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**JOURNAL**  
**OF THE**  
**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**  
**OF**  
**NEWFOUNDLAND.**

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**JOURNAL**  
OF THE  
**Legislative Council**  
OF THE  
ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND.



HIS EXCELLENCY

*Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, Knight,*

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

---

**BEING THE FIFTH SESSION**

OF THE  
**SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.**

**1859.**

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

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## PROCLAMATION.

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A. BANNERMAN,  
(L. S.)

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

**W**HEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands Prorogued until Friday the First day of October next : And Whereas I think fit to Prorogue the said General Assembly until Tuesday the Thirtieth day of November next ensuing :

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

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

By His Excellency's Command,

**JOHN KENT,**

*Colonial Secretary.*



# PROCLAMATION.

A. BANNERMAN,  
(L. S.)

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

**W**HEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands Prorogued until Tuesday the Thirtieth day of November next: And Whereas I think fit to Prorogue the said General Assembly until Friday the Thirty-first day of December next ensuing:

I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, further Prorogue the said General Assembly, until Friday the Thirty-first day of December next, of which all persons concerned are required and commanded to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

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

By His Excellency's Command,

J. KENT,  
*Colonial Secretary.*



# PROCLAMATION.

---

A. BANNERMAN,  
(L. S.)

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

**W**HEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands Prorogued until Friday the Thirty-first day of December Instant : And whereas I think fit to Prorogue the said General Assembly until Thursday the Twenty-seventh day of January next ensuing :

I do therefore, by this my Proclamation, further Prorogue the said General Assembly, until Thursday the Twenty-seventh day of January, 1859, then to meet for the despatch of business ; of which all persons concerned are required and commanded to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

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

By His Excellency's Command,

J. KENT,  
*Colonial Secretary.*



# LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, NEWFOUNDLAND.

Fifth Session Sixth General Assembly,  
22nd Victoria.

THURSDAY, 27th JANUARY, 1859.

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

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

House meets.

PRESENT :

*The Honorable* LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*  
" DR. ROCHFORT  
" DR. CARSON  
" JOHN FOX  
" JAMES J. ROGERSON  
" PHILIP DUGGAN  
" EDWARD MORRIS  
" NICHOLAS STABB

Members present.

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

His Excellency the Governor arrives at the Council Chamber—

The Assembly summoned to attend him.

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

**27th January, 1859.**

**FIFTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 22nd VICTORIA.**

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

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

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

His Excellency's Speech  
on opening Session.

I have great pleasure in again meeting you for the despatch of public business.

I am well aware that the Fishery Question, above all others, is the one in which the whole community feel an interest, and you will naturally expect that at this time, I shall communicate to you all the information that I and the Council possess on that important subject.

At the opening of last Session I said, "it must not be forgotten that the Subjects and Citizens of two powerful nations, possess rights of fishery by treaties, which they periodically exercