act, to which you invited their attention, have directed me to forward you the following statement of their views upon this question.

The first point to consider, and the point upon which the Committee were more particularly requested to give an opinion, is that Section of the Act in which an annual grant of £500 is made to the Society. This amount is composed of contributions from eleven Boards of Education, in each of whose Districts the Society is bound to maintain a School or Schools. A stipulation of this kind is sure to interfere sometimes with the general policy of the Committee, which is to provide the means of Education for those settlements in the Island which are most in need of them. The Act says, imperatively, that we must work in certain spots, or else forfeit the grant in whole or in part. The Committee's knowledge of the Educational condition of the shores of Newfoundland would teach and incline them to leave some of those localities, and go to others that are much more neglected. If not trammelled with such a condition, the Committee could, as they think they ought, attempt to transplant some of their Teachers from their present positions into places that have greater need of their services. The object of the Legislature, in making this arrangement, was, doubtless, to secure the expenditure of the £500 in the Districts from whose shares of the Protestant Education grant that sum was taken. But though

the principle of distributing this grant over the Island in proportion to population be both just and wise, it surely would be neither unjust nor unwise to allow this £500 (a small part only of the entire sum voted) to be subject to the principle of distribution, which this Society has adopted, so far as it could, and which it desires to apply more generally—that is, to spend the funds at its disposal, in such settlements as appear to be most destitute of the means of Education.

The Committee would also respectfully suggest that, it would be good policy, on the part of the Government of Newfoundland, to make an annual grant towards the support of this association, equal in amount to that which the Parent Society so generously bestows, and for which the Colonial and Continental Church Society, formerly known as the Newfoundland School Society, has such prominent claims.

There is a question to be raised, beyond those suggested in your Circular, which the Committee think deserves consideration. They would ask if the distribution of a grant for Education ought, as an invariable rule, to rest upon the same principle of apportionment as a grant for Roads? Ought it to be governed by the single, simple, calculation of the number of people in the several Districts, whose circumstances, and whose ability to help in providing for their own Education, so greatly vary, as may be seen by contrasting Brigus with Portugal Cove? They think not, and will state their reasons, although this feature, in the present plan, is probably unchangeable, on account of the determination which the richer constituencies would manifest to have their share of the Education grant in the same proportion as the poorer constituencies receive theirs. Roads, if made at all, must be made out of public revenue, either general or special, or by statute labor. They will not be made by private benevolence or voluntary contributions. Therefore, every District rightly asks for its share of the Road grant, according to population. There appears to be no other ground upon which the division of it could be equitably made. But the Education of the masses, unlike the making of common roads, is not an exclusively Government work. It is a work in which the Christian philanthropy of private individuals should largely share. Schools for the poor, in places where wealth accumulates, ought to be maintained,

or in great part maintained by the possessors of that wealth. If Harbor Grace and the capital have the legal right to draw their capitation share out of the public Education fund, of course they will do it. But the power to do so is justified only by the rules of arithmetic, and is certainly contrary to the Christian practice of making indulgent exceptions, in favor of the poor, to the rigorous application of a principle which presses too hard upon them. The exercise of this right by St. John's and Harbor Grace, not to mention other places is cruel to the settlements where there is, literally, no wealth,—where Government money is the only money that can be found for the establishment and support of Schools. And the Committee think, that if the Board Schools in these and such like places were shut up, the charity of the rich people in them would provide others in their stead. Merchants, planters, shopkeepers and others in comfortable circumstances, could not, without a feeling of shame, suffer the children of the poor in their neighbourhood to grow up in dangerous and disgraceful ignorance.

But, so far from casting upon these more important and comparatively rich settlements this natural obligation, the State not only undertakes the entire education of the poor children in them, but it actually gives large grants for the children of its richer inhabitants. While there are so many settlements in the Island that are but rarely visited by the itinerant Minister of religion, and, in his absence, no School Teacher can be afforded, to imperfectly fulfil his duties, and, in addition, to instruct the young, the Government is lavishing thousands upon the support of Seminaries, which are attended by children whose parents can afford to pay the whole cost of their education, or, if not, should send them to humbler Schools. £1,750 is an extravagant sum to be drawn from the public revenue, for the Academical education of a few children of the middle and upper classes. It is common for Governments to support Colleges, where the education of youth is carried on till manhood, and, in a fair sense, completed. But Academies for juveniles are generally left to maintain themselves; and if those in John's were so left, it would soon, perhaps, be settled that two are quite sufficient for the city,—one for Protestants, and one for Roman Catholics. But, as the Committee thinks it would be unjust to the present principles of those Schools, to withdraw the grants that

now chiefly support them, they will only suggest that, as a present remedy for what they have said, is an unfair and injudicious use of the public money; that grants to the Academies should be made, not according to the miserable distinction of religious denominations in education, but according to the number of scholars that each Academy educates,—not including scholars that are learning English only, but counting those alone who are making actual progress in the classics or modern tongues. This, though the grant were as high as five pounds a head per annum, would hardly exhaust the present vote of £1,750. Each Academy would then be paid according to the work done, and, by making the spirit of competition among them more active, would, no doubt, increase their efficiency.

The Boards of Education are too irresponsible. The Government which provides for them all the money they have to spend, has, practically, but little control over the expenditure. It must be so, or else the Boards of Education would not have been permitted to act as some have acted. A Board of Education can vote a large bonus to its Secretary, while settlements, not two miles from its place of meeting, have to ask continually, and ask in vain, for a Teacher for their uneducated children. Another Board may open a School where one is not wanted, as was done not long ago in the neighbourhood of one of this Society's Schools, which has, in consequence, been since abandoned. One Board may accumulate funds, year after year, till its credit becomes a large one, and remains unproductive, while the people are petitioning for Schools, and lamenting that their children are growing up in ignorance; while another Board can get into debt, and make no other attempt to get out of it than by discharging one of their Teachers for such a time as will make the saved salary pay what they owe; and a Board of Education may even pay a Teacher his six months salary, who, from sheer idleness, has never kept a School at all during that period. Such cases of abuses are matters of fact.

The right remedy for wrongs such as these is, to make the public grants to the several Districts contingent, and not absolute, and to have a Central Committee, or Council of Education, to administer the whole fund voted by Government for education. In England, there is such a Committee composed of Privy Councillors. In

Newfoundland, a Committee of persons, well acquainted with the condition of most of the Districts in the Island, and well informed on the subject of education, might be selected, and for such an object would gladly, and, no doubt, efficiently, work. (At the head of this Committee there ought to be an Executive Councillor, who should have the power to stay the action of any of its resolutions until the subject of it has been referred to the Executive Council for decision.)

The Central Committee should control the Boards. Let it have power to disallow improper payments, and to require a periodical and detailed account of each Board's expenditure; and if that is not furnished, let the penalty be a stoppage of the grant till it is. A settlement might sometimes suffer by the infliction of this punishment; but the odium would not rest upon the Government, nor upon the Central Committee, but it would fall upon the chief inhabitants of the place, constituting the Board, who had accepted a trust, and neglected to attend to it. To carry this out, all the monies voted to the Boards would have to be passed to the credit of the Central Committee, to be payable to the Boards by it.

Balances at the end of the year should not remain in the hands of the Boards, but be lodged with the Central Committee, to be subsequently drawn upon for objects specified by the Boards, and approved by the Committee.

A special fund should be placed at the disposal of the Committee for some such purpose as this,—to contribute towards the salaries of Teachers, (in the proportion of a half, or three-fifths,) appointed to new Schools in District where the Boards, or any other responsible party, will guarantee to raise the remainder in voluntary subscriptions among the people. Such a plan might prove the commencement of a system of education, in which the people would do something for themselves. At present, they do next to nothing. There are many places begging for Schools, which cannot be given them. The offer of half the salary of a Teacher might induce the people to raise, from among themselves, the remainder, and to put up a room for him to teach in. Perhaps not many places would avail of the offer; but if only a few did it, it would act as an example, and be the introduction of an improved principle into the

administration of the Education grant. Certainly, if it be possible, something ought to be done to make the Education grant of the Government, *auxiliary* only to funds raised by the people themselves, and not to leave it, as it now is, the whole and sole provision for nationale ducation. The effect, and perhaps the cause—one acting upon the other—of this system, is now forcibly exemplified in the fact that the School fees amount to a very inconsiderable sum, even in places where parents, in good circumstances, are numerous; and others, while readily availing of the means of education, offered by the Boards, and the Schools of the Society, avoid, when they can, the payment of the trifling fees prescribed by the rules. Is there another country where the national education is wholly paid for out of the general revenue? Is it not the fact that, everywhere but in Newfoundland, there are either local assessments; benevolent contributions from the rich or substantial School fees raised for the supplementing or supersedure of Government grants. Newfoundland may be unable either to bear assessment or high fees, but it is possible to try the development of the disposition of the people to help forward the education of their children by some such plan as is here proposed.

The Training of Teachers is a fundamental part of a national system of Education. In most countries, now the work is done in institutions, created for the purpose, called Training Schools or Colleges. Such an institution must consist of two parts. The College in which lessons by the Principal and other Masters are given to the Students; and next a Practising School, similar to one of the Common Schools of the country, and regarded as a model of what such Schools ought to be, in which the Students conduct classes and give gallery lessons, under the eye, and subject to the criticism of, the Master of this Model School. An arrangement of this kind is expensive, and would be unusually so in Newfoundland, where, while one such establishment would be really more than sufficient to train the number of Teachers required to fill the vacancies caused by the death or retirement of Teachers of Board Schools, *two* would have to be maintained, one for Protestants and one for Roman Catholics. The cost of erecting two such institutions would be large, with including the Practising Schools, for which purpose some of the existing Schools in the capital might be made available. Then the whole expense of the Students' board and

training would have to be defrayed by the Government, for it is unreasonable to suppose that men or women will pay anything for apprenticeship to a business that offers them such small salaries as they would have to accept when they become Board Teachers.— And here is to be seen the facility of attempting to provide first class Teachers for the Schools of this Island, while the salaries to be paid to them are so small. If the Government chooses to go to the expense, there is nothing to prevent it from producing Teachers for its Common Schools, as skilful and well educated as the certificated Teachers in England. But would they, after they were trained to such a point of efficiency, stay in the Schools to which they would be appointed? Not likely, unless the salaries were raised from 50 to 100 per cent. above their present level. The good education given them would fit them for other employments, either here or in other Colonies. In the Schools of Newfoundland, at £40 or £50 a-year, they could not be kept. Mr. Major, late Master of the Central School, was a good specimen of an English trained Teacher. His salary was £174 currency, a-year. Two days after his arrival in Halifax, he was appointed to a School that brings him in quite as much; and his certificate in England, was only of the third class.

The present arrangement, slightly modified, would be the best—best as being cheap, and yet sufficient. For the small number of Teachers training for service, under the Boards, the erection of a distinct establishment, and the maintenance of a staff of Teachers, or even of a Principal or Assistant, would be an extravagance. For a few years after starting, there would be work enough for them to do if it were intended to summarily displace all the present untrained Teachers, and to fill the posts they occupied with trained ones. But after that displacement was effected, the demand for new Teachers for Protestant Schools, occasioned by death or retirement, or the opening of new Schools, could not be expected to exceed a dozen a year. A training College, erected to supply that small number of Teachers, would be an institution disproportionate in expense with the advantages that would result from it; and each Teacher's training, for a year, would cost nearly £100.

Let, then, the present regulation be amended to this extent,—that one good practising School be selected for all the pupils to at-

tend. At present some are sent to Academies, in no respect resembling the Schools they will have hereafter to conduct. They may get a superior education there, but they will not learn their business,—that is, they will not acquire the art of conducting, successfully, a School of 40 or 50 children, the last class learning the Alphabet, and the first class striving to read the new Testament, and work out questions in long division or the rule of three. What is wanted to make a good Teacher for a Newfoundland School is a *fair* English education, a knowledge of School organization, and a power to offer instruction to little children, in a language that they can understand. All this may be acquired in a good Elementary School. If the new Central School be not approved of, the importation of a trained Master from England would be sufficient; and let him be appointed to one of the Board Schools in St. John's, and make that the only one where Government pupils are to be trained. Another Master would be wanted to give them instruction, not in the art of teaching, but in the subjects they would have to teach, and then your Training machinery would be complete. Here, once more, is the defect of the present plan. The pupils who go to the Academies get a good education, but they do not learn how to teach. They may be made good Scholars, but they will not be made good Masters of our Common Schools. The pupils who come to the Central School, do learn the art of teaching and School management; but, unless they stay two or three years, there is not the opportunity of making them such good English scholars as they ought to be, because they can be taught only after School hours, when both themselves, and the Master who Teaches them, are faint and weary—and you must see this advantage in having all the pupils at one School, that they can be formed into two divisions, so that while seven are in the practising School, the other seven will be taking lessons from another Master, and the divisions would change places each day, or each half day. A much smaller number than fourteen could not be divided.

With regard to the question of Commercial Schools, the Committee possess no satisfactory information, but from what they do find upon a reference to the reports of the Inspectors of Schools, and taking into consideration the entire insufficiency of the grants appropriated in the Act for the Encourage-

ment of Education, professedly for the support of such institutions, the Committee is decidedly of opinion, that the expenditure is a waste of public money; and are further convinced that every object to be attained by the establishment of Commercial Schools would be better accomplished in Board Schools, conducted by Masters, whose greater efficiency could be secured by appropriating the money, now expended in Commercial Schools, towards the increase of their salaries, and thus, while the means of attaining the higher class of Education, contemplated by the Commercial Schools, would be provided; the present Board Schools would be positively improved.

With reference to the present system of Inspection, the Committee regret that the published reports are not of that satisfactory character which the public might be led to expect. They observe, in regard to this branch of your inquiry, the need of a central, controlling, and directing power, responsible to the Executive, and, through it, to the country. Even in statistics, the reports (especially in one of them) are manifestly defective, and it is not to statistics alone that the observations of an Inspector should be confined. We look for reflective and suggestive matter from him, and data from which to form a correct judgment, both as to the general working of the Educational system, and the particular operations and progress of each School, the capacity, method, and conduct of its matter, the management of the Boards, and such like matters.

I remain, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. W. MARRIOTT.

No. 56.

Copies of Reports of Roman Catholic Boards of Education, in reply to a Circular of the 30th April, 1864, from the Colonial Secretary's Office.

(Copy.)

BRIGUS,
October 10th, 1864. }

SIR ;—

In reply to your Circular of May last, I beg leave to offer the following remarks upon these points mentioned, as those upon which the Government were anxious to receive information, previous to their contemplated alteration of the present Education Act.

With respect to the first query, “the advantages and defects of our present system.” Under our present system, we have the advantage of an equitable division of the Education grant, and of course the usual advantages likely to accrue from an Education that has been made, the past few years, much more capable of imparting the necessary amount of information to the rising generation, than it was previously.

One of the defects of our present system is, that we have no means of rewarding the attentive and successful Teacher, either by promotion to the charge of a superior School, or by the bestowal of some gratuity in addition to his salary, in proportion to his success in forwarding his pupils. As we have no regular graduated scale of salaries at present in our Schools, nor are we likely to have, the rewarding Teachers, by promotion, would be difficult to carry out; but the latter mode I would strongly recommend, as it would necessarily stimulate the attentive Teachers to increased exertions, and, at the same time, afford some means of discriminating between these Teachers who apply all their energies to the faithful discharge of their duties, and those who are satisfied with bestowing as much attention as might screen them from censure.

Another great hindrance to the successful working of our present system is created by the fact of the parents of the children not contributing their fair share towards the funds devoted to the purposes of Education in this country. This does not arise from the want of any legal enactment in our present Education Act, to carry out this very desirable practice, but is caused entirely by the great difficulty, if not impossibility, of enforcing its adoption, as witness, the failure in the collection of our School fees. Yet, after all, I would strongly recommend renewed efforts for the accomplishment of an object, in the success of which, I feel satisfied, a very great impetus would be given to Education in this country.

“ The causes and consequences of large balances being allowed to remain unexpended in the hands of any Board.”

The cause, of course, rests entirely with these Boards who have permitted those large balances to accumulate on their hands, as the present Education Act gives them the sole control of the monies, entrusted to their keeping, for Educational purposes. The evil consequences resulting from this non-expenditure of the Education grant to its legitimate purposes, especially when withheld for any considerable time, must be too apparent to need any elucidation.

With respect to the next query, I am entirely of the opinion that it would be desirable to abolish the Commercial Schools, and permit the funds at present sustaining them to go into the general grant, as they have not, with very few exceptions, accomplished the object for which they were established, being, in many instances, inferior to some of the Board Schools, where the Teacher receives very little over half the amount expended in the sustentation of each of these Commercial Schools.

The means at present available to the Catholic Boards to educate Teachers for their Schools, namely, at the College of St. Bonaventure, though not so perfect as could be desired for *training* Teachers, does, nevertheless, on the whole, afford better means for preparing pupil Teachers, than could be attained, outside of that Institution, without a considerable addition to the money at present voted for the purpose of training Teachers.

There is one alteration that requires to be made in the Districts

of Harbor Main and Brigus, namely, Colliers, which at present belongs to the latter District, should be added to the former. This change is necessitated from the fact of the boundaries of these two Catholic parishes being altered since the passing of the Education Act.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

M. J. KELLY,

C. I. Schools.

The Honorable R. CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary,

(Copy.)

ST. JOHN'S, }
May 15th, 1864. }

SIR ;—

In reply to your Circular of the 3rd instant, I have the honor to inform you that I immediately called a meeting of the Board, and laid it before them, though I regret that only two members and the Secretary attended. As to the practical operation and results of the present system, I can only speak of the St. John's District, and of the Convents in the Diocese of St. John's.

1.—As to the practical working of the system in St. John's, though a great deal of good is done by the male Schools, still they are not so well attended as they should be. This is to be attributed to the apathy of the parents to the facility of obtaining employment at certain seasons for young boys, and also to the fact that many of the humbler classes send their children to small pay Schools. To this, however, we don't object ; all we require is that the children should be educated. The Conventual Schools are by far the

most useful Institutions in the Colony, and have gradually worked out, and continue to work out, a great change in the character of the population, which will be even more manifest in the next generation, when the girls now attending them will have become mothers of families. The average attendance in summer, in the three free Convent Schools of St. John's, is 900 to 1000, besides the pay School of the Convent of Mercy, and the Orphanage of Belvadere, about 160 in both Schools. In the winter the attendance is about 300 to 400, according to the weather. A number of Schools have been established by young women trained and educated in Convent Schools, and the people mostly send their young children to those little Schools in their own neighbourhood in the winter season. The money allocated by the Government for the Convent Schools procures the greatest advantages to the colony, as the expense of these Schools (independent of buildings) is generally double the sum allowed.

2.—I know nothing of large balances in the hands of any Catholic Board (especially as I have not been furnished with the Inspector's Report, and cannot purchase it, not being for sale) except St. John's. This balance, which is greatly diminishing by the building and opening of new Schools, will, by the end of the present year, be almost entirely expended. Since I have been Chairman of the Board, 19 new School Houses, almost all with Teacher's residences, have been built, and 12 new Schools have been established. All these School Houses are comfortable and commodious buildings; and the River Head School, a building which for convenience, solidity and extent, would be an ornament to any country. The balance now remaining in hands, will not, perhaps, pay for the new School-houses and Teachers required. I may remark that we have laid out about £20,000 in Convents, College and Schools, nearly one-half of which I paid out of my own pocket.

3.—I consider the Commercial Schools as of a higher class than the Elementary ones, and I feel certain that Schools of that class, with competent and well paid Teachers, are absolutely necessary in the principal settlements.

4.—Our training system, for Teachers, is as good as I have found in any country I am acquainted with. The Teachers have

all the advantages of the College School, and the mental training and discipline after School hours necessary to qualify them for the future position. I regret, however, to find that many of the Boards never availed themselves of the privilege of sending pupils to be trained. Harbor Grace, Carbonear, Fogo or Burin never, as yet, sent a pupil to the Normal School, and it would be desirable that those Boards who do not take advantage of the right of sending pupils should cede the right to others, as St. John's, Placentia, Harbor Main, &c., where excellent candidates present themselves, but cannot be received, as the places allotted to these Boards are already generally filled up. The Nuns train, free of expense, any number of female Teachers who present themselves, and we generally send Teachers to the Outports from the St. John's Convent Schools.

5.—The advantages of the present system are, that for a small sum the people, or at least a large per centage of them, are furnished with an Elementary Education; without it they would be totally ignorant. The small sum allowed for Education returning as much in value (in certain cases, as in the Conventual Schools infinitely more) as the large Governmental allowances in other countries. The defects are owing to the uncivilized state of the country, almost without roads, the consequent isolation of the people, their occupation, fishing, which keeps them at sea all the summer; the savage habit of spending the winter in the woods, in some places; the practice of drawing firewood by dogs, which unprofitably consumes most of the winter season; and especially the apathy of the people who, during the last 10 or 12 years, have been so degraded by the nefarious scattering of political poor relief, at Government expense, by their representatives, that Education, as well as Industry, is neglected, and the people are becoming an inferior race to the Esquimaux.

6.—The present system of Inspection gives no statistical account of popular Education. An Educational report should, as in England, Ireland, and all other countries where paid Inspectors are Government officials, give a resumé of the whole state of Education in the country; otherwise it is only calculated to mislead.

7.—I don't see that a change in the Educational Districts would

be of any utility. The population is so scattered and isolated, for want of roads, and there are but few places where a competent Educational Board could be procured, as Education itself is so scantily diffused.

It would be too long to enter into the details of the whole system of Education in this Colony.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

† JOHN T. MULLOCK,

*Chairman of the R. C. Board of
Education, of St. John's.*

The Honorable the
Colonial Secretary.

(Copy.)

HARBOR MAIN, }
June 18th, 1864. }

SIR, —

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 30th day of April last, and having laid it before the Board, I beg to say that, first, as far as the practical operation and results, the advantages and defects of our present system of Education are concerned, whilst it is susceptible of improvement, it has yet been productive of much good to the population of this Colony.

2.—Large balances may remain in the hands of some of the Boards, unexpended. Such, however, is not the fact in our case, nor can the Board offer any opinion illustrative of the cause of such “unexpended balances” in the hands of other Boards.

3.—The “ Commercial Schools,” no doubt, were, at their establishment, considered of great importance, and they have not been unproductive of good ; but the Board are of opinion that the time has arrived when they should be abolished, and the amount, now expended for their support, merged into the general fund for the maintenance of Common Schools.

4.—The system provided by law for the “ Training Teachers,” we consider efficient and useful. The Boards, however, do not practically carry out the law in this respect, in which they are, to some extent, sustained by the apathy of the people. The Board think that a form of bond should be fixed by the Government, and that it should be imperative on the several Boards to exact their execution in every instance of admission.

5.—The present system of Inspection, we think, requires little or no alteration. It has been productive of much good, and in time, will, doubtless, efficiently carry out the objects for which it was established. It will be evident, however, that much depends on the fairness and impartiality of the Inspectors.

6.—We believe that the general divisions of the present Educational Districts give satisfaction ; but on this head we have to complain of a serious inconvenience. Colliers is within the Electoral and Parochial District of Harbor Main, and yet its School is under the Brigus Board. This, we trust, the Government will see is a matter which should be speedily remedied, if efficiency in the School is expected. At present, it is conducted by a man, to say the least of whom, is that he is beyond his labor.

7.—As to the general constitution of the Boards, regard being had to the circumstances of the Colony, we are of opinion that they cannot be much improved.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

KYRAN WALSH,

Chairman

The Honorable the
Acting Colonial Secretary.

(Copy.)

TRINITY,
July 7th, 1864. }

SIR ;—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular of the 30th April last, in reference to the contemplated change of our present School system.

Having, in compliance with your request, brought this subject under the consideration of the Board with which I am connected, and taken their opinion upon it, I am enabled to assure you, in their name, as well as in my own, that any want of efficiency that may be found in the Schools of this District, is not ascribable to the system now in operation amongst us, but comes exclusively from causes absolutely extrinsic to it.

These may be briefly stated as follows, viz., the scattered condition of the population,—the consequent necessity for a greater number of Schools than would be required if the population happened to be locally concentrated, and the necessity, under which we lie, of employing indifferent Teachers where the salaries are too small to secure persons capable of engaging in the common business of the country. The Board is, consequently, of opinion, that a modification of the principle whereby the Education grant has been hitherto allocated, would be desirable ; and this, they think, could be effected by taking local circumstances, as well as numbers, as the criterion of appropriation.

No balance is on hand for the District of Trinity North.

As to provision for Commercial Schools, the Board is decidedly of opinion, that the grant should not be withdrawn nor diminished ; for, although the class of children often attending these may happen not to be superior to those found in the Board Schools, still the presence of a good Teacher, whose services could not otherwise be secured, is always an advantage, even for the smallest class of children, and should not, therefore, be lightly dispensed with.

The provision made for the training of Teachers, is, in the opinion of the Board, a judicious one, and ought not to be abolished.

We have already reaped advantage from it, and, hope for more shortly.

Regarding the Inspectorship, the Board are unanimously of opinion, that the money allocated for that purpose, is money thrown away, no matter how efficient the person employed, in that service, may be.

No cutting up of this Educational District would conduce to the advancement of Education.

The present composition of the Board cannot be meliorated.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

M. SCANLAN,

Chairman.

The Honorable the
Colonial Secretary,
St. John's.

P. S.—A meeting of the Board of Education, for the District of Trinity North, of which I am Chairman, took place, at Trinity, on June 29th. The members were Messrs. Patrick Murphy, Robert Lawler, and myself—John Murphy being absent, in St. John's.

Before doing myself the honor of transmitting the accompanying reply to your Circular, I submitted the opinion of the Board to the Right Rev. Dr. Dalton, who seemed to me to approve of it highly.

(Signed,)

M. S.

(Copy.)

KING'S COVE,
July 5th, 1864. }

SIR;—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular of the 30th April last, in reference to the contemplated change in our School system.

Having, in compliance with your request, brought this subject under the consideration of the Board with which I am connected, and taken their opinion upon it, I am enabled to assure you, in their name, as well as in my own, that any want of efficiency that may be found in the Schools of this District, is not ascribable to the system now in operation amongst us, but comes exclusively from causes absolutely extrinsic to it.

Those may be briefly stated as follows:—1st.—The scattered condition of the population. 2nd.—The consequent necessity of a greater number of Schools than would be required if the population happened to be locally concentrated. 3rd.—The necessity under which we lie of employing indifferent Teachers, where the salary is too small to secure the services of any young man capable of engaging in the common business of the country. The Board is, consequently, of opinion, that a modification of the principle whereby the Education grant has been hitherto allocated, would be desirable; and this, they think, could be effected by taking local circumstances, as well as numbers, as the criterion of appropriation.

The balance on hands has been deliberately allowed to accrue, for the purpose of erecting proper School-houses, and is being now profitably expended for that purpose.

As to provision for Commercial Schools, the Board is decidedly of opinion, that it should not be withdrawn or diminished; for, although the class of children often frequenting these may happen not to be superior to those found in the Common Schools, still, the presence of a good Teacher, whose services could not otherwise be secured, is always an advantage, even for the smallest class of children, and should not, therefore, be lightly dispensed with.

The provision for training Teachers is, in the opinion of the Board, a judicious one, and ought not to be abolished. We have already reaped some advantage from it, and hope for more shortly.

Regarding the Inspectorship, the Board were unanimously of opinion, that the money allocated for that purpose, is money thrown away, no matter how efficient the person employed, in that service, may happen to be.

No cutting up of this Educational District would conduce to the advancement of Education.

The present composition of the Board cannot be meliorated.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

MATTHEW SCANLAN.

Chairman.

The Honorable the
Colonial Secretary.
St. John's.

P. S.—A meeting of the Board of Education, for the District of King's Cove, of which I am Chairman, took place on 27th June. The members present were myself, Michael Murphy, Esq., Messrs. William Hartery, John Ryan and John Sullivan. Before doing myself the honor of transmitting to you the accompanying reply to your Circular, I submitted the opinion of the Board to the Right Rev. Dr. Dalton, who seemed to me to approve of it highly.

(Signed,)

M. S.

(Copy.)

FERRYLAND,
 July 14th, 1864. }

The Honorable R. CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.

SIR;—

My reply, on the part of our Board, to your Circular, respecting Education, would have been sent to you long ere this, but the time I received it (about the end of May) it was inconvenient, as well as impossible, for most of the members to attend, then, a meeting, being engaged about their affairs at the fishery, in St. John's and to the Westward. However, on last Monday, I succeeded in getting a majority of them together, and their unanimous opinion was that it would not tend *much* to the increase of the Educational funds, to have the Commercial Schools abolished, and that they consider them necessary as Train or Model Schools (one at least in each District) for all the others, and their Teachers to copy after. And they join in the general opinion, that the *main* improvement in the education of youth arises from *the competency and efficiency* of their Teachers, and consequently that every means, both general and particular, ought to be resorted to, to procure such, if possible; and with these humble remarks and opinions to the Government, through you, on the part of our Board, I beg leave for the present, to conclude, &c., &c., &c.

(Signed,)

JAMES MURPHY.

Chairman.

(Copy.)

At a meeting of the Board of Education, held at St. Mary's,
agreeable to the provisions of the Education Act,

PRESENT :

Rev. JOHN RYAN,
THOMAS HENNEBERY,
JAMES MURPHY,
JOHN WALSH,
JOHN WHELAN,
JOHN GRACE,

The accounts of the Board, for the past year, were submitted by the Chairman, audited, examined, and found correct, shewing a balance in the hands of the Chairman, of £65 13s. 8d.

His Excellency's Circular, to the various Boards, of April, 1864, was submitted, by the Chairman, for a careful consideration, and, after a mature deliberation, the Board were unanimously of opinion, the withdrawal of the special grant for the support of a Commercial School at St. Mary's, would be attended with serious and injurious effects to the community.

(Signed,)

JOHN RYAN,

Chairman:

JAS. MURPHY,

Secretary:

St. Mary's, 6th July, 1864:

(Copy.)

At a meeting of the Board of Education, at Great Placentia, on the 20th July, 1864,

PRESENT :

REV. E. CONDON,
MICHAEL SINNOTT,
JOHN SINNOTT,

In reply to the queries of your Circular of the 30th April, this Board is of opinion, that the "detention of large balances on hand," is not alone useful, but often necessary, in order to build, repair, &c., School-houses, but also to provide School requisites, such as books, maps, &c., &c.

This Board is of opinion, that the "Commercial Schools should not be abolished," but, on the contrary, that the Teachers should be improved, as Scholars, and as *trained Teachers*, for which a larger salary would be required, as the present pay is not sufficient remuneration for a Teacher who is properly educated, and properly *trained*, for teaching.

This Board thinks, that the "means now in use for training Teachers" efficient; but we regret that these means are not continued long enough to turn out either good Scholars, or well-trained Teachers.

This Board thinks that the "present system of Inspection" could be rendered very useful, to the cause of Education, by calling on the Inspectors to stay a longer time in each School, say two or three days, for the purpose of shewing the Teachers how to teach, as it is not information the Teachers so much require, as a system of imparting that information which they possess.

We can't see, at present, any beneficial change that could be made in the Educational Districts.

This Board can't see, at present, any beneficial change that could be made in the general composition of the Boards.

We have considered the subject of Mr. Kelly's letter, with re-

ference to the vacations, and we can't see any useful change we could make in them; for the present we leave them as they were, viz., for the Teacher at Great Placentia, two weeks at Christmas, two at Easter, and one at Midsummer.

For the Teachers at Branch, Distress, and the North-East Arm, two months each, at any time of the year which they shall consider most beneficial to themselves, as the present salary is not sufficient for their support.

(Signed,)

E. CONDON, P. P.,
Chairman.

(Copy.)

LITTLE PLACENTIA, }
11th June, 1864. }

ROBERT CARTER, Esq.,

SIR;—

I am in receipt of your Circular of the 30th April last, and, agreeably to your request, I have taken the opinion of our Board of Education, respecting the different questions placed before them, and now beg leave to communicate to you the result thereof.

1st.—Beyond our own Board, we can give no opinion as to the practical operation and results; but, as regards this Board, we have no fault to find with the present system.

2nd.—With respect to large balances being allowed to remain in the hands of the different Boards of Education, we think such sums ought to be expended, according to the intention of the Legis-

lature, but cannot speak from experience, as we never had sufficient funds to meet our requirements.

3rd.—We think that if the funds, now applied to sustain the Commercial Schools, were appropriated to the benefit of the Common Schools, it would, in our opinion, be most desirable.

4th.—We are not prepared to answer this question, not being fully cognizant of the means now used for training Teachers.

5th.—We are of opinion, the benefits arising from the Services of the Inspectors of Schools, not at all equal to the large sums expended upon those officers, and would suggest that the Chairman of each Board would, gratuitously, inspect the Schools within their Districts.

6th.—The division of the several Educational Districts we believe to be fair, and the general composition of Boards cannot, in our opinion, be objected to.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

PELAGIUS NOWLAN,

*Chairman of Board of Education
for Little Placentia.*

(Copy.)

HARBOR BRITON,
May 28th, 1864. }

Hon. Colonial Secretary.

DEAR SIR;—

Having received the Circular, I respectfully lay before you the few observations I have to make regarding this District, which is now distinct from Burin, for distribution of Catholic Educational grant.

The only two Schools in operation here are maintained by the small amount of £56 10s., which is all that is appropriated for C. Educational purposes here, and which is quite inadequate for the requirements of the Bay, as there are several settlements as populous as these in which the two Schools are established, unprovided for. The anxiety of the inhabitants, on this head, is certainly very great, as I have had frequent opportunities of knowing. Whenever I go into their settlements, their subject of complaint, invariably, is want of Education for their children.

The two Schools we have are working as satisfactorily as might be expected, and it only requires an extention of the like benefits throughout the Bay, to give the greatest satisfaction to the people, and supply a want of Education already too long neglected. I have represented the matter, on different occasions, but nothing has been done, in any way, as yet. I am glad to know the Government is about revising the system, and hope good shall result from it, especially to this long neglected District of Fortune Bay.

Had we four Schools more, in addition to the two we have, all the most populous settlements of this District would be provided with Schools. To sustain these, an additional sum of £100 would be required, making, in all, for Catholic Educational purposes here, £156 10s. This, dear Sir, is as low as can be reasonably estimated, to sustain six Schools; and if a further sum were added, to aid in the building and furnishing a few Schools, it would be much needed, as the generality of the people are poor, and badly able, of themselves, to afford the expense of building them.

With these few observations, dear Sir, I leave the matter to your own kind consideration, and feel confident your connection with this District, as Representative, will insure your influence in behalf of the inhabitants, who have been so long deprived of the means of educating their children, and who, in other respects, have been of little or no burthen on the revenue of the country.

I remain, &c.,

(Signed,)

ROBT. BRENNAN.

No. 57.

**Report upon the Inspection of Protestant Schools, in
Newfoundland, for the year 1864.**

SIR ;—

In commencing my Report, I beg permission to copy the Letter and Circular which I had the honor of receiving from your Office, previous to commencing my tour of Inspection the past season.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
30th April, 1864. }

SIR ;—

I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a Circular Letter, addressed to the respective Chairmen of the different Boards of Education, throughout the Island, and to request you will give your best consideration to the several points therein referred to, and furnish me with your opinion thereon, and upon any other matters which you may deem worthy of attention, in a revision of the Act for the encouragement of Education.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

JOHN HADDON, Esquire,

Protestant Inspector of Schools.

Copy of Circular Letter, addressed to the Chairmen of the several Boards of Education, from the Acting Colonial Secretary.

SIR;—

“ The Government having, for some time past, had under consideration the expediency of revising the Act for the encouragement of Education, with the view of introducing, into the Educational system of the Colony, such changes as may tend to its improvement and greater efficiency, are desirous of having, in this undertaking, the assistance which can, doubtless, be derived from the experience of those under whose superintendence our Public Schools are placed.

I have, therefore, to request that you will, at your earliest convenience, bring this subject under the notice of your Board, and furnish me with such observations as they may think fit to offer upon the practical operation and results, the advantages and defects of our present system, directing their attention in particular to the causes and consequences of large balances being allowed to remain, unexpended, in the hands of any Boards,—to the question as to whether it would be desirable to abolish the Commercial Schools, and appropriate the funds, now applied to their support, to the maintenance of the Common Schools,—to the efficiency of the means now in use for Training Teachers,—to the advantages or defects of the present system of Inspection,—to the divisions of the present Educational Districts,—and to the general composition of the Boards.”

These communications completely relieve my mind of all restraints which I had felt about writing, freely, my own impressions relative to supposed imperfections in the present Education Act, and make it my plain duty to give the result of my own experience and observation of its operation. Hitherto, I have reserved my opinion of many parts of the Act, considering that it was my duty, as Inspector, to see that the Act was carried out, in its integrity, rather than to set about pointing out its supposed defects, fearing it might be taken as an overstepping of duty—a trenching upon the province of the legislator. Now, happily, I am at full liberty, without any scruples or fears of offending, and I will en-

deavour, honestly, to present to the Government, in no fault-finding spirit, the result of my experience, gathered through seven years of travelling amongst the Government Schools, and hope that it may be of some small service to our legislators, in discussing the important subject of Education.

I know not exactly whether it be the intention of the Government to amend the present Act merely, or to take up the subject, *ab initio*, and frame a new Bill, upon entirely different principles. If the latter course be taken, the question that first proposes itself is, what plan is best fitted to secure the instruction of every schoolable child in the community? The only two that may be mentioned, as at all practicable, in this country, are the national and the denominational. As there are some, I believe, who still hold to the opinion that the latter plan is best suited to attain the object desired, I think it not out of place to give the views of the able Superintendent of Education of Nova Scotia, on that question, who, by a recent visit to Britain, and an inspection of its various Educational establishments, seems to have become a very competent judge in this matter. After an interesting description of the Institution, founded on the associational, the denominational, and the national systems, he says, "Such are the only three distinctive ways by which the education of any country may be carried on; and it becomes every enlightened patriot, seriously to ponder which of these methods is to be preferred—which is best calculated to accomplish the end in view. The question at present, be it remembered, is not one of principle, but one of plain, practical utility. From all that has transpired, in Great Britain and Ireland, during the last quarter of a century, which of these three methods is most likely to provide every child in the community, between five and fifteen years of age, with an education becoming its circumstances? No one, we think, will, for a moment, maintain that the first of these plans—the purely associational—is at all competent to cope with the difficulties of the case. However laudable and philanthropic and catholic may be the efforts of such societies or corporations, we have only to look at the work done by the British and Foreign School Society, and the Congregationalist body, to be satisfied of the utter weakness of the voluntary method. But if private societies cannot overtake the task, will not the various branches of the Christian Church do it! Let England's past his-

tory for a quarter of a century, answer the question. Where, in the habitable globe, could the experiment have been made with greater prospect of success? What Church more inexhaustible in her resources, or readier to make sacrifices where her interest is directly involved, than the Church of England, backed and abetted by the most munificent grants out of the public treasury of the country? And yet, after all, what does the last census declare? That there are not less than 2,262,019 of school age who are not at school. The census tables prove that only 599,829 are at work, leaving 1,614,413 unemployed, yet not at school. This, in my opinion, settles the whole matter, and proves, to a demonstration, that no other plan but the national—that nothing but the state as such can actually accomplish the work.

In this country the Churches are all too poor to maintain denominational Schools successfully; they could not even raise the additional sum that would be required to support the increased number of Schools that should be instituted to work this plan, and thus the Schools would become much poorer and barer than they are at present. Also, there is no doubt that the competition, by rival Churches, in certain harbors, would induce the spending of more than the proportion of money due to those places, and that, in consequence, many settlements would be left unprovided for, without redress. None of the Protestant Churches existing amongst us has, as yet, shown a practical willingness to assume the education of their own youth, by raising, or guaranteeing any respectable sum, for that purpose. If the petitions that were presented to the former House of Assembly, asking for the sub-division of the Protestant grant, contemplated, in effect, denominational Education, I don't see how the petitioners could expect that it should be entertained, unaccompanied by a guarantee to the Government of their willingness to assume the responsibility of raising a considerable sum (sufficient, together with the Government grant,) for the purpose in view.

Beside the impracticability of denominational Education, financially considered, there is much reason to fear that it would tend to destroy, in a large measure, the social intercourse that now happily exists between the two sections of the Protestant Church prevailing here. To persons residing in cities, this may seem strange,

but it is well understood in the Outports. In cities there are various institutions, where members of the different Churches meet upon common ground, and there is begotten a respect for each others character, and an interes in each others welfare, which would ever keep in check, and moderate, Church antagonism ; bnt in Outports, the Churches are the only societies that exist, and it would be very easy to promote discord there.

Most happily for us, as a community, the public Education provided is national in character ; the state or government grants the whole sum for the payment of the Teachers' salaries and other expenses, fixes fees for tuition, divides the Districts, nominates the Directors, appoints the Inspectors, and requires all returns and reports to be furnished to the Colonial Secretary's Office. It was judged expedient, however, to divide the whole grant for Education into two parts, proportionally, between Protestants and Roman Catholics, and to appoint separate Boards for its management, but still under the same laws and obligations. This plan seems to have given general satisfaction, and it is, I believe, still expedient. Whatever imperfections may be in the present Education Act, it is not arbitrary or oppressive in any of its requirements ; it has produced no grievance, but has been the means of effecting much good, and has paved the way for, I trust, a better administration.

I am, therefore, decidedly of the opinion that the Government only can adequately provide for the educational wants of the Island, and that it can, with most satisfaction to the public, hold the control of the public Educational affairs.

REMARKS UPON THE EDUCATION ACT.

The first and greatest defect in our present Educational system is, that no general and effective superintendence of the schools is provided, and that no person is made responsible for the able management of its affairs, and the just expenditure of its funds. There is not, at this present time, (nor has there yet been) any person whose special duty it is to inform his mind upon educational matters, having authority to execute his plans in the Schools. This is a serious loss—no department can succeed without an intelligent governing mind. Many persons have erroneously supposed that the Inspector had, at least, the power to reform abuses, and such have often said to me, “you are badly wanted out our way, for the Schools are in such and such a condition.” Well, I have gone there, and come away again, leaving the abuses in existence, and producing disappointment in my office. It is constantly my painful duty to witness neglects, misappropriations of money, and inefficient Schools, without any power to correct the evils, but power of reporting; and that is chiefly a moral power, slow in operation, and not always effective, for it cannot be expected that the Government will interfere with the Boards, except in matters of high importance, specially brought before its notice. A power is needed to correct wrongs immediately they are known to exist, whether small or great, either affecting the Teachers or the Boards. The Boards constituted by the Education Act are all separate, without any bond of connexion, each exercising independent authority over the money appropriations for its District, (for the purposes of the Act,) and over its own Schools, without any control, save in a grave matter referred to the Executive. This independent position and action of the Boards would not be a serious evil if all the members constituting them were equally well qualified, and well disposed for managing educational business. But it is not so, it cannot be so; some are incompetent, some are neglectful. I know of a few members who can neither read nor write, and of others who never attend the Board meetings, and there are some Chairmen who do not call meetings of the Board for years, but manage the affairs in an arbitrary way of their own. As the Government cannot, in general, make better selections for members, and, more-

over, has no power to improve the incompetent, or compel attention by the neglectful—their services being all voluntary and gratis, it is an evil that the Boards do possess independent and (practically) uncontrolled power.

Under this sectional and independent management of Education, great irregularities, waste, and injustice, have been produced, which could not exist under central control. Teachers' salaries are not fixed by any general rule; they are not made proportionate to the work imposed. Schools of similar numbers have not similar salaries attached. Some Boards can afford to give £50 to their Masters, and others only £20, without any regard to the size of the schools. Moreton's Harbor Board gives £45 as salary to its Masters; much larger Schools in Bonavista and Trinity Bays receive only from £30 to £36. Two small Schools in Herring Neck receive £50 each from the Board; in the District of Burin the salaries will not average £20 each. Even under the same Boards, irregularities, in this respect, occur. Also, with regard to School requisites, there are irregularities. The St. John's, Fogo, and Greenspond Boards, furnish full supplies of all needful School books, including copy books, gratis; some other Boards give a moderate supply in charge to the Teachers, to be sold to the pupils; and there are Boards who give little or no supply of books to their Schools, those in use being of a miscellaneous sort, purchased often in the nearest shop, at high prices. Hence the Children, as well as the Teachers, are much better served in some Districts than others. Again, in the matter of School rooms, some Chairmen build them without any assistance from the people, some obtain considerable assistance, and a few School rooms have been built at the sole cost of the inhabitants.

There has been a waste in the amount expended upon School rooms,—better and more suitable could have been produced at less cost, under the management of some one competent person. Every Chairman has been obliged to be the architect of his School buildings, whether experienced or not, and to use and employ such materials and workmen as were at hand. Some creditable buildings have however been erected. The worst instance of waste in this particular, that I have observed, occurred in the erection of the Commercial School room at Twillingate. It has cost at least £300

of Government money, and was, when I last saw it, an unsuitable, incomplete building. For £150 a good School room, 30 x 20 feet, and a comfortable Teacher's house, could have been erected.

But, perhaps, the greatest waste is in the unemployed money appearing in the Financial Table as balances in hands of the Treasurers of the several Boards. These sums generally amount to about £1500, and bear, as I believe, no interest. Whilst the Boards have separate accounts and separate Treasurers, these accumulated balances will always amount to a considerable sum; for every Board to be in a sound financial condition they should have from £30 to £50 in reserve; and as there are 25 Boards, about £1000 would be usually needed as a reserve fund. But if, instead, there was one general account, £100 would be enough to hold as a reserve in case of loss by fire, or to take up a new station, and the rest might be usefully employed. As the accounts now stand, about £1400 could be put to good service. The question is put in the Colonial Secretary's Circular, "What are the consequences and causes of large balances being allowed to remain unexpended?" The consequences I have shewn, and the cause is simply neglect of the interests of Education. Small balances are needed, but no Board should have £100 unappropriated. Those Boards having two, three, nay, four hundred pounds balance, give the plainest proof of neglect in doing, according to their ability to advance the cause of Education in their Districts; for there is a pressing call for the expenditure of every farthing of the money in those very Districts where the balances have been accumulated.

I have no doubt that the Boards feel some pride in their independent position, and would not like the idea of a "central government" and control, so that there might be some difficulty in the way of appointing and granting powers to a Superintendent; but I am well assured the difficulty ought, if possible, to be overcome, for there can be no great or rapid improvement as long as the Boards retain their present powers. The Central Board that was appointed many years ago was, I believe, very unpopular in the outports; some of their deeds were said to be arbitrary—they may have been, for they were acting without exact local knowledge, without a travelling Inspector to report to them, and there

was not then, as now, postal communication extending throughout all the Districts. But they submitted a valuable report, shewing they understood their business,—they gave the first time-tables to the Schools,—excellent rules and regulations, which are the basis of those now acted upon, and introduced the best School books that I found in use the first year of my inspection. I must, in justice, say that the Central Board effected much good.

I consider that inasmuch as there is no assessment levied, nor voluntary contribution raised for public Educational purposes, but the Government grants the whole sum that sustains the public Schools, (excepting the inconsiderable item of School fees,) therefore the Government has a perfect right to control the School expenditure through its Superintendent.

Another defect in the present Education Act is, that it makes no provision for increase of population; and the principle upon which the grant is divided operates unfairly, as before shewn, in consequence of many more Schools having to be supported in some Districts than in others with about an equal population. Also, no notice is taken of the greater assistance given by the Newfoundland School Society to some Districts than to others, (see remarks in first year's School report,) nor is any allowance made for the numbers provided for by the St. John's Academies and the Harbor Grace and Carbonear Grammar Schools,—surely the pupils, or rather that part of the population using these Schools, are so well provided for, in distinct bills, that their head money ought not to be rated in calculating the divisions of the Elementary grant as though they had to be provided for out of this grant. It may be said, that the Academies are for the benefit of the whole Island, but they must be considered local institutions, for the few pupils who come from the out harbors to attend them are not worth mentioning.

If population must be taken as the basis for the division of the Education Grant, I would suggest that £400 less than the whole grant to Protestants be divided among the Districts, strictly according to population, and the £400 be divided amongst those Districts having the largest number of Schools to sustain in proportion to their grants. This would modify, in a measure, the unfairness of the principle of division. But, indeed, these District divisions of

the Island are arbitrary and prove unjust ; there is no reason why Schools on one side of a certain Cape or Cove should be better sustained than Schools on the other side of it, when all are under the same Act. I believe a still better plan would be to allow the Superintendent to rate all the Schools to be supported by the Government, and to fix the salaries of the Teachers by some rule from £20 to £60 or £70, and the amount to each for School supplies.

COMMERCIAL GRANTS.

With regard to the Commercial Grants, I am of opinion that it would be better they should be put to the Common School grant, and, wherever it may be necessary, to establish Commercial or superior Schools. it may be safely left to the Elementary Boards to do so out of their general grant. I have no doubt that the £40 to the Presbyterian School at St. John's, £20 to the Wesleyan School at Cupids, and the other allowances to useful Schools, in operation, would be continued by the Boards of their respective Districts.

DIVISIONS OF DISTRICTS.

The District of Greenspond should be extended to Dead Man's Bay, inclusive, instead of to Cape Freels, so as to include the School in Cat Harbor, which is visited by the Chairman of the Greenspond Board. The District of Bonavista South should embrace Bird Island Cove, for the welfare of the School established there. The St. John's District should take in Seal Cove, South Shore. If a Protestant clergyman is stationed in Oderin, a new District should be made to extend from Isle of Valen to Rock Harbor, inclusive—the harbours between those points being now very destitute. A new District should be formed to include all the West side of Connaigre Bay, and extend to Cape LaHune, inclusive, as recommended in Report of 1859. The sub-divisions of the District of Burgeo and LaPoile should be recognized.

COMPOSITION OF THE BOARDS.

I believe that, usually, members are appointed to the Boards of Education at the recommendation of the representative of the Dis-

trict, or the Chairman of the Board, which course is, I suppose, the best that can be adopted; but sometimes, however, improper persons are thus nominated for special unfair reasons, who become appointed by the Government being unaware that any objection can be made to the selection. If the Chairmen can always have the nomination to vacant seats, either directly to the Government, or through the representative, and there be no question as to the propriety of the selection, the end of having a Board might, in some cases, be defeated. I would venture to suggest that it would be safer that the Government should make use of the local knowledge of the Inspector, to ascertain if he is aware of any cause why the party nominated should not be appointed.

I consider that no Society's Teachers should hold a seat on a Board of Education, to rule over and direct Government Teachers: such appointments are felt as a disrespectful act of the Government towards its own Teachers. Also, I consider that two Clergymen, of the same denomination, should not be appointed to any one Board.

I would propose, that the 10th Section be amended thus,—If any member of a Board of Education shall refuse or neglect to attend any three successive stated meetings of the Board to which he is appointed, after having been personally notified to attend, and if no satisfactory cause of his non-attendance be shewn, the Board may declare his seat vacant, and shall notify the Government thereof; and whenever a vacancy shall occur, as aforesaid, or by the death, resignation, removal to another District, or absence from the Colony for twelve months, of any member thereof, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, with the voice of the Council, by warrant, to nominate and appoint a fit and proper person to fill such vacancy.

INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

It cannot be expected that I should say much upon this subject, as it relates to my own services; doubtless, the Boards, as invited, will reply to this question fully and satisfactorily. However, I trust I may say that the School Reports, from the first, fairly set forth the condition of the Schools, have exposed the chief obstacles to their advancement, and have suggested many measures for their

improvement. Besides that, in my visitations to the Schools, I believe I have often been helpful to Teachers in giving information or advice where necessary, and I trust my addresses to the School children have been encouraging and instructive. But I always feel that the Schools have not the full benefit which my experience would enable me to render, because I have not the least authority over them, nor a shilling of public money to lay out for any necessary purpose, not even the means of giving a prize to a deserving pupil at an examination. If the Inspector was in constant communication with a person having full authority over all educational affairs, he could, in his inspection, not only see and report—but *see* and *act* under his authority.

TRAINING PUPIL TEACHERS.

Something better requires to be done for the Pupil Teachers than is provided in the Act. They are now under great disadvantages, having no special right in any of the Academies, nor a Government Model School, which they may use as a practising School. Of course a Normal School is what is wanted to qualify them for the business of teaching, but the great expense of raising and supporting such an institution will, I fear, prevent it being considered for the present. The necessary buildings, with their furniture, would cost £1,500, and a yearly expense of about £400 to sustain it besides the expense of a Model School. Something, however, might be accomplished; for their advantage, at a moderate cost. An arrangement might be made with the Protestant Academies, including the General Protestant Academy, to instruct the Pupil Teachers at a reduced fee, which fee, I think, they should be relieved of altogether by the Government, for it seems particularly hard that, after leaving their homes, giving up their time, and incurring private expenses, as Government Pupils, to qualify themselves to take the humble and unremunerative position of a Government Teacher, they should, on entering the Academic Institutions in the capital, so liberally endowed by the same Government, be liable to any charge whatever for tuition; for it takes the whole of their government allowance to pay for their Board and Lodging. There is still a difficulty to be met, for the majority of the Pupil Teachers are females, and belonging to the Episcopalian Church, and females are not admitted into the Church of England Academy.

But perhaps this Academy would admit female Pupil Teachers if the Directors were requested by the Government. If so, all obstacles would be removed from the way of their acquiring a fair general Education. The next thing would be to provide a Model or Practising School. This might most easily be done by making an arrangement with the St. John's Board of Education, to convert one of their Schools in the capital into a Model School. The value of such a School, to the general interests of Education, cannot be overestimated; it is indispensable to the qualifying of Pupil Teachers, and it would be visited by many outport Masters to learn its organization and method of teaching. It would cost about £200 per annum to sustain it, half of which, I have no doubt, would be given by the St. John's Board. I suppose a building would have to be erected, but it need not be an expensive one.

NAMES OF EDUCATIONAL DISTRICTS.

Instead of describing Districts in the same Bay, as Trinity Bay East, Trinity Bay North, West and South, I would suggest, as simpler, that they be called after the chief towns in these Districts, as Catalina, Trinity, Heart's Content, Greenspond, King's Cove, &c.

16TH SECTION.

The grant to the Newfoundland School Society, taken from the General Protestant grant, is not fairly subtracted in dividing it amongst the several Districts. Trinity proper, assisted by one School only, pays £60 out of its grant. Harbor Grace, assisted by three large Society's Schools, gives only £50. Brigus also gives too little, and Twillingate too much.

21ST SECTION.

I do not see the expediency of continuing the 21st Section, but think that it would be better to add the amount specified therein to the general grant. Also, to leave out the last clause of the 16th Section, if Commercial Schools be discontinued.

35TH SECTION.

That after the words "Wesleyan Training School in St. John's," be added, *or in the General Protestant Academy.* I

know of no reason for excluding Pupil Teachers from that institution—the Board Schools are not denominational.

FORMS OF SCHOOL RETURNS.

I wish to submit the forms of annual School Returns, and the annual Financial Returns, which have hitherto been adopted in my School Reports for revision or approval.

Also, I would most respectfully submit the necessity of making a small allowance towards defraying the travelling expenses of the Inspectors. The wear and tear and cost of travelling is considerable, and the service entails the necessity of keeping a horse.

In concluding my observations on the present Act, I would say that under it there has been *no system*, because there has been no central heart transmitting its pulsations throughout the length and breadth of the Districts it has created. All that has been done under its sanction has been done unsystematically, unprofessionally. When the Education Grant was small, and the necessity for state or national education to embrace all the Island was but partially felt, this mode of procedure was unavoidable. But now that the duty and necessity of providing the means of Education for every schoolable child is fairly admitted, and large sums (almost the whole cost for public education) have to be granted by the Government, a system must be created, and professional labor must be employed. No more handy men as architects and builders to experiment in erecting School houses, nor untaught, unexamined, men to experiment in keeping School, should be suffered.

A vast improvement is at once needed in all the outward appliances of Education which must precede a reformation in the inward School life and working; and judging from what has been accomplished under the present form of management, during the seven years the Act has been in operation, I must conclude that the needful improvements would not be effected under the same regime in any reasonable time.

The machinery of Education can certainly be set up in more or less perfection in every settlement, whenever there is a determination on the part of the Government to do it. But it is not so easy

to secure the *regular attendance* of all the children for whose benefit the expense may be incurred. From the notice I have taken of the large number of children not attending the Government or any other Schools, where they have the opportunity, I consider that some plan should be devised, if possible, of inducing or compelling their attendance. As it is, in those harbors where the claim to School fees is foregone, there is no inducement to a Teacher to exert himself to increase the number of his Scholars or the regularity of their attendance. Every man requires an inducement to labor zealously in his calling. With regard to compelling the attendance of children at School, it is considered by wise and liberal men that it would be no infringement upon the proper liberty of the subject. The state has a power beyond that of any church or society, and is bound to use it for her self-preservation and advancement, which must depend on the enlightenment and morality of all classes. Dr. Guthrie says, "I lay it down as a principle which cannot be controverted, and which lies at the foundation of society, that no man shall be allowed to rear his family a burden, a nuisance and a danger to the community. He has no more any right to rear wild men and wild women and let them loose amongst us than to rear tigers and wolves and send them abroad in our streets. What fourfooted animal is so dangerous to the community as that animal which unites the uncultivated of a man to the uncontrolled passions of a beast?"

With regard to the annual grant for Education, in amount, see my remarks in the first year's report,—I am still of the same opinion as therein expressed. The amount is quite sufficient to pay all the Masters' salaries and School requisites for many years to come ; but not enough to provide for School erections and repairs also.

INSPECTOR'S REMARKS

Upon the condition of the Schools visited.

The Northern limit of my Inspection tour, this year, was Cat Harbor, in the Fogo District. The Schools North of that were visited last year; and, as all the Schools cannot be inspected in one travelling season, and I was determined to reach the utmost limit of the Schools' Districts to the Westward, from this point I travelled South.

CAT HARBOR.

I dropped in upon the Teacher during School hours, and found him engaged with 15 Scholars. He explained that the diptheria kept several away. On the books were 31 names; the attendance shown by the register is, regular average, 28. 8 read fairly in Testament, spell do., questions upon subject dull, backward in writing, books need renewing, school-room too large and cold, desks wanted.

CAPE FREELS.

Mr. Parker had notice of my coming, and a full number was collected, including some of the older scholars, who, I should think, had left the day school; 33 were present, 17 read well from the Scriptures, spelling imperfect, writing rather careless, cyphering to practice, tables and catechism repeated well.

CAPE FREELS' ISLAND.

The good people of this settlement, in their desire to have a School, and regular Divine Worship established, have, of their own means, built a nice little School house, 19 x 25, furnished outside, nearly finished inside. They would willingly make it over to the Board, but they are afraid they would not then have the free use of it for Divine Worship. This fear, as well as the impression that if they did not do so, it would be an obstacle to their receiving assistance in procuring a Teacher from the Board, I hope the Chairman, or some member of the Board, will disabuse their minds of.

PINCHARD'S ISLAND.

The examination of this School gave me much satisfaction ; 39 were present. 21 in first class, read well, and answered questions on the subject with promptness, writing good. Well supplied with books.

Having occasion to spend the Sabbath here, I witnessed, at Church, a strong evidence of the great usefulness of our Common Board Schools, in civilizing and christianising the people, where they are regularly continued. This is a settlement of fishermen only, with no resident minister till this year. The service was conducted by a lay reader, a native of the place, the congregation was large, nearly all held books, and joined heartily in the responses and singing, the whole behavior was most proper and devout.

POOL'S ISLAND.

I passed by this Harbor, not knowing that a Board School was opened there. At Greenspond, I afterwards learnt that Mr. Murch was engaged for the place, and giving that satisfaction that all who are acquainted with him would expect.

GREENSPOND.

There is no Government School here ; but the Board talk of establishing a superior School with their large balance. They would find that if the fees were 15s. or 20s., as they ought to be, it would, in time, prove a failure, as such Schools have, at Trinity and elsewhere. Besides, I consider the grant is not for this purpose, but for extending common Elementary Education throughout all the settlements.

I visited the Newfoundland School Society's School, and found the School room greatly improved. The attendance was large, but the children below the average in age, and the attainments therefore not high.

GOOSEBERRY ISLAND.

The Chairman and the Rev. Mr. West accompanied me to this station ; 58 names on the register, 37 were present, out of which

number 30 could read the Testament, creditably, the spelling fair, writing moderate, discipline good, catechism and many hymns committed to memory. The examination gave pleasure and satisfaction to all. As a token of the appreciation of the Master's services by the people, they built and made him a present of a new boat, value £8. We passed on so.

FLAT ISLAND.

The station was vacant since the death of Mr. Harris, but there and then the Chairman engaged Mr. Pike, an elderly person of the place, to assay the duties of a Teacher.

SALVAGE.

This is a station long occupied by the Newfoundland School Society. Here I found Mr. Mrs and Miss Killebrews laboring with much zeal to bring the school up to a higher status, as it was in a low condition when they arrived here last fall. Present at examination 60, on the list 95, of whom 48 read in the Scriptures. School well supplied with needful books, discipline good, Teachers have secured the esteem of the parents and the Clergyman. A new and larger School room wanted. I notice, with pleasure, that the Teacher had considerably improved the School grounds; his industry in this respect will produce many comforts, and is an example well worthy of imitation by all Teachers.

OPEN HALL.

Present 17: all can read! This School is conducted as small private Schools usually are; all have their own books, and say long tasks every morning, very correctly in spelling and with meanings, geography, grammar and tables. 5 read well in first class, 7 do. in second class, spell perfectly, write most carefully and well; 5 in third class read easily in 2nd book. This School is most creditably managed, and the children will become as proficient as can be desired. The Teacher merits commendation: he is young, was educated in Bonavista, and this is his first appointment—salary £30.

TICKLE COVE.

The attendance at this School is very much diminished, owing to the withdrawal of the Roman Catholic children since their School at Red Cliff Island has been in operation; also many children died from diphtheria. There are now on the books 23. 5 in the first class read and spell well—writing moderate. Well supplied with books.

KIELS.

This School is well attended, and doing much good; 50 were present at examination, of whom 30 could read in the Scriptures, writing moderate, tables, hymns, and catechism repeated. The Teacher has also improved the School property.

KING'S COVE.

This School is in a low state, but the Chairman says it is owing to no fault of the Teacher's.

BONAVISTA.

The Schools in this District are beginning to sustain a more creditable character than they possessed for years back. The Canaille School was most efficiently conducted by Miss Shears, till it pleased God to call her from this world, last spring. It is now in charge of Mr. Thompson, a competent person. At the Commercial School I found 40 present; 15 in first class read and spell well, writing neat and progressive, tables and calculations good; other classes doing well. School room well furnished, and well supplied with books: altogether in a creditable condition.

BAYLY'S COVE.

Happily, this School has fallen into better hands: it is now conducted by Robert Lawrence, a trained Teacher, who fulfils the expectations I had formed of him. He has the disadvantage of a small, unfurnished room; but the earnestness and method with which he pursued his work, overcame all obstacles, and the progress made by his large number of Scholars, is most commendable.

CATALINA DISTRICT.

The Schools are in much the same condition as when last reported, except that the Bird Island Cove School gave me much more satisfaction ; 21 present, 13 read and spell nicely in Testament.

I called to see the Wesleyan School at Catalina, now kept by Miss Snellgrove ; 32 names were on her list for March and April—20 in July ; about half read tolerably, spell imperfectly.

There is nothing calling for particular notice relative to the Schools in Trinity District.

NEW HARBOR.

As regards the attainments of the Pupils, I was well satisfied ; but there is shameful neglect, on the part of the parents, to send their children to School—not more than half the children in the place attend, and none from Dildo Cove.

At Dildo Cove, I had the pleasure of meeting Captain Orlebar, who, it appears, takes much interest in Education, and has visited some of our Schools. He spoke of one that he visited, in the neighbourhood, where he put many simple questions to the children, and failed to get replies, and, therefore, formed a low opinion of the abilities of the Teacher. However, he is a worthy man, and has taught a large number of children to read, but, unfortunately, he is wanting in pleasing manners towards visitors to his School, and this failing, I think, lowered his true deserts in the Captain's estimation.

In order to reach the next station,

HEARTS' DELIGHT,

I had to walk back to Spaniard's Bay, through Harbor Grace, Carbonar, Heart's Content, and 9 or 12 miles up the shore, as there is no direct road along shore from New Harbor. Present at examination, 22 ; on the books, 30 ; 10 read in Testament fairly, spell and answer questions well, backward in figures. Thinking it likely that Capt. Orlebar might soon pay a visit to this School, I put to the children the same questions that he failed to get replies to in

another School, to see if he might fare better here ; but, alas ! some of our Teachers are not in the habit of questioning their children upon general and miscellaneous subjects, and their Scholars are easily posed. The first question I asked was, who is the Governor of Newfoundland ? After *timely* consideration, the reply came, " Pontius Pilate, sir." I trust that any Teacher who may read this will see the necessity of travelling beyond his School books, occasionally, to pick up useful knowledge to convey to his children.

Having heard that Mr. Marriott had lately inspected the Heart's Content School, I passed on to

NEW PERLICAN.

Attendance to-day, 45—rather over the average ; on books, 60 ; first and second classes read Testament, and spell fair ; one girl works rule of three in fractions, aged 10, some others in rule of three and practice, questions on subjects tolerably well.

The majority in easy reading. The organization of this School could be improved. Writing not excellent.

SCILLY COVE.

Present 46, average attendance 63 ; 15 in first class ; all except three read false, spelling failure, writing full of mistakes and blots, tables failure, catechism good. Second class—8 spelling monosyllables, the rest in letters.

HANT'S HARBOR.

A shade better than Scilly Cove School, but the Teacher old, should be superannuated.

SEAL COVE.

Quite successful, much credit due to Scholars and Teacher ; 40 present, nearly all read ; much useful prose and poetry committed to memory. A Rostrum is erected, to which each goes to recite and lead the singing.

From Grates Cove to Otterbury, the condition of the School is too truly represented by former reports. The only satisfactorily

conducted School, along this extent, is that kept by Mr. Moors, at Adam's Cove. Bay-de-Verd's School has gone down since I first inspected it; Also, Ochre Pit Cove School has retrograded. The examination of Island Cove School always makes me feel sad; there are a fine lot of children here, and so few of them can read. A new School has been lately opened on the North side of Western Bay, to which a great number of neglected children have come, to learn the first principles. The Commercial School and the Wesleyan School, at Blackhead, have been closed over two years. I have no more patience with the Teacher of the Northern Bay School, he is so satisfied and complacent with a most filthy room, and two bricks against the door to serve for a latch, and about the worst School—either for attendance or attainments—that I ever saw. The Chairman, too, has done his best to stir him up, and advance his interests. One good indication for future improvement is, that two or three worthy young men are studying in the St. John's Academy, to qualify themselves for teaching.

FRESHWATER.

49 on the list—these have all complied with a resolution of the Board requiring payment of School fees in advance. 13 read tolerably, spell do., writing do.; about as many more in easy reading. Attainments of this School low. It having come under the charge of a trained Teacher, it may be expected that more satisfactory progress will henceforth be made. But he appears to want method.

CARBONEAR WESLEYAN.

The Teacher, though young, appears to possess a good system, and has firmness to carry it out. He has not been long here, but, so far, the School is worked satisfactorily.

CARBONEAR, WEST SIDE.

Teacher reports that, owing to the failure of the cod fishery, more of his School children are gone to the Labrador than ever; consequently, those remaining are very young, and attainments not high. Their copybooks are creditable. The Teacher is attentive, and the School receives the constant oversight of the Rev. Mr.

Hoyles. Everything about the establishment neat and orderly as usual ; on books now 50—in winter the number has been 77.

CARBONEAR, SOUTH SIDE.

The same remarks, relative to children leaving for the Labrador, apply to this School ; however, many signs of improvement are observable. Some friend made a present of £2 to the School, part of which has been laid out in painting the room ; it is now very neat. The copybooks are well written and show progress made. Scholars are orderly and appear to be doing well.

BAY ROBERTS.

Most of the Teachers belonging to this Board accompanied me to the different Schools in the District, and thus each had the opportunity of witnessing the inspection of the other Schools ; which is, I believe, a good plan, wherever practicable. I trust they felt pleased, encouraged and profitted by these visits. Their industry merits my commendation.

BAY ROBERTS, WEST END.

Present 52. As many as 47 have left this School this summer, some to go to the Labrador and some to serve at home. The reading fair, spelling imperfect, writing neat, tables good, the order good, calculations fair, some cypherers advanced to Practice.

BAY ROBERTS, EAST END.

This School, kept by Miss Pack, is very much improved since my first inspections. The order and discipline are remarkably good ; 70 on the books : present 52 ; first class write correctly from dictation, and cypher to the Rule of Three, as well as read and write on copybooks, very well. The others well classified, and performed their several exercises with entire satisfaction.

COLEY'S POINT.

Present 56 : all classified, and doing well in reading, writing and cyphering ; well supplied with books, &c. School room enlarged by a wing.

THE DOCK.

Present 56 : 80 on the list, attendance rather irregular ; first and second classes, numbering 24, read Scriptures fair, spell do. ; some of these write and cypher pretty well, 20 others in easy reading, the rest spelling from cards.

HIBB'S HOLE.

The attendance of this School is improved since my former visit, and the children are most carefully taught ; their reading, writing and spelling are most creditable ; also, the young children read uncommonly well for their age. Miss Kelligrew proves herself an excellent Teacher.

CLERK'S BEACH.

Present 56 : on books 72. The attendance is quite satisfactory, but, on account of the School having been closed some time, the number reading is small, and the attainments generally low. It is now in the hands of an experienced Teacher, under whom I trust it will soon rise.

BURNT HEAD.

Present 36—as many as 70 attended in March and April. In first class 5, read fair, spell imperfectly, writing moderate. Second class—10 read in monosyllables, are backward ; 12 in next class, spelling monosyllables from cards. The rest in letters, attainments very low.

A very comfortable Teacher's house has just been erected by the Brigus Board at a cost of about £100.

ST. JOHN'S.

I deem it unnecessary to occupy space in giving a particular account of the condition of the Schools under this Board—no important change having occurred since my last inspection. They are kept abundantly supplied with School requisites, and are under careful supervision. I am glad to report that the loss which was sustained by the burning of the Long Pond School-room is more

than replaced ; through the kind assistance of private individuals in St. John's, a commodious School-room and Teacher's house, in one building, now stand upon the same site.

BURGEO AND LA POILE.

Left St. John's on the 20th September in the Steamer *Ariel*, and, after a boisterous passage of a week's continuance, arrived at Channel. The next day I examined the School kept by Mr. Marrett, and noted in my book as follows :—24 present to-day, nearly all read. First class—present 5, read and spell well from the Bible, cypher to interest, and write neatly. Second class—9 present, read freely in Testament, and spell well, write on slates. Third class—6 read in second book, I. N. S. well, and spell do. Fourth class—3 read moderately well in first book. This School is orderly and well taught, but not so well attended as it should be.

Being two or three days detained in the harbor, waiting for a passage, I had ample opportunity of being convinced that society is, unhappily, distracted by dissensions between what is popularly styled the Church and the Wesleyan party. Of course it would not become me to take notice of this circumstance, but that formal complaints were made to me, by parents, of a want of confidence in the School, as now managed under the Chairman's authority, and the dismissal of Mr. Poole's children by the Teacher. With regard to the latter, the reason assigned was non-payment of accounts for tuition, presented by the Teacher. The charge in the account being considerably more than the fees stated in the Education Act, and not being satisfied with his children's progress, Mr. Poole tendered, instead of the full sum, the highest amount specified in the Act ; this was refused, and his children were sent home. The Chairman considering, that according to the terms of the Bye-laws passed by the Board, the Teacher or himself had a right to recover the full amount of the account, sent a note to Mr. Poole, forewarning him of his intention to institute legal proceedings against him, to recover the same, unless paid in a few days. —No notice was taken of it. My opinion is, that the Teacher had no right nor necessity to dismiss the children for the cause assigned, for the Act provides a full remedy for the recovery of his legal fees. Also, the Chairman had no right to claim a larger sum, as

fees, than that fixed by the Education Act, notwithstanding any Bye-laws of the Board, increasing the scale of fees. This affair, as well as the small number of Wesleyan children attending the School, prove a want of confidence in its management. As Inspector, I have no authority whatever to interfere with the actions of the Boards, they having full power by the 10th section; but it becomes me to inquire whether the Boards be composed of suitable persons. The Wesleyans being in a minority, in the District, must be content to be represented by a minority of members on the Board; but then, they have a right to expect that the majority upon the Board shall be composed of intelligent, reasonable persons, who will not always vote against their motions, simply because they are Wesleyans. It was stated to me by the complaining party, as an objection for fitness for office, that the brothers John and William Gillam can neither read nor write. Respectable Episcopalians corroborated this statement, and said there was no necessity for such a selection in Channel. I had not the chance of seeing the Messrs. Gillam or the Chairman, as they were gone to St. John's. I could observe that whenever religious dissensions arise, the Government Teachers must be careful to be no party to them, to preserve their School neutral ground, and show respect to all.

ROSE BLANCHE.

A passage not offering to Burnt Islands, I passed on to the above place, but learned from a resident that the School was giving satisfaction.

The School at Rose Blanche was commenced by the present Teacher, Aug., 1862. The list of Scholars ranges from 25 to 30. The Teacher informs me that he receives £25 from the Rev. Mr. Hooper, and the parents pay 20s. per child attending; but that if the fee was less, more children would come—at least 40. The inhabitants erected the School room some 10 years ago, with a little assistance, and they have lately erected a dwelling house for the Teacher, at their own cost. Present at School examination 17—of whom 10 read in Testament and spell moderately well, write do. in copies; the rest in monosyllables. 8 present to-day.

In this harbor I was met by the principle men in Harbor LaCoo,

who came to acquaint me that they had built a School room, and to say, that if the Board would grant them £10 per annum, or their share of the Education money, they would guarantee to a Teacher the balance of his salary. I promised I would state their case to the Chairman of the Board.

PETITES.

The examination of this School happened at an unfavorable time, when the Teacher was away. I saw enough, however, to convince me that it was a successfully conducted School. The building is a beautiful one.

The Rev. Mr. Pike, who resides here, complained to me, that although a member of the Board, he had never been invited to attend any meeting of it. I said if he accompanied me to LaPoile I would endeavor to bring about the opportunity he desired. On our way we touched into Garia, and I inspected the School there. A building has just been erected by the people: it is not quite finished. Mr. Scott, a well-educated, worthy, young man, has taken the station as a Wesleyan Agent, and well earns the respect of the inhabitants. The improvement of the Scholars is quite satisfactory.

On arriving at LaPoile, I made a request to Mr. Hooper, on behalf of Mr. Pike, that he would call a meeting of the Board, all the other members, but one, who could not attend, being near; he promptly complied, and the meeting was held the same day—the first, I believe, for years. No alterations, I understand, were made in the money appropriations; the unfair allotment was continued, of £60 to Plant, £20 to Petites, and nothing to the other settlements. The request of the Harbor LeCoo people was put before the Board, but not attended to.

PLANT.

Present 26—most intelligent looking children; 36 names on the list. All joined in singing the morning hymn, in good time and tune. The first class repeated long spelling lessons with meanings, and read from the Bible distinctly and freely, answered questions on subject, readily, showed creditable copy books, cypher

to rule of three. Second class read well in Testament, and write nicely, spell well. Third class read freely in Second Book. Discipline admirable. School room very unsuitable, but the Teacher makes the best of it.

UPPER BURGEO.

On the list, 32 names; attendance irregular. Present 15, all but three read in Testament—the elder ones very well. Copies neat and progressive. Teacher competent. The School premises are old, shabby and comfortless.

HUNT'S ISLAND.

A very poor affair; however, the Teacher manages to teach some children how to read.

LOWER BURGEO.

This School is kept by Mr. Jordan, formerly of Channel. On the list, 66, present, 56. First class read well in the Bible, cypher fair—about 6 rapidly, and in advanced rules. Second class read Testament well. Third class in easy reading. The rest classified, and doing pretty well. School room very suitable, and in good order. Books supplied to all the classes. A creditable establishment.

A School room is in course of erection at Rameo, and it is the intention of the Chairman to place a Teacher there next summer.

To examine those few Schools on the Western Shore consumed more than five weeks. I was one week in going there, another in returning, two weeks weather bound in LaPoile, and a week detained in Burgeo. Had the weather been less unfavourable, and the sailing packet touched at LaPoile while I was there, I would have been able to have gone through the Schools in Fortune Bay also; as it was, I had to pass them.

The foregoing remarks upon the Education Act, made in com-

pliance with your desire, and the succeeding Report upon the Schools inspected by me during the past season, are most respectfully submitted for the information of His Excellency and His Excellency's Government, and

I have the honor to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN HADDON,

Inspector of Protestant Schools.

Honorable

ROBERT CARTER, R. N.,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

FINANCIAL RETURN

OF

ELEMENTARY BOARDS.

Financial Return of Elementary Board Schools,

No.	Educational Districts.	Ordinary appropriations for the District.		Special Grant.		Balance from past year.		Paid in Teachers' Salaries.		Expended in Building or Repairing School-houses.						
		s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
18	Placentia Bay															
19	Burin															
20	Lamaline.	84	1	0	30	0	0	35	0	0						
21	Grand Bank	81	3	6	5	1	6	25	15	2	79	1	4	26	19	4
22	Fortune Bay....	188	12	0	90	13	0	185	0	0						
23	Burgeo	157	8	8	28	17	0	130	0	0						
24	La Poile.															
25	Channel.	95	3	9	12	1	9	90	15	0	4	10	10			

for the year ending 30th June, 1864.---Continued.

School Rents.			Expended in School requisites.			Fuel.			Paid to Secretary of Boards.			Incidental.			Defect.			Balance on hand.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
			5	0	0													25	0	0
			5	0	0						0	19	4							
																		94	5	0
			25	11	11						30	0	0					0	13	9
3	1	0	4	14	8													3	15	0

Remarks upon Financial Returns.

- No. 1.—An error somewhere ; the balance is by much too large, according to the amount of the grant, and the disbursements.
- 2.—The balance would appear to be more, but repairs to Herring Neck School, £7 10s., and amounts paid to Teachers, explained in a note, make the balance, as given, correct.
- 3.—
- 4.—Correct.
- 5.—Correct ; credit is given for £2 5 10½ received for books sold.
- 6.—Correct.
- 7.—Nearly correct ; from the figures given I would make the balance £11 15 7.
- 8.—Correct.
- 9.—Correct.
- 10.—Correct.
- 11.—Nearly correct. The balance from last year does not correspond with that then given.
- 12.—Correct. The £20 incidental is the amount given to Teacher of Wesleyan Academy, Carbonear.
- 13.—Correct.
- 14.—Nearly correct ; requires £2 to balance.
- 15.—Correct.
- 16.—Correct.

-
- 17.—Correct.
18.—Not received.
19.—Not received.
20.—Correct.
21.—Correct.
22.—Correct.
23.—Correct. £25 of the £30 incidental was paid to the
LaPoile Board.
24.—Not received.
25.—Correct.
-
-

Return of Protestant Elementary Board Schools in

No.	Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Shoe Cave	1857	Frederick Fricker ...	40	0	0	2	10	0
2	Little Bay Islands....	1860	Frederick Stowe.....	40	0	0	.....	
3	Exploits Burnt Islands	1835	Andrew Pearce.....	45	0	0	3	15	9
4	Moreton's Harbor	1842	John Martin.....	45	0	0	.....	
5	Tizzard's Harbor	1842	George O. Every....	45	0	0	3	15	6
6	Twillingate	1847	John Moss	50	0	0	4	10	0
7	Herring Neck (East)..	1854	Andrew Miles	50	0	0	.....	
8	Herring Neck (West) .	1856	James Pride.....	50	0	0	1	15	0
9	Change Islands	1856	John Jeanes	46	3	0	4	10	0
10	Fogo.....	1857	Martin Stone	69	4	0	5	0	0
11	Barr'd Island Harbor..	1858	Isacc Haggett.....	46	3	0	3	0	0
12	Seldom-Come-By.....	1864	John Pike	30	0	0	.....	
13	Cat Harbor.....	1861	Moses Davis.....	40	0	0	2	7	6
14	Cape Freels	1844	Thomas F. Parker...	45	0	0	1	11	0
15	Pinchard's Island.....	1844	John Hann	37	10	0	2	10	0
16	Pool's Island	1864	William Murch	35	0	0	3	7	6

operation during the year ending 30th June, 1864.

No. of Weeks Vacation.	No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years			Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.	Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
4	25	20	45	15	10	20	40	250	15	20	20	15	9	6				
.....	.....	.....	40															
4	30	22	52	17	34	1	30	222	27	12	13	17	10	12	5	1	1	1
4	33	27	60	10	11	39	27	240	20	18	22	17	9	4	5			
3	28	34	62	28	20	14	32	217	18	22	12	9	9	6	2			
2	59	56	115	39	64	12	56	240	27	48	40	28	36	40	16	7	1	1
2	40	20	60	22	34	4	30	255	10	16	34	40	10	28	2	1		
2	22	11	33	15	14	4	20	246	7	12	14	14	12	10	4			
4	36	38	74	14	40	20	45	227	10	20	44	30	32	16	14	14		
4	39	29	68	8	44	16	45	211	15	25	28	17	31	16	13	12	6	
..	20	24	44	12	28	4	30	220	8	28	8	9	4	2				
4	14	14	28	8	16	4	20	30	27	1	..	2	1					
6	14	15	29	7	19	3	29	217	6	5	18	10	8	5	7			
..	26	23	49	20	20	9	23	279	12	12	25	12	24	10	7	6	8	6
6	31	24	55	23	25	7	30	277	27	15	13	18	10	4	5	.....	15	6
..	28	24	52	14	34	4	45	270	20	10	22	10	11	5				

Return of Protestant Elementary

No.	Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
17	Gooseberry Island	1846	Charles Harris	35	0	0	6	0	0
18	Flat Island	1846	James Pike	35	0	0	.....	
19	Open Hall	1843	Henry Miles	30	0	0	2	12	0
20	Tickle Cove	1843	John Skiffington	30	0	0	1	10	0
21	Keels	1861	Samuel Coffin	40	0	0	4	0	0
22	King's Cove	1853	John Coffin	32	0	0	1	12	6
23	Newman's Cove	1848	Joseph Tilley	30	0	0	0	0	5
24	Bonavista (Canaille)..	1858	Charles E. Thompson.	30	0	0	.....	
25	Bonavista (Central) ..	1852	Samuel Rowsell	77	13	10	1	5	0
26	Bonavista (Bayley's C.)	1858	Robert Lawrence	40	0	0	.....	
27	Bird Island Cove	1853	William Minty	25	0	0	2	7	6
28	Little Catalina	1855	John Way	25	0	0	2	1	1
29	Great Catalina	1843	Misses Netten	35	0	0	3	9	6
30	Salmon Cove	1862	Jacob Pitcher	34	12	3	1	5	2
31	Trinity, North side....	1848	John Stewart	34	12	3	5	0	9

Board Schools, &c.--(Continued.)

No. of Weeks Vacation.	No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12	Over 12 years.			Letters and Mo- nosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First four rules.	Compound rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.			
6	26	32	58	9	31	18	40	213	12	10	36	36	..	36					
6	7	10	17	6	11	.....	.....	.....	7	1	9	6	4	..	4				
4	17	9	26	8	17	11	17	235	3	9	14	2	11	7	5	1	5		
4	17	13	30	11	17	2	20	235	5	3	22	5	17	8	5	4			
4	31	28	59	15	34	10	50	217	8	15	36	12	12	6	9	4			
4	14	10	24	10	13	1	15	210	9	6	9	4	8	..	6	2			
6	30	18	48	9	27	12	25	205	14	15	19	16	..	10					
..	19	10	29	11	17	1	26	.....	12	15	2	4	5	8					
5	48	39	87	28	39	20	47	225	24	39	24	23	45	16	14	14	12	8	
..	65	40	105	44	31	30	50	200	51	24	30	20	23	20	15	2	1		
6	17	19	36	9	24	3	28	205	8	4	24	5	6						
6	24	18	42	9	28	5	22	201	19	10	13	8	9	5	2				
..	32	30	62	14	38	10	40	229	25	14	23	31	25	44	3	3			
6	33	52	85	16	55	14	..	240	17	13	22	21	14	12	8	3			
6	37	25	62	11	39	12	52	229	18	28	16	10	16	12	16	10			

Return of Protestant Elementary

No.	Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
32	Trouty	1843	John Gover	34	12	3	0	12	6
33	New Bonaventure	1857	George S. Field	34	12	3	2	5	10
34	British Harbor.....	1854	Thomas Gawler	30	0	0	2	8	6
35	Ireland's Eye.....	1854	William Watton.....	25	0	0	0	11	6
36	Heart's Ease	1861	George Vardy	30	0	0			
37	Chance Cove	1860	No return.						
38	New Harbor		Moses Parsons	36	0	0			
39	Heart's Delight		James Lever	36	0	0	2	5	0
40	New Perlican.....		Wm. Swansborough..	36	0	0	3	0	0
41	Scilly Cove	1853	Henry Lind.....	36	0	0	10	1	1
42	Hant's Harbor.....	1839	John Husson	36	0	0	6	19	9
43	Seal Cove	1853	Robert Belben.....	36	0	0	2	9	0
44	Russel's Cove.....	1864	No return.....						
45	Grates Cove	1840	Robert Janes	36	0	0	7	2	6
46	Bay-de-Verds	1846	Elias Piccott.....	35	0	0			
47	Island Cove		Joseph Mahy	35	0	0			

Board Schools, &c.---(Continued.)

No. of Weeks Vacation.	No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.			Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.				
6	13	27	40	15	24	1	21	215	7	6	14	8	5	4	1					
6	18	20	38	10	18	10	27	211	4	10	14	6	13	5	3	10				
6	22	8	30	5	20	5	..	223	8	10	12	7	8	6	5	2				
6	12	8	20	10	10	..	..	220	3	5	12	3	7	2	..	5				
6	12	16	38	8	19	11	30	108	7	18	13	15	11	17	6					
..	..	..	25																	
6	12	11	23	1	17	5	20	..	2	7	14	4	17	13	6	2				
6	23	13	36	2	15	..	24	205	6	20	10	11	13	13						
6	36	34	70	4	19	2	45	205	23	27	20	24	12	11	6	7				
6	56	64	120	35	49	36	74	212	33	25	62	19	42	33	19	10	2	2		
6	38	34	72	5	58	9	56	214	18	30	14	18	18	12	4	4				
6	28	20	46	16	27	3	29	218	9	20	17	20	17	8	3	5				
..	..	..	25																	
6	45	55	100	25	33	42	51	220	34	22	44	58	42	21	9	2				
6	31	28	59	14	31	14	..	..	22	22	14	29	13	27	5	2	2			
6	44	28	72	22	42	8	..	..	24	32	16	9	5	7	2					

Return of Protestant Elementary

No.	Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
48	Burnt Point	1861	John Curtis	15	0	0			
49	Northern Bay	1858	John Curtis	25	0	0			
50	Ochre Pit Cove	1843	Philip Goudie	35	0	0			
51	Western Bay, N. side.	1864	Pierce Hanrahan						
52	Western Bay		William Loader	30	0	0			
53	Adams' Cove		John C. Moors.....	35	0	0	0	3	3
54	Spout Cove.....	1861	Vacant.						
55	Perry's Cove	1843	John Swain	35	0	0			
56	Otterbury.....	1846	Joseph Jetson	30	0	0			
57	Freshwater.....	1853	Samuel Pelley.....	50	0	0			
58	Carbonear, (West)....	1853	Thomas Roberts	50	0	0	2	14	0
59	Carbonear, (South) ...		George Apsey	50	0	0	5	10	9
60	Mosquito	1843	William Simmons....	50	0	0			
61	Bear's Cove	1843	Sarah A. Comer	36	0	0			
62	Harbor Grace.....	1848	William Martin.....	50	0	0			

Board Schools, &c.---(Continued.)

No. of Weeks Vacation.	No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First four rules.	Compound rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.			
6	12	9	21	8	9	4			16	5									
6	12	11	23	6	12	5			8	10	5								
6	14	13	27	7	15	5			10	10	7	8	5	4	1	1	1	1	
			42																
6	17	35	52	4	30	18			14	15	23	20	6	11	6				
6	43	30	73	6	39	28			29	24	20	19	20	6	13	6			5
6	15	17	32	8	19	5	27	205	7	16	9	12	9	7	3	2			
..	20	17	37	16	20	1	24	212	13	14	10	7	2	2					
..	45	58	103	22	62	19	78	214	21	40	42	12	30	12	11	19			
..	60	57	117	24	61	32	55	230	21	40	59	35	51	35	15	9	7	9	
4	47	27	74	2	61	11	50	220	18	35	21	30	14	5	4	13			
..	18	24	42																
..	19	21	40																
..	53	34	87																

Return of Protestant Elementary

No.	Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
63	Harbor Grace, (South)	1843	Wm. Webber.....	50	0	0	.....	
64	Bryant's Cove.....	1843	Thomas Stevenson...	50	0	0	.....	
65	Upper Island Cove...	1856	Eli Martin.....	50	0	0	.....	
66	Bay Roberts, (West)	1853	John Beasant.....	46	3	0	10 0 3		
67	Bay Roberts, (East)	1861	Eliza Pack.....	30	0	0	4 11 7		
68	Coley's Point.....	1843	William H. Bursell..	46	3	0	11 0 0		
69	Hibb's Hole.....	1855	Selina Kelligrew....	30	0	0	2 12 0		
70	The Dock.....	1853	D. Lacy.....	45	0	0	8 8 6		
71	Clark's Beach.....	1859	John Tough.....	50	0	0	1 14 6		
72	Burnt Head.....	1844	Elias Ford.....	50	0	0	5 10 0		
73	Bull Cove.....	1844	Thomas Youden.....	50	0	0	1 18 0		
74	Upper Gulley.....	1852	Charles Coates.....	45	0	0	.....	
75	Middle Bight.....	1848	Richard Parmiter...	55	0	0	2 13 6		
76	Long Pond.....	1851	Robert Reader.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
77	Belle Isle.....	1841	Ellen Walters.....	40	0	0	.....	
78	Topsail.....	1844	James Allen.....	50	0	0	3 5 0		

Board Schools, &c.--(Continued.)

No. of Weeks Vacation.	No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Wri-ting.		Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.			
..	24	30	54																
..	22	18	40																
..	33	30	63																
4	42	45	87	22	54	11	54	237	30	24	33	15	34	11	11	3			
4	55	54	109	27	57	15	43	218	22	46	40	55	29	48	3	5	5	5	
4	56	45	101	14	67	20	57	230	18	19	64	29	34	27	15	7			
4	15	24	39	12	16	11	19	231	12	6	21	8	13	9	10	2	..	2	
4	53	38	91	28	57	6	48	228	41	20	30	19	9	11	6	1			
6	38	31	69	24	43	2	54	143	25	29	15	23	11	13	3	1	..	4	
6	58	34	92	25	49	18	39	164	8	75	9	42	27	32	4	2	2		
6	23	15	38	19	13	6	20	220	14	12	12	11	7	4	2	.....	.....	2	
..	20	20	40																
4	25	30	55	34	15	6	46	233	18	18	19	..	18	3	7	9	14	14	
..	45	35	80																
..	17	15	32	15	14	3	25	228	14	10	8	11	10	9	1	2			
3	19	19	38	4	26	8	24	226	4	21	13	5	13	6	6	4			

Return of Protestant Elementary

No.	Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.			
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
79	Broad Cove.....	1842	James Woods.....							
80	Balline.....	1862	.....						
81	Torbay.....	1862	vacant.							
82	Quidi Vidi.....	1850	Edward Humphrey..	50	0	0	0	19	9	
83	St. John's, (East end)	1843	Thomas James.....							
84	St. John's, (West end)	1859	Thomas Woods.....	100	0	0	21	13	4	
85	Freshwater Bay.....	1860	William Campbell..	20	0	0				
86	Brookfield.....	1863	William Pinkham.....							
87	Ferryland.....	1861	no return.							
88	Aquaforte.....	1859	Caroline Winser.....							
89	Harbor Buffett.....	1847	James Burton.....							
90	Spencer's Cove.....	1847	Thos. Stephens.....							
91	Woody Island.....	1848								
92	Arnold's Cove.....	1862								
93	Rock Harbor.....	1860	.....						

Board Schools, &c.---(Continued.)

No. of Weeks Vacation.	No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.				No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12	Over 12 years.	Average attendance.		Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First four rules.	Compound rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.	Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
.....			58															
.....			32						8	16	8	5	3	4				
4	14	15	29	15	14	1	20	217	11	9	9	9	7	4	2	1		
.....			146															
4	81	79	160	37	92	31	134	233	23	35	102	110	28	30	31	45	45	
3	8	3	11	4	6	1	9	.....	5	2	4	1	7	5	3			
.....			27															
.....			19															
.....			15															
.....			40															
.....			20															
.....			14															
.....			25															
.....			25															

Return of Protestant Elementary

No.	Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.		Amount of Fees collected.	
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.
94	Mortier Bay.....	1860					
95	Port au Bras.....						
96	Path End.....	1859					
97	Burin Bay... ..	1859	Elizabeth Darby....	17	0 0		
98	Spoon Cove.....	1859					
99	Foot's Cove.....	1860					
100	Great Burin.....	1844	J. E. Churchwell....	27	10 0	8	0 0
101	Shalloway.....	1860					
102	St. Lawrence.	1863					
103	Lamaline.....	1861	Elizabeth J. Parmiter	25	0 0	1	15 0
104	Fortune.....	1852	J. G. Haddock.....	40	0 0	25	0 0
105	Grand Bank.....	1853	Cyrus V. Wood....	40	0 0	30	0 0
106	Garnish.....	1851	vacant.				
107	Brunet.....	1849	George Snelgrove....	40	0 0		
108	Sagona... ..	1860	Thomas W. Bulley..	40	0 0	30	0 0
109	English Harbor.....	1857	vacant.				

Board Schools, &c.---(Continued.)

No. of Weeks Vacation.	No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.	Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
			16															
			20															
			50															
4	16	24	40	10	27	3	30	240	18	10	12	10	9	7	7	3	5	5
			30															
			30															
3	14	18	32	12	14	6	26	219	8	14	10	6	7	3	2	1	2	
			20															
			15															
3	18	21	39	16	22	1	30	220	10	15	14	10	10	6				
6	55	50	105	29	69	7	74	190	45	28	32	21	57	32	4	8	10
6	52	54	106	42	44	20	57	218	34	30	40	8	32	9	6	9	4	3
..	13	15	28	10	13	5	..	.....	6	8	14	12	8	7	3	....	8
6	25	24	49	18	27	4	44	.....	20	8	21	11	18	14	6		

Return of Protestant Elementary

No.	Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
110	Harbor Briton.....	1858	Phoebe Chapman....	15	0	0			
111	Grole.....	1857	Henry Shepherd....	40	0	0	8	11	0
112	Hermitage Cove.....	1859	Emily Mullings.....	15	0	0	2	6	0
113	Push Through.....	1850	Henry Camp.....	25	0	0	2	4	0
114	Burgeo.....	1844	John Jordan.....	60	0	0	10	10	0
115	Hunt's Island.....	1851	Mrs. Crew.....	20	0	0			
116	Upper Burgeo.....	1858							
117	Plant.....								
118	Petites.....								
119	Burnt Island.....	..	William Reeves.....	34	12	3	17	0	0
120	Channel.....	....	Elias Marett.....	46	3	0	19	8	4

Board Schools, &c.---(Continued.)

No. of Weeks Vacation.	No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First four rules.	Compound rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.			
6	12	15	27	10	12	5	17	.....	11	8	8	7	6	5	4	3			
6	16	11	27	16	11	..	20	216	14	7	6	6	..	5					
6	11	27	38	11	14	13	36	.....	12	17	9	20	10	7					
6	33	16	49	17	19	13	20	122	25	10	14	8	4	3	2				
..	52	38	90	20	54	16	47	228	26	37	27	12	29	12	19	7			
..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	18	22	40	..	..	30	..	..	10	10	20	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	9	13	22	3	10	9	19	219	....	8	14	2	10	3	6	2	4		
6	27	10	37	..	20	17	32	224	1	15	21	17	15	16	2	5	5	7	

Return of Protestant Commercial and Denominational

Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Twillingate, (Commercial)	1864							
Bonavista, do.	....	see Elementary School Returns.						
Broad Cove, do.	....	vacant.						
Brigus, do.	....	William Green	57	13	10	18	11	3
Harbor Briton, do.	....	Rev. Wm. Shannon	57	13	10			
Pouch Cove, (Episcopalian)	....	.....				
Burin do.	....	Lucinda Hooper	25	0	0	5	11	9
Rose Blanche, do.	1862	.....					
Cod Roy, do.	1860	closed.						
Catalina, (Wesleyan)	....	.....				
Old Perlican, do.	1843	Wm. Christian				12	0	0
Port de Grave, do.	....	John Brown	35	0	0	3	1	6
Carbonear, do.	....	James Haddon	50	0	0	15	0	0
Cupids, do.	....	Francis Skeans	51	17	8	8	12	0
Pouch Cove, do.	....	Joseph Baggs	27	0	0	5	0	0

Schools in operation during year ending June 30, 1864.

No. of Weeks Vacation.	No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.				
	6	31	....	31	5	12	14	20	227	1	4	26	2	27	9	9	8	26	26
	..	11	....	11	..	5	6	10	....	....	4	7	..	11	5	5	1	6	8
	..	..	....	66															
	7	11	17	28	3	14	11	21	170	2	4	22	10	18	15	5	4	5	18	
	..	..	....	30															
	..	..	....	30															
	6	55	51	106	39	37	30	60	210	12	17	48	20	40	20	12	18	1	4	1
	6	37	29	63	35	24	7	53	219	25	5	12	7	9	10	4	5	4	4	
	6	37	28	65	21	32	12	..	....	14	24	27	35	27	12	18	3	2	13
	7	44	25	69	10	50	9	44	203	19	23	27	10	25	9	10	4	2	2	1
	..	27	29	56	14	26	16	40	207	14	12	30	14	25	18	3	9	7	6	

Return of Protestant Commercial and

Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.		Amount of Fees collected.	
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.
St. John's, do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flat Island, do.	1847	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burin, do.	.....	George Forsey.....	30	0 0	.....	.....
Garia, do.	1864	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John's, (Presbyterian)	.....	Robert Stott.....	140	0 0	100	0 0

Denominational Schools, &c.--(Continued.)

No. of Weeks Vacation.	No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic.					
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Mo- nosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First four rules.	Compound rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.	Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..	17	20	37	13	23	120	3	12	22	8	16	15	1	2	4	12	
.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	44	14	58	15	27	16	42	223	4	11	43	3	51	15	20	19	50	41	1

Return of Pupil Teachers.

Where being Trained.	Name of Pupil Teachers.	By what Boards nominated.	When term of training commenced.	Remarks.	
Colonial Church and School Society's Central School.	Fanny Whitten	Ferryland	Oct. 22nd, 1862		
	Isabella Marriett	Heart's Content . .	24th June, 1862		
	Jane Perchard	Harbor Buffett . . .	6th Aug., 1861		
	Belinda Parniter	St. John's	3rd Aug., 1862		
	Harriet Winter	School Society	2nd June, 1863		
	Mary Ann Pride	Twillingate	13th June, 1864		
	Mary A. Saunders	School Society	2nd Sept., 1864		
	Charlotte Woodly	On own account . . .	19th Oct., 1864		
	Augusta Mullings	Ditto	5th Oct., 1864		
	Elizabeth Mullings	Ditto	28th Oct., 1864		
	George Bishop	St. John's	10th Nov., 1862		
	Alexander Pitcher	Burgeo	21st Oct., 1861		
	Wesleyan Academy	Samuel Pelley	Carbonear	17th Nov., 1862 . .	Left to take a School.
		Matthew Hudson	Bay-de-Verds	15th Oct., 1863	
James Pelley		Carbonear	13th July, 1864		
Selina Pippy		St. John's	8th April, 1864		
Eliza Percy		Brigus	7th April, 1864		
	Mary A. Bennett	Grand Bank	29th July, 1864		

Summary Statement of Schools.

Established by	1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.	
	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.
Government Elementary	92	4340	99	4573	108	4968	113	5290	119	5409	120	5624
“ Commercial Schools.	6	172	5	154	4	159	4	202	3	201	3	92
Colonial Church & School Society	25	2468	24	2434	24	2524	24	2436	21	2027	21	1968
Wesleyan School Society.....	11	793	8	669	8	593	8	560	10	473	10	543
Church of England.....	1	64	2	157	2	108	2	110	2	105	4	164
Presbyterian Church	1	75	1	86	1	61	1	45	1	45	1	58
Total.....	136	7912	139	8073	147	8413	152	8643	156	8260	159	8449

No. 58.

**Report upon the Inspection of Catholic Schools, in
Newfoundland, for the year 1864.**

INTRODUCTORY OBSERVATIONS.

My Inspection of the Catholic Schools, the past summer, enables me to report favorably of the working of the majority of the Schools I visited. In fact, in all the Districts that I visited—with a few exceptions—I found a steady, progressive improvement taking place in the character of our Elementary Schools. The improvements that have been effected, during the past year, are the following:—A more general supply of Books and Stationery to the Schools, neatly and correctly kept Registers by the Teachers, a more regular attendance of pupils, the establishment of new Schools, and the erection of additional School houses, as well as the repairing and improving of others.

The new Schools that have been established are—one at Plato Cove, and one at Red Cliff Island, in the District of Bonavista. Two Schools have been re-established in the District of Fogo—one at Joe Bat's Arm, and the other at Fortune Harbor—both of these Schools were closed for a long period. The two Schools referred to in my last report, in the District of Harbor Main—one at the North, and the other at the South side of Holyrood—have been in operation the past year.

The improvements that have been effected in School erections are the following:—Two School houses have been erected in the District of Fogo—one at Fortune Harbor, and the other at Joe Bat's Arm; some necessary alterations and improvements were also made in the Tilton Harbor School house. In the Districts of Bonavista and Trinity, there have been five School houses erected during the past year, three of them in localities where Schools had not previously been established, namely—Plato Cove, Knight's Cove, and Catalina. In addition to these, I may as well mention,

that the School house at Red Cliff Island has also been erected in the locality where a School had not been in operation previous to its erection. The remaining two Schools houses that have been erected, are, one at Sancroix, and the other at Ragged Harbor. All these School houses are very good buildings, and were all nearly completed when I visited them the past summer.

A School house has been erected at Killbride, in the District of St. John's. This School house was very much needed in that locality.

Two School houses have been erected at Salmonier, in the District of St. Mary's. They are sufficiently large and will be neat buildings when finished, but they were not more than half advanced to that state when I saw them on my visiting that District. The School house at Carbonear, attended by boys, has been put in a thorough state of repair the past summer; and I also found the School houses in the Bay-de-Verd District had been put in a very efficient state of repairs. These repairs, however, do not belong to the work done in that way the past year, but I merely mention the matter now, because last summer's visit was the first that I paid to that District since these improvements were carried out.

The Schools are also beginning to be fairly supplied with books and stationery.

The Schools in the Districts of Bonavista and Trinity—with some few exceptions—are tolerably well supplied. The Schools under the direction of the Harbor Grace Board are now very fairly supplied. The same may be said of the Schools in the Districts of Brigus, Harbor Main and Trepassey. In the Districts of Bay Bulls, St. Mary's and Great and Little Placentia, the principal Schools are well supplied. I did not proceed farther to the West on my last visitation of the Schools, but on a previous visit to the Districts of Placentia West, Burin and Fortune Bay, the Schools visited by me were very fairly supplied.

The Schools in the St. John's District—with a very few exceptions—are very badly supplied, or rather they are totally destitute of books; and the Schools in the District of Ferryland are also but indifferently supplied with either books or stationery.

There is one great improvement that has been effected in nearly all the Schools, namely—the correct manner in which the School registers are now kept by the Teachers. On my inspection of the Schools the past summer, I met with but two registers that were either imperfectly or negligently kept, the remainder being carefully and correctly kept, while not a few of them were kept with a degree of taste as to the penmanship that plainly showed how anxious the Teachers were now to have creditably kept registers to exhibit.

This is a very great change indeed for the better from the state of things that prevailed in nearly all our Schools only a few years ago, and as I stated in my last report, these registers were of the greatest service to me, as I was enabled by their means to have a reliable reference as to the daily or monthly attendance of the pupils since my previous visit, instead of being compelled, as formerly, to take the rather doubtful statements of the Teachers.

It would be very desirable that visitors to these Schools would insert the date of their visit in the register, and affix their signature. This I found had been done in a few instances, but I hope that for the future the practice will become more general.

The attendance of pupils in the Schools I visited, the past summer, was very good, as will be seen from my report.

The majority of these Schools, also, are now very well conducted. Something like system, in the mode of tuition, has been introduced, as well as a better discipline enforced, and, indeed, altogether very much improved. These improvements, however, are confined to the Schools that have been supplied with books, &c. No improvement whatever has taken place in those Schools unprovided, nor, indeed, can any be expected.

The attention of the Boards has been called, by me, the past season, to the matter of vacations, and the desirability of having them take place at the one time in all their Schools, and, if possible, to be of equal duration, pointed out; and I trust to be able, in my next report, to state that my suggestion has been carried out.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO IMPROVEMENTS.

As our Catholic Elementary Schools are now steadily progressing towards that state of efficiency which it is so necessary for these Schools to attain, so that the beneficial purposes for which they were established, might be fully carried out, nothing fairly within the scope of our means should be left untried to promote and expedite so desirable a consummation.

With this view I beg leave to offer the following suggestions, that if carried out, would, I think, highly conduce to so desirable an end.

The improvements that I would recommend to be made, are three. First,—the rewarding of the attentive and successful Teacher in forwarding his pupils, by an annual gratuity over and above his salary. Secondly,—the distribution of premiums, at an annual examination to be held in these Schools, to those children whose regular attendance or progress in their studies above their fellow pupils, would entitle them to such distinction.

And lastly,—the formation of libraries in, at least, the principal Schools, and composed of such books as would tend to enlighten and improve the minds of young persons, and be at the same time of a character likely to engage their attention, and be eagerly sought after.

During my tour of Inspection of the Catholic Schools, I have met with many instances of Teachers, with small Salaries, who conducted their Schools remarkably well, and whose pupils were as far advanced and as well instructed as the pupils attending Schools of far greater pretensions, and where the Teachers of these latter Schools received salaries nearly double the amount of that paid to the former.

And as our present Elementary School system does not afford us the means of rewarding the meritorious Teacher by promotion, I think it very desirable that we should substitute something in its place that would enable us to reward the honest endeavours of a Teacher, whose zeal and ability, in the discharge of his duties, is

shewn by the continuous advancement of his pupils in the branches they were learning.

But another and more important reason might be assigned for its adoption, and that is the emulation it would be sure to create among all the Teachers to merit such distinction, and this emulation, if once created, must necessarily be followed by the happiest results to our Elementary Schools. We require something to stimulate the exertions of a great number of our Teachers, who, although not by any means neglectful of their duties, do not, at the same time, exhibit that warm interest in the advancement of their Pupils with which it would be so desirable to see them imbued. There is also another class of our Teachers—fortunately not a large one—who merely discharge their duties in such a manner as to fairly screen themselves from censure and entitle them to receive their salaries. As something more, however, will be required to qualify them to be the recipients of the gratuity, we may hope to see some improvement effected, even here, by the adoption of this measure.

With respect to the second suggestion that I have offered, I feel satisfied that its adoption would also tend greatly to the improvement of our Schools, as I am sure it would not only help to ensure a better attendance of Pupils, but would of course act as an incentive in the prosecution of their studies.

But on this subject I fancy it will not be necessary to use any further arguments to show its usefulness, as its almost universal adoption, especially in the higher Schools, is sufficient proof of the value attached to it as an aid in the promotion of Education. And if it be thought necessary to have recourse to the distribution of premiums in these Schools, where the children attending them have all the advantages of superior talent on the part of the Teachers, as well as the use of all these School apparatus which are such powerful helps in forwarding children in their studies, and with which all the higher Schools are now so abundantly supplied. Surely it will be admitted that a far greater necessity exists for its adoption in those Schools that are deprived of these advantages, or at best can only enjoy them in a limited degree.

The benefits likely to flow from the adoption of the third sug-

gestion are very obvious, and must be too well known to need any summary of them on my part.

I am happy in being able to state that there are, at present, two such Libraries established, one of which I have made mention of in my last report as being attached to the Tilton Harbor School, and the other has been established at the River Head School of Harbor Grace. Both these Libraries have been created by the Right Rev. Dr. Dalton.

In the latter instance, his Lordship gave about thirty books, and the inhabitants of that locality have very creditably subscribed £3 towards its formation. The books in these two Libraries were very well selected, and are precisely of the character likely to forward the objects for which these Libraries were established.

Should my suggestion with respect to the formation of these Libraries be thought worthy of adoption, the plan followed in the establishment of the Library at the River Head School, suggests the proper mode by which this improvement should be carried out : and that is, that a part of the funds necessary for the creation of these Libraries should be subscribed by the parents of the children attending the Schools.

I need not dwell longer on this subject than merely to add that if, by the formation of these Libraries, we can create a taste for reading in the minds of the children at present attending our Schools, especially when that taste would be created from the reading of books of a moral and Catholic tendency, no better use could possibly be made of the money voted for Catholic Educational purposes.

To have these improvements, however, simultaneously and efficiently carried out, an increase in our Educational Grant would be necessary, as the funds at present at the disposal of the Catholic Boards—with probably one exception—are merely sufficient to pay the Teachers, and meet the other incidental expenses necessary to keep the Schools in an efficient state.

The grant, if made, should be specially voted for the establishment and sustentation of these improvements, and the burthen of

carrying them out might be placed either in the hands of the Inspectors or the Boards, as the Government would think fit.

There are matters of detail connected with the carrying out of these improvements, which can be easily supplied should my suggestions meet with approval.

In submitting, for the information of his Excellency and the Government, my seventh Report upon the inspection of the Catholic Schools of this Island, I wish to state, that in the discharge of my duties, as Inspector, the past summer, I encountered more difficulties, and suffered much more hardship, than I did in any previous year. And when it is recollected what an unusually wet and unfavourable season it was for travelling, the difficulties I experienced will be easily understood when I state that I travelled, on foot, at least 350 miles. I have also to state that I have been very much impeded in making out my Report, in consequence of the dilatory manner in which the Returns—both School and Financial—were sent me. Only two days before I closed my Report, I received the School and Financial Returns from three Districts. In consequence of this delay, I have been compelled to close my Report somewhat hurriedly, and I therefore trust that any inconveniences or faults that it may contain will be attributed, in some degree at least, to this circumstance.

MICHAEL JOHN KELLY.

DISTRICT OF BONAVIDA AND TRINITY.

I commenced my inspection of the Catholic Schools the past year in the District of Bonavista. I found six Schools in operation in the Districts of Bonavista and Trinity North and West. As all these Schools are under the direction of the one Chairman, the Rev. M. Scanlan, I have classed them together. These Schools were held in the following localities,—Trinity, King's Cove, Broad Cove, Red Cliff Island, Plate Cove, and Bonavista. Two of these Schools have been established since my former visit to these Districts, namely, Red Cliff Island and Plate Cove. The School at Ragged Harbor was not in operation, and there are two other settlements where School houses have been erected but no Teachers have as yet been engaged to conduct them.—These are Catalina and Knight's Cove.

I found these six Schools attended by 161 Pupils, which is somewhat over the average daily attendance, by register, for the year. Four of these Schools were tolerably well supplied with books, &c., &c., and were progressing favorably. The Trinity School continues in charge of Mr. Egan, who is a very attentive Teacher. The large number of copy books exhibited were well kept and showed a progressive improvement. The Broad Cove School is also faithfully conducted, but as it was still held in the old, unsuitable building, in consequence of the new erection not being quite prepared, for the School being removed there, the Teacher labors under many disadvantages in the prosecution of his duties, in fact the small number of copy books in the School was stated to be caused by the impossibility of protecting them from being soiled from the rain, in consequence of the dilapidated state of the building.

In Arithmetic the Pupils were well instructed, and three of them were advanced as far as Barter and Fellowship.

The King's Cove School is well attended, there being 59 Pupils present on the day I visited it. The person who has charge of it is a young man who has been some time in the Training School at St. John's. He appears to be intelligent, and, I have no doubt,

will conduct the School successfully, but I am bound to state, that the attainments of the Children I found attending were below what I have experienced in former visits to this School, there being not one of the Pupils learning geography or grammar. The Bonavista School is very well conducted, and the advancement made by the Pupils since my former visit was very considerable. A very large per centage of the Pupils were writing and learning arithmetic, there being sixteen in the former and 14 in the latter branch, out of a maximum attendance of 25 Pupils. The copy books were also neatly and cleanly kept.

The other two Schools being but recently put in operation, and there being no School in either of the settlements prior to the present ones, I found the children attending them very backward. The Teachers in charge of these two Schools—one of whom is a female—appear to be attentive and desirous of forwarding their pupils, and I hope to be able to report an improvement on my next visit.

As I have already stated, these Districts are now provided with very good School houses in all the principal settlements, and I trust, on my next visit to them, I will see them thoroughly completed and provided with the necessary School requisites. The greater number of them were supplied with stoves, desks, &c., &c., at the time I visited them. I omitted to mention that the School room at King's Cove is much too small, but it can be easily enlarged by having the entire of the lower story of the School house to form the School room.

I have received a communication from the Chairman, the Rev. M. Scanlan, dated the 18th December, in which he states that he had then eight Schools in operation, and that he intended opening another in the spring.

The following statistics will shew the attainments of the pupils attending the six Schools I found in operation :—

No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils entered on Register.	Average daily attendance.	No. LEARNING.						
			As far as Easy Reading.	Reading with ease.	Writing on Paper.	Elementary rules of Arithmetic.	Advanced rules of Arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
6	212	132	182	30	46	43	18	3	4

DISTRICTS OF HARBOR GRACE, CARBONEAR, AND BAY-DE-VERD.

The Schools I visited in the Bay-de-Verd District were Job's Cove, Western Bay and Northern Bay. The Low Point School was not in operation, and I was unable to visit the Bay-de-Verd School. I found the three Schools that I visited very much improved indeed since my former visit. There were 52 pupils attending these three Schools on the day I inspected them, which is nearly the daily average attendance for the year, as shewn by the Registers. A change of Teachers has also taken place in these

Schools, and with every evident advantage to the pupils attending, as the persons who have now charge of them appear to be attentive, and desirous of forwarding their pupils.

These three School houses have been thoroughly repaired and painted, and the School room of each papered and supplied with desks, forms, and a stove.

They were also tolerably well supplied with books, and are now in a fair way to work well.

All the Schools in the Districts of Carbonear and Harbor Grace were in operation the past year, and attended, at the time of my inspection of them, by 302 pupils, but the registers show a daily average attendance of 409; the number of Schools being 11, which includes the two female Schools at River Head of Harbor Grace. One of these Teachers receives but £6 from the Board, and nearly the same amount is paid by the pupils attending.

The 9 School houses in these two Districts are in a good state of repair, and the School rooms are all supplied with the necessary School furniture. I found them also fairly supplied with books, &c., &c.; indeed the majority were well supplied.

As I have previously stated, the School house in Carbonear has been repaired and very much improved the past summer, and the School, also, I am happy in being able to state, has much improved. The register has been neatly and carefully kept, and the copy books and cyphering books—a large number of which were shown for my inspection—were not only cleanly kept, but the penmanship, in the majority of them, was so very superior that I am surprised Mr. Mackey would permit his School to be deprived of such a flattering testimony of his attention and capabilities as a Teacher.

I have always had a high opinion of Mr. Mackey's attainments, and am much pleased that I am enabled to report thus favorably of his School in these two particulars, in which I felt bound to censure him in my last report. The School in other matters is also well conducted. All the other Schools in these two Districts, continue to be conducted very fairly—the only exception being the Spaniard's Bay School, where the Teacher has neglected to carry

out, in a single instance, my instructions with respect to the mode of teaching by classes, especially the young children. I also found, on my second visit to the School, the past summer, that the register was nearly a week without having the attendance of the pupils inserted in it.

The attainments of the children attending these Schools will be seen from the following :—

No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils entered on Register.	Average daily attendance.	NO. LEARNING.							
			As far as Easy Reading.	Reading with ease.	Writing on Paper.	Elementary rules of Arithmetic.	Advanced rules of Arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation, &c., &c.
14	942	409	707	235	307	284	111	52	38	27

DISTRICT OF BRIGUS.

No alteration has taken place in the Schools of this District since my last report. All of them have been in operation the past year, and continue to be conducted with the same relative ability, and success by the Teachers in charge of them, as mentioned in my last report.

I found the six Schools attended by 168 pupils, which is something over the average daily attendance for the year, as shewn by the registers. My inspection of these Schools was made during the present winter.

All the School houses are in a good state of repair, and the Schools are tolerably well supplied with books, &c., &c. I was commissioned by the Chairman, the Rev. E. O'Keefe, to purchase books, &c., for these Schools, to the amount of six pounds, the past summer.

The following statistics will show the proficiency of the pupils attending these Schools :—

No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils entered on Register.	Average daily attendance.	No. LEARNING.							
			As far as Easy Reading.	Reading with Ease.	Writing on Paper.	Elementary rules of Arithmetic.	Advanced rules of Arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
6	316	155	234	82	76	55	36	8	13	1

DISTRICT OF HARBOR MAIN.

The eight Schools in this District have been in operation the past year. These Schools were attended by 360 pupils, at the time of my inspection of them, which is a little over the average daily attendance for the year, as shewn by the registers. The only alterations that have taken place in the Schools of this District, are the following :—

The Chapel's Cove School I found in the charge of a very youthful teacher, but, nevertheless, quite competent to conduct that School, as he was for some time at the Training School, at St. John's. The two Schools that were put in operation since my previous inspection of these Schools, appeared to be well conducted by the two female Teachers under whose charge they have been placed. The Holyrood and Salmon Cove Schools continue to be successfully conducted by Messrs. Welsh and Vetch. The pupils acquitted themselves most creditably on examination, and a reference to the School returns will show the large number of the pupils who are learning the higher branches taught in these Schools. The remaining three Schools are fairly conducted.

All the School houses in this District are in a good state of repair, with the exception of the Bacon Cove School house, which requires some repairs to be made to it, as well as some additional forms to be supplied to the School room.

These Schools are well supplied with books and stationery, and I purchased, at the request of the Chairman, the Rev. K. Walsh, this summer, a further supply, to the amount of £12.

The following statistics will exhibit the proficiency of the children attending these Schools :—

No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils entered on Register.	Average daily attendance.	No. LEARNING.							
			As far as Easy Reading.	Reading with ease.	Writing on Paper.	Elementary rules of Arithmetic.	Advanced rules of Arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation, &c., &c.
8	549	325	433	116	122	142	42	29	43	3

DISTRICT OF ST. JOHN'S.

I visited 17 Schools in this District during the summer ; one of these, the Black Head School, was closed, as the Teacher was taking his vacation. In the 16 Schools I found 432 pupils attending, at the time I inspected them. This would give an average daily attendance of 27 for each School ; but the registers show, for these Schools, a daily average attendance for the year of 544, or 32 for each School —This includes the Orphan Asylum and River Head Schools, each of which has a large attendance of pupils.

The majority of these Schools are fairly conducted by the Teachers who have charge of them. Only very few of these Schools are even tolerably supplied with books, &c. The Orphan Asylum School is well provided with every requisite necessary ; but in the remainder of the Schools I found the same deficiency in the supply of books and stationery this year as I did in previous visits, and of which I have made such repeated mention in former reports. In some of these Schools that I inspected, during the summer, the children were unprovided with a single reading book of any description. In some others there were a few, but in general these were not alike, and some of them quite unsuited for the children that had them. The Teachers, very justly complain of the difficulty they experience in endeavouring to discharge their duties as Teachers, from the fact of their pupils being unprovided with these requisites.

There has been a neat School house erected at Kilbride, the past year, but the School was not in operation at the time I inspected the Schools of this District.

With a few exceptions, the School houses in this District are very good buildings, but the majority of them require some repairs, especially in having the roof of each of them tarred, and the exterior painted, which they need very much. The School room at River Head has been supplied with a suite of large maps.

I also visited the Kelligrews and Topsail Schools. The latter was closed for vacation, and the Teacher had no register to produce ; but these two Schools were not supplied with printed registers. I found the Kelligrews School attended by 11 pupils, which was an average attendance. Both these Schools are very badly attended, and they are also very elementary in their character.

The following statistics will show the progress made by the pupils attending the Schools of this District:—

No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils entered on Register.	Average daily attendance.	No. LEARNING.							
			As far as Easy Reading.	Reading with Ease.	Writing on Paper.	Elementary rules of Arithmetic.	Advanced rules of Arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
21	1358	663	1040	318	398	326	162	61	56	8

DISTRICTS OF BAY BULLS AND FERRYLAND.

The six Schools in the District of Bay Bulls were in operation when I visited that District. The girls School at Bay Bulls was closed for a short period during the summer, in consequence of the Teacher leaving, and was re-opened a few days previous to my visit, and placed in charge of a Miss Murray, whom I found conducting the School; but from the fact of no return coming from her School and the Teacher of the boys' School, I presume Miss Murray must have resigned her position as Teacher.

The boys' School at Bay Bulls I found progressing very fairly under the charge of Mr. Morrisey, who has faithfully carried out my instructions as to the mode of tuition. The Witless Bay School is at present in the charge of a Mr. Norris, who was for some time

at the Training School at St. John's. I found that he had conducted the School since he had taken charge of it with care, and I am sure he will be diligent in the discharge of his duties as Teacher. The Mobile School, which continues in the charge of Mrs. Byrne, I did not find working as well as I expected. The children were not improving, and the register was not properly kept; the School was poorly supplied with books, &c., &c. The two Schools at Bay Bulls, and the Witless Bay Schools, are very fairly supplied with these requisites.

I found these four Schools attended by 130 pupils on the day I inspected them, being an average of 32 for each. This is over the daily average attendance by register for the year.

I did not visit the two remaining Schools of this District, but School returns have been furnished. The School house at Witless Bay was not completed on my visiting that locality.

The following table will shew the progress made by the pupils attending these Schools :—

No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils entered on Register.	Average daily attendance.	No. LEARNING.							
			As far as Easy Reading.	Reading with ease.	Writing on Paper.	Elementary rules of Arithmetic.	Advanced rules of Arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
6	312	180	231	72	71	40	146		6	

I visited five Schools in the District of Ferryland. One of these, the Brigus School, was closed, as the Teacher was taking her vacation. The Ferryland, Fermeuse, and the two Schools at Renew's, I found attended by 130 pupils on the day I inspected them, and this was about the daily average for the 12 months by the registers.

These four Schools are very fairly conducted by the Teachers in charge of them, but they are very poorly supplied with School requisites, and the progress the children are making in their studies, in consequence, is very small. The Teacher of the boys' School at Renew's, stated that none of his pupils were able to write a copy, for some months previous to my visit, from the want of paper, and when I wished to examine a class in arithmetic I found that not one-half the children who stood up in the class were supplied with slate pencils. The Teacher further stated, that he had purchased a small supply of School requisites to sell to the children attending his School, and that he could not induce their parents to purchase them. As these statements were made openly before the pupils in the School, I take it for granted they were correct, and I can only regret that such great apathy should be evinced by the Catholic population of Renew's towards the education of their children, and I am also surprised that the Teacher should be necessitated to purchase any School requisites for his School, as the obligation of doing so rests entirely with the Board, who annually draw money, especially for that purpose, and in whose hands I would prefer to see it remain, as it would be a more sure means of securing to the pupils books and stationery at a cheaper rate than if left to the Teachers to supply them.

The School at Cape Broyle was closed since November, 1863, but nothing has been done to the School house; and I found the house occupied by the late Teacher and his family, although he had resigned his position of Teacher at the date of the closing of the School.

Nothing has been done towards the long-promised repairs and improvements in the School houses in this District, with the exception of the Brigus School house, where some improvements

have taken place, and trifling as these were, they have very much improved the School room and passage leading to it.

The following table shows the proficiency of the pupils attending these Schools :—

No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils entered on Register.	Average daily attendance.	NO. LEARNING.							
			As far as Easy Reading.	Reading with ease.	Writing on Paper.	Elementary rules of Arithmetic.	Advanced rules of Arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
5	234	151	197	27	57	38	15	4	4	

DISTRICTS OF TREPASSEY AND ST. MARY'S.

The School at Trepassey I found to be very creditably conducted by the Teacher who has charge of it. There were 20 pupils present, but the register showed the daily attendance to be 30. The small attendance at the time of my visit being caused, as the Teacher stated, by the number of children who were suffering from sickness in that settlement. The School room is supplied with

desks, forms, and stationery. The copy books and cyphering books—a large number of which were exhibited for my inspection—were neatly kept, and the writing in the majority good.

In arithmetic also the children present were well instructed.

There were 20 pupils in attendance in the Commercial School at St. Mary's on the day I visited it, 16 being the daily average, by register. This is a very small attendance, from the number entered on the register, which is 59. The School, too, is very elementary in its character for a Commercial School, as will be seen from the School return furnished. There were but a few copy books for my inspection, and indeed very few could be produced, from the fact that only four of the pupils attending this School were writing on paper.

The two Schools in Salmonier were in operation when I visited that locality.

The one at the South side was in charge of a young man who had been for a short time at the Training Schools at St. John's, and the one at the North side was conducted by a female, and one who appeared to be quite competent to have charge of it. The former School was attended by 15 pupils, and the latter by 22, on the day I inspected them. The attainments of the children were very poor, but at this I was not surprised, knowing the irregular manner in which these Schools were previously conducted.

The Schools were provided with only a few reading books, but the Board has purchased some books for supplying these Schools, since the period of my visit.

The two School houses lately erected here, were, as I have already stated, but half completed at the time I visited them, but I have no doubt that the Board will see to their speedy completion.

I have been furnished with returns from only 4 Schools in these two Districts, and from which I give the following statistics :—

No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils entered on Register.	Average daily attendance.	No. LEARNING.							
			As far as Easy Reading.	Reading with ease.	Writing on Paper.	Elementary rules of Arithmetic.	Advanced rules of Arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
4	205	86	154	51	42	41	8	4	4	1

DISTRICTS OF GREAT AND LITTLE PLACENTIA.

The Commercial School of Great and Little Placentia was attended by 47 pupils, on the day I visited it, but the Register showed a daily average attendance for the year of 70.

The School is conducted very fairly by Mr. Curtis, the present Teacher. The children went through their exercises very well, and their copy and cyphering books were cleanly kept. The

Teacher stated that he was expecting a supply of books, which the Board had ordered from St. John's. The School room has been lately ceiled overhead, which adds much to the appearance of the room. It has also been supplied with a time-piece, which is a very necessary thing in a School room.

There were 26 children in the School at the North East Arm of Great Placentia on the day I visited it, the daily average for the year by register being 16. None of the pupils attending this School were writing on paper, and half the children were without books. The School house is also in the same unfinished state in which it was left the year of its erection—four years ago.

There are four Schools in the Great Placentia District ; I have been furnished with returns from three, from which I give the following statistics :—

Since writing the above I have received the fourth return.

No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils entered on Register.	Average daily attendance.	No. LEARNING.							
			As far as Easy Reading.	Reading with ease.	Writing on Paper.	Elementary rules of Arithmetic.	Advanced rules of Arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation,
4	209	131	185	24	50	46	26	38	23	

The School in Little Placentia I found very much improved from what it was on my previous visit to it. There were 50 pupils present on the day I inspected it, 72 being the average daily attendance, by register. The School is at present in charge of Mr. Thomas Riely, who discharges the duties of Teacher very efficiently; the children were making a fair progress in their studies, and the writing in the copy books, shown for my inspection, was generally good, especially the writing of the female pupils.

The School is well supplied with books, and two large maps have been furnished to it since my last visit.

I did not visit the two remaining Schools of this District, but I give, from the School return, the following statistics of these three Schools:—

No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils entered on Register.	Average daily attendance.	No. LEARNING.							
			As far as Easy Reading.	Reading with ease.	Writing on Paper.	Elementary rules of Arithmetic.	Advanced rules of Arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation, &c., &c.
3	197	127	155	42	42	40	7	8	6	

I did not proceed further to the west than Little Placentia, but I have been furnished with the School returns from the three Districts unvisited, from which I am enabled to give the following statistics :—

Districts.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils entered on Register. *	Average daily attendance.	No. LEARNING.							
				As far as Easy Reading.	Reading with Ease.	Writing on Paper.	Elementary rules of Arithmetic.	Advanced rules of Arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
Placentia West	5	190	134	139	41	40	59	11	22	9	
Burin	6	287	182	192	95	89	102	31	33	35	6
Fortune Bay..	2	36	31	24	12	8	3	3			

I have already stated the amount of improvement effected in the District of Fogo, in the way of School erections. The Joe Batt's Arm School was closed the latter part of the summer, in consequence of the Teacher resigning, and no person has been appointed as yet to take charge of either that School or the one at Fortune Harbor ; but I am instructed to say that every exertion will be made to procure Teachers for these two Schools. I am aware that there is some difficulty in procuring Teachers for these Schools. A suitable person may not be found in the locality, and it is not easy to get a

competent person, who would be willing to go from a distance there, for the small salary that can be given. The other two Schools were in operation the past year. No meeting of the Education Board was held in this District the past summer, and from the feeling existing between the Chairman and other members of the Board, no meeting is likely to take place until some steps are taken to ensure a more cordial working of this Board.

I received the following Financial Statement from the Chairman of the Fogo Board, the Rev. Patrick Ward, P. P., of the expenditure of the School Grant for that District, for the past five years.

General Account of Expenditure of

1859.			
To Paid Fogo Teacher.....	£25	0	0
Joe Batt's Arm Teacher.....	6	17	6
Tilton Harbor	28	1	4
Balance.....	3	2	6
			£63 1 4
1860.			
To Paid Fogo Teacher.....	£25	0	0
Balance.....	41	3	10
			66 3 10
1861.			
To Paid Fogo Teacher.....	£25	0	0
Balance.....	79	5	2
			104 5 2
1862.			
To Paid Fogo Teacher.. ..	£25	0	0
Tilton Harbor School.....	93	8	0
Balance.....	42	9	2
			160 17 2
1863.			
To Paid Fogo Teacher.....	£25	0	0
Tilton Harbor Teacher.....	34	13	4
Tilton Harbor School.....	22	8	1
Joe Batt's Arm School.....	49	10	5
			131 11 10

Grant for the District of Fogo.

1859.			
By Grant.....	£63	1	4
			£63 1 4
1860.			
By Balance.....	£3	2	6
Grant,.....	63	1	4
			66 3 10
1861.			
By Balance.....	£41	3	10
Grant.....	63	1	4
			104 5 2
1862.			
By Balance.....	£79	5	2
Grant.....	63	1	4
Subscriptions.....	18	10	8
			160 17 2
1863.			
By Balance.....	£42	9	2
Grant.....	63	1	4
Balance.....	26	1	4
			131 11 10

Accompanying this Financial Statement was an account, in detail, of the expenditure of £72 on two School houses—Joe Batt's Arm and Tilton Harbor.

Upon receiving this communication, I wrote the Rev. Gentleman, requesting him to send me the Financial Statement for the year 1864, and calling his attention also to the large balance which he stated was on hands on the 30th June, 1863, in the Financial Statement for that year, and requiring some explanation of the discrepancy in the two accounts furnished. I received the following answer, in reply :—

TILTON HARBOR, }
Nov. 24, 1864, }

SIR :—

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 31st ult., enclosing a blank form for the Financial Statement, which I again transmit you, trusting it will meet your wishes.

The large balance shown in my last Financial Statement included the Fortune Harbor Grant. Since then there has been a Board appointed for Fortune Harbor ; I therefore deducted that amount from the Fogo, which made it much smaller, as also the special grant which has not been drawn, thereby bringing Fogo in debt.

I am, Sir,
&c., &c., &c.,
(Signed)

PATRICK WARD,
Chairman.

The Financial Statement for the present year is given in the proper place.

Return of Pupils attending the Convent Schools.

Locality of Convent.	Average daily attendance of Pupils.	No. LEARNING.							
		Readings.	Writing on slates & paper.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar.	History.	Globes.	Drawing.
St. John's	450	354	351	300	340	340	30	30	30
River Head, St. John's ..	220	150	150	150	120	120			
Maggotty Cove, do. ..	245	70	60	60	60	60			
Harbor Main	83	160	109	121	100	100			
Brigus	45	36	36	40	20	20	20	20	
Witless Bay	60	50	45	20	20	20	20	20	
Ferryland ..	60	54	54	54	11	11			
Fermeuse	80	35	35	30	35	35			
St. Mary's	50	140	129	100	80	80			
Placentia	80	60	60	60	60	60			
Burin	40	54	60	35	33	33			
Harbor Grace	} No return.								
Carbonear									
	1263	1163	1089	970	879	879	70	879	30

The foregoing very satisfactory return shows the large number of females attending these 11 Convent Schools. The returns I received did not give the number on the books, but merely the average daily attendance; however, it would be safe to add one third to the latter for the purpose of forming an estimate of the maximum attendance, and which would make it nearly 1700. The return also shows the great progress made by the children attending these Schools, in all the branches taught, especially in geography and grammar, as compared with our Board Schools. But besides these branches, the children are taught, in all these Schools, knitting and needle work of every description, and in some of them spinning and weaving also. The following return from the Presentation Convent, St. John's, will, however, give a better idea of the very great advantages these Convent Schools confer on the Catholic female children of this country, wherever they are established, by affording them an opportunity of receiving an education equal to what they would receive at a Boarding School in England or Ireland, at least, so far as an English education.

PRESENTATION CONVENT SCHOOL.

12 Nuns, of the Presentation Order, perform the duties of Mistresses.

The branches taught in this establishment are,—Reading, Writing, Geography, Grammar, Maps, use of the Globes, Sacred and Profane History, Drawing, plain and fancy-work of every description, Spinning, Knitting, Weaving and Carding.

(A Sunday School is in operation for servants and others who cannot attend on week days.

With a few exceptions, all the above branches are taught in the other Convent Schools. I am sorry that I was not furnished with returns from the Convent Schools of Harbor Grace and Carbonear, so as to make the information, relative to the Convent Schools, complete.

General Summary.

No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils entered on Register.	Average daily attendance.	No. LEARNING.							
			As far as Easy Reading.	Reading with ease.	Writing on Paper.	Elementary rules of Arithmetic.	Advanced rules of Arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation, &c., &c.
90	5049	2706	3902	1145	1348	1219	616	262	241	46

There are 12 Schools from which no returns have been received, and the attendance to these, as well as to some small Schools not enumerated, might be put down at 500, and if we allow 400, as the number attending the two Convent Schools of Harbor Grace and Carbonear, we have the following, as the number attending all these Schools.

Number, as per returns of 90 Schools.....	5049
11 Convent Schools.....	1700
2 Do., estimated.....	400
12 Elementary Schools, estimated.....	500
Total.....	7649

Return of Catholic Elementary Board

Locaity of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected past year.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Tilton Harbor	Mr. Drysdale	40	0	0	12	0	0
Joe Batt's Arm	Miss Mallowney						
Fogo	Mr. Shea	25	0	0			
King's Cove	Mr. Hartry	60	0	0			
Broad Cove	Mr. Larkin	25	0	0			
Red Cliff Island	Miss Mallowney	20	0	0			
Plate Cove	Mr. Cheevers	20	0	0	3	0	0
Bonavista	Mr. McEachin	40	0	0	1	5	0
Trinity	Mr. Egan	23	0	0	3	10	0
Bay-de-Verd	No. Return.						
Northern Bay	Mr. Green	30	0	0	1	2	6
Job's Cove	Mr. Brodrick	25	0	0	1	13	4
Western Bay	Mr. Fahey	25	0	0	0	10	0
Broad Cove	Mr. Fahey	25	0	0	2	0	0
Carbonear	Mr. Mackey	70	0	0	5	10	0
Do. Female	Miss Bransfield	25	0	0	0	2	6

Schools, for the year 1864.

No. on books.			No. of Weeks Vacation.	Ages of Pupils.			Average attendance.	Reading.		Writing.		Arithmetic.		Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation, &c., &c.	
Male.	Female.	Total.		Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.		Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Reading with case.	On Slates.	On Paper.	First four Rules.				Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, &c.
		80				19	46	15	28	14	35	6				1	
		45	2			38	7		8	2	1		1	1			
		46	2			21	25		15	9	15	12					
47	19	66		26	37	346	35	21	10	5	19	8	5	5			
20	16	36	2	6	25	523	7	23	6	9	2	6	3	4			
12	12	24	2	4	20	15	6	18									
20	14	34	6	6	16	1222	10	24									
17	8	25	2	4	5	1615	4	14	7	6	10	4	4	6	3	4	
21	6	27	6	2	8	1711	8	12	7	3	15	8	5	3			
38	44	82	2	20	50	1235	19	34	29	8	28	33		3	5	2	
35	29	64	6	2	52	1014	4	54	6	6	4	3		2			
36	15	51	2	10	35	619		51			7						
31	23	54	6	4	35	1525	15	33	6	2	14	4	5	2			
142		142		29	95	1865	39	59	44	10	54	29	35	20	5	9	2
26	34	60		16	42	223	27	31	2	6	4	4	1				

Return of Catholic Elementary Board

Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected past year.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Mosquitto.....	Miss Meaney	20	0	0	3	0	0
Harbor Grace.....	Mr. Hamilton.....	100	0	0	16	17	6
River Head, do.....	Mr. Scully.....	50	0	0	6	0	0
Do. Female.....	Miss Kelly.....	12	0	0			
Do. Female.....	Mrs. Stapleton.....	6	0	0	5	6	10
Feather Point.....	Miss Costello.....	25	0	0	1	2	6
Upper Island Cove.....	Mr. Morrisey	30	0	0	2	5	6
Spaniard's Bay	Mr. Lynch	25	0	0	3	2	6
Bay Roberts.....	Mr. Keefe	30	0	0	3	0	0
Northern Gut	Mr. Kenny.....	28	0	0	2	14	6
Cupids	Miss Power	25	0	0	0	15	0
Brigus	Mr. Power	35	0	0	3	10	0
Turk's Gut.....	Mr. Fogarty.....	20	0	0			
Colliers.....	Mr. Shea	30	0	0			
Bacon Cove	Miss Donnelly	25	0	0			
Salmon Cove	Mr. Walsh	35	0	0	3	10	0

Schools, for the year 1864.---(Continued.)

No. on books.			No. of Weeks Vacation.	Ages of Pupis.			Average attendance.	Reading.		Writing.		Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation, &c., &c.	
Male.	Females.	Total.		Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.		Letters and Mo- nosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Reading with ease.	On Slates.	On Paper.	First four rules.	Compound rules.				Rule of Three, &c.
24	24	48	2	17	21	10	28	4	38	6	20	24	13	7	10			
104	....	104	2	18	52	34	45	10	34	60	14	74	16	12	45	12	12	21
112	....	112	2	24	50	38	37	29	53	30	14	48	25	35	15	27	12	4
....	30	30	2	....	30	..	20	12	8	10	10	4	6	4	1			
....	52	52	2	7	30	15	28	12	28	12	9	10	10	4	4			
17	19	36	5	3	18	13	15	9	12	15	8	9	6	....	3	3		
39	27	66	3	20	22	24	38	33	18	15	10	15	13	7	5			
13	28	41	4	11	23	7	19	12	29	..	3	12	6	6	4			
38	29	67	3	7	34	26	36	18	21	28	10	27	7	4	21			
29	20	49	3	8	32	9	28	10	25	14	12	10	4	5	4			
19	18	37	3	5	24	8	18	7	24	6	7	12	9	4				
38	....	38	3	10	25	3	25	12	10	16	10	15	8	5	6	7	13	1
21	14	35	3	12	15	8	25	14	12	9	6	5	..	1	1	1		
47	43	90	3	19	48	23	23	57	24	9	14	7	5	3	4			
25	30	55	3	19	22	14	26	20	20	15	10	15	12	10	3	2	4	
51	42	93	3	25	60	8	48	30	41	22	10	30	20	9	14	15	15	1

Return of Catholic Elementary Board

Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected past year.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cat's Cove	Mr. Woodford	35	0	0	1	10	0
Harbor Main	Mr. Kennedy	50	0	0	1	15	0
Chapel's Cove	Mr. Kennedy	25	0	0			
Holyrood	Mr. Vetch	35	0	0	2	11	7
Do. South side	Miss Joy	25	0	0	0	6	3
Do. North side	Miss Keating	25	0	0	0	19	0
Kelligrews	} No return.						
Topsail							
Topsail Road	Miss Walsh	25	0	0	2	10	0
Springfield	Mr. Hacket	40	0	0	0	15	0
Kilbride	No return.						
Goulds	Miss Hacket	15	0	0			
Petty Harbor	Mr. Barron	50	0	0	2	4	7
Do. Female	Miss Walsh	25	0	0	1	0	0
Black Head	Mr. Murphy	25	0	0			
Fresh Water	Mrs. Norris	25	0	0			

Schools, for the year 1864.---(Continued.)

No. on books.			No. of Weeks Vacation.	Ages of Pupils.			Average attendance.	Reading.		Writing.		Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation, &c., &c.	
Male.	Female.	Total.		Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.		Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Reading with ease.	On Slates.	On Paper.	First four Rules.	Compound Rules.				Rule of Three, &c.
55	52	107	3	68	33	6	65	53	34	20	18	15	11	3	11	1	8	
67	67	3	22	20	25	44	24	31	12	..	21	4	7	6	..	5	2
30	14	34	3	10	30	4	30	15	29	..	3	2	6					
54	26	80	3	44	31	5	50	36	14	30	10	20	14	4	8	11	11	
29	33	62	3	20	22	20	46	25	20	17	12	13	14	7				
18	23	41	3	4	35	2	16	8	33	..	12	6	18	3				
6	14	20	.	5	11	4	10	1	5	14	5	15	8	7	3	6	6	
30	21	51	2	11	31	9	17	16	12	23	8	14	4	5	8	2		
32	21	53	2	17	24	12	16	19	24	10	4	4	1	..	1			
76	9	85	..	25	26	34	56	25	49	11	12	25	12	..	8		2	
....	53	53	..	20	20	13	28	15	15	23	6	22	16	4	5			
21	23	44	6	12	21	11	30	12	21	11	10	8	6	4	2			
14	22	36	3	12	14	10	24	11	9	16	7	12	9	..	..	3	3

Return of Catholic Elementary Board

Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected past year.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
River Head, St. John's....	Mr. Dalton.....	60	0	0	.....	
Orphan Asylum.....	Messrs. McGrath and Grace	200	0	0	3	18	9
Torbay.....	Mr. Coady.....	30	0	0	0	5	0
Flat Rock.....	Mr. Maher....	35	0	0	.....	
Pouch Cove.....	Mrs. Bassett.....	30	0	0	.....	
Outer Cove.....	Mr. Hand.....	35	0	0	0	10	6
Logy Bay.....	Miss Roach.....	25	0	0	1	17	6
Bally Hally.....	Mr. Donoghue.....	25	0	0	2	5	0
Quidi Vidi.....	Mr. Noonan.....	40	0	0	1	0	0
Windsor Lake.....	Mrs. Canning.....	25	0	0	.....	
Coady's Well.....	Mr. Gladney.....	30	0	0	.....	
Belle Isle.....	Mr. Harney.....	25	0	0	0	12	0
Portugal Cove.....	Mr. Cuddihy.....	40	0	0	0	4	6
Freshwater.....	Mr. Roche.....	40	0	0	3	17	9
Bay Bulls.....	Mr. Morrisey.....	40	0	0	1	10	0
Witless Bay.....	Mr. Norris.....	40	0	0	1	5	0

Schools, for the year 1864.—(Continued.)

No. on books.			No. of Weeks Vacation.	Ages of Pupils.			Average attendance.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation, &c., &c.
Male.	Females.	Total.		Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.		Letters and Mo- nosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Reading with ease.	On Slates.	On Paper.	First four rules.	Compound rules.	Rule of Three, &c.			
176	.....	176	..	20	122	34	78	42	104	30	24	50	10	6	16	12	8
338	338	..	152	123	63	131	140	119	79	80	123	100	20	79	30	30	6
71	31	102	2	23	54	25	48	12	75	15	..	15	..	5	5			
17	13	30	..	5	22	3	16	19	4	7	6	5	3	..	4			
17	10	27	..	9	14	4	19	17	6	4	12	4	6	1				
26	14	40	3	10	21	9	17	18	10	12	4	8	4	2	3	1		
16	20	36	..	11	20	5	19	13	15	8	5	12	9	4	4			
18	12	30	4	3	22	5	22	7	17	6	13	11	1	3	3			
50	25	75	2	15	40	20	33	20	45	10	12	27	15	20	8	3	3	
10	11	21	..	5	14	2	12	8	5	8	4	5	4	2	3			
12	16	28	2	9	16	3	18	9	12	7	5	7	4	6	5	1	2	
16	21	37	..	15	13	9	29	12	17	8	13	8	5	3	1	2	2	
23	15	38	..	18	15	5	24	18	15	5	8	4	6	1	1	..	1	
19	19	38	..	15	16	7	16	15	12	11	..	13	7	3	3	1	1	
60	48	108	..	27	52	29	56	23	65	20	8	79	14	12	18	..	3	
70	.....	70	..	20	30	20	42	18	34	18	8	30	10	7	14	..	3

Return of Catholic Elementary Board

Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected past year.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Mobile.....	Mrs. Byrne.....	20	0	0			
Caplin Cove.....	Mr. Shanhead.....	30	0	0	1	10	0
Toad's Cove.....	Mr. Driscoll.....	20	0	0	0	10	0
Brigus, South.....	} No return.						
Cape Broyle.....							
Ferryland.....							
Fermeuse.....	Mr. O'Neil.....	20	0	0	1	0	0
Renewse.....	Mr. Dutton.....	35	0	0	1	4	0
Do., Female.....	Miss Power.....	18	0	0	1	10	0
Aquaforte.....	Mrs. Oliphant.....	15	0	0	0	15	0
Kingsman's Cove.....	Miss Coady.....	12	0	0	0	15	0
Trepassey.....	Miss Cummins.....	27	0	0	0	7	6
St. Mary's.....	Mr. Walsh.....	51	0	0			
Holyrood.....	} No return.						
River Head, do.....							
Salmonier, South-side.....	Mr. Cormack.....	25	0	0			

Schools, for the year 1864.--(Continued.)

No. on books.			No. of Weeks Vacation.	Ages of Pupils.			Average attendance.	Reading.		Writing.		Arithmetic.		Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation, &c., &c.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.		Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Reading with ease.	On Slates.	On Paper.	First four Rules.				Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, &c.
18	12	30	.	8	17	5	24	8	9	13	5	8	8			
34	30	64	..	17	20	19	40	16	30	18	6	22	8	5	3	
23	17	40	..	7	23	10	18	19	18	3	..	7	6	1	5	
45	....	45	..	17	24	4	22	10	28	7	8	12	5	3	3	
59	....	59	..	20	33	6	40	20	39	..	..	10	4	..	8	
....	76	76	..	32	39	5	45	25	32	9	12	20	10	1	3	
9	15	24	5	5	11	8	19	6	13	5	8	7	6	..	..	4 4
12	18	30	4	8	12	10	25	8	16	6	5	8	5	4	1	
51	39	90	..	37	38	15	30	36	34	20	15	34	25	6	4	
59	....	59	..	11	32	16	16	28	27	4	7	4	6	4	4	4 4 1
10	7	17	..	7	5	5	15	6	11							

Return of Catholic Elementary Board

Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected past year.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salmonier, North-side.....	Miss Carew.....	20	0	0			
Great Placentia.....	Mr. Curtis.....	70	0	0			
North-East do.....	Mr. Hanlon.....	18	0	0	1	2	0
Distress.....	Mr. Cummins.....	25	0	0			
Branch.....	Mr. Sullivan.....	25	0	0			
Little Placentia.....	Mr. Rieley.....	57	0	0			
Fox Harbor.....	Mrs. Bird.....	25	0	0			
Red Island.....	Mr. O'Keefe.....	25	0	0			
Presque.....	Miss Ward.....	25	0	0			
Anne's Cove.....	Mr. Sullivan.....	30	0	0			
St. Kyran's.....	Miss Dealey.....	25	0	0			
Isle of Valen.....	Mr. Leamon.....	11	0	0			
Merasheen.....	No return.						
Great Paradise.....	Miss Tracey.....	25	0	0			
Oderin.....	No return.						
Spanish Room.....	Mr. Hegarty.....	25	0	0			

Schools, for the year 1864.--(Continued.)

No. on books.			No. of Weeks Vacation.	Ages of Pupils.			Average attendance.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation, &c., &c.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.		Letters and Mo-nosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Reading with ease.	On Slates.	On Paper.	First four rules.	Compound rules.	Rule of Three, &c.			
21	18	39	..	9	21	9	25	....	12	27							
85	....	85	..	50	20	15	70	50	20	15	12	27	10	13	26	38	23
24	9	33	8	16	17	..	16	8	25	..	6							
10	16	26	6	7	9	10	20	10	16	..	6	4						
26	39	65	8	26	22	17	25	16	40	9	6	19	10	5	9			
62	55	117	3	29	76	12	72	40	57	20	31	28	20	6	5	7	6	
20	20	40	..	10	12	18	35	5	23	12	12	2	8	1				
18	22	40	7	24	9	7	20	22	8	10	2	12	4	1	2	1		
33	31	64	..	33	16	15	44	29	16	19	16	19	16	14	5	19	5	
14	11	25	..	8	17	10	22	6	14	5	4	5	5					
14	15	29	..	9	11	9	20	5	17	7	9	4	8	5	3	3	4	
15	18	33	..	14	19	..	20	21	8	4	4	2	2					
22	17	39	..	10	20	9	28	5	18	6	3	10	9	..	3			
19	17	36	10	3	13	20	27	2	19	15	..	12	11	8	2			

Return of Catholic Elementary Board

Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected past year.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Beau Bois.....	Miss Walsh.....	25	0	0			
Fox Cove.....	No return.						
Burin.....	Mr. O'Donnell.....	80	0	0	1	15	0
St. Lawrence.....	Mr. Pointer.....	42	10	0	1	0	0
Lawn.....	Miss Sparrow.....	20	0	0			
Lamaline.....	Miss Breen.....	25	0	0			
Harbor Briton.....	Miss Hearne.....	14	10	0			
Great Jarvis.....	Mr. Dunne.....	30	0	0	0	5	0

Schools, for the year 1864.---(Continued.)

No. on books.			No. of Weeks Vacation.	Ages of Pupils.			Average attendance.	Reading.		Writing.		Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation, &c., &c.	
Male.	Female.	Total.		Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.		Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Reading with ease.	On Slates.	On Paper.	First four Rules.	Compound Rules.				Rule of Three, &c.
19	30	49	4	9	32	8	20	14	27	8	7	8	9	1	3	3	3	
49	49	5	8	26	15	25	6	17	26	17	26	10	12	21	26	26	6
39	41	80	4	25	44	11	60	18	30	32	3	20	12	8	3	..	2	
17	16	33	4	21	22	7	20	11	14	8	6	5	7	3	2	4	4	
11	29	40	4	10	18	12	30	12	22	6	14	18	18	3				
4	8	12	4	4	7	1	11	3	8	1	6	4						
10	14	24	3	6	3	15	20	7	6	11	4	4	3	3				

Financial Statement for the year 1864, as furnished by

Reference to Remarks.	Districts.	Ordinary appropriation for each District.			Special Grant.			Balance from past year.			Over expenditure last year.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Burin and Fortune Bay	289	6	8	60	0	0	45	0	0			
2	Placentia West	146	0	0				51	13	0			
3	Little Placentia	107	18	7				8	12	11			
4	Great Placentia	99	17	0	46	3	0	8	0	0	2	18	10
5	St. Mary's	126	15	4	46	3	0	41	19	4			
6	Trepassey	47	3	10				7	18	6			
7	Bay Bulls	181	4	0	46	3	0						
8	Ferryland	211	0	0	57	13	10						
9	Harbor Main	245	4	2	57	13	10				58	11	10
10	Brigus												
11	Harbor Grace, &c., &c.	612	10	5	173	1	6				231	8	8
12	Bonavista and Trinity	209	12	3	57	13	10	93	9	5			
13	Fogo	63	1	4	15	0	0	42	9	2	10	0	0
14	St. John's	1102	9	7				111	10	9			

Returns from the Chairmen of Educational Boards.

Amount paid in Teachers' Salaries.			Expended in Repairing and Building School-houses.			School Rents and Fuel.			School requisites.			Paid to Secretary of Boards.			Over expenditure of Boards.			Balance on hands.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
338	0	0	45	0	0				15	5	4				3	18	8			
116	0	0	41	0	0	3	0	0										37	13	0
90	0	0	5	0	0													16	11	6
138	0	0							19	0	10				2	18	10	16	2	6
90	3	0	54	1	0							5	0	0				65	13	8
39	0	0	2	14	8				8	0	0							10	7	8
158	18	4	31	2	2													37	6	6
212	10	0	19	0	0													37	3	10
240	8	4	29	12	5½				18	12	4½				42	0	4½			
161	10	0	69	19	4															
501	6	8	93	9	4				78	9	3	60	0	0	179	2	0			
246	16	6	93	9	5	2	10	0										20	9	7
65	0	0	86	6	9										10	0	0	15	0	0
726	0	0	250	16	5	22	18	6	22	19	1	30	0	0				161	6	4

Inspector's Remarks upon Table of Financial Returns.

- No. 1.—This Return was accompanied with a Detailed Statement of the expenditure for the present year, and is quite correct.
- 2.—Correct.
- 3.—Correct.
- 4.—Very incorrect. The balance stated to be on hands last year was £5 7s. ; and yet, in bringing it forward this year, it is put down £8. And again, I cannot understand how there can be a balance on hands, and an over expenditure at the same time, and yet the Rev. Chairman states that this has taken place both last year and this, although no mention is made in last year's return of any such thing.
- 5.—Quite correct, and accompanied with a detailed statement of expenditure.
- 6.—Do. Do.
- 7.—Correct.
- 8.—The balance on hands is correct, but there is no overdrawn balance from last year to be deducted.
- 9.—Correct. The Rev. Chairman includes in the return, and charges the Board with, about £3, which he has received from the sale of School books the past year.
- 10.—
- 11.—Correct. In my instructions for this year my attention was called to the fact of my not having made any remarks in last year's Report on "the large and apparently increasing balance against the Harbor Grace, &c., Boards."

This large balance was caused by the very large outlay that was necessary to be made, in order to accomplish the great amount of

work done in the way of School erections, and making them the creditable buildings which they are ; and as the Chairman, Right Rev. Dr. Dalton, was anxious to see these improvements carried out as speedily as possible, he generously advanced the money out of his own means, and trusted to be repaid from the yearly balance that would be left after paying the Teachers, &c.

This year the balance has been lessened by about £50. His Lordship states that the Grant for the Commercial School at Bay-de-Verd, though not received, is credited in the Financial Return.

12.—Correct.

13.—A similar mistake is made in this Return to that in the Great Placentia one, namely, that a balance of the School Grant is stated to remain on hands, and at the same time that an over expenditure had taken place.

14.—Correct.

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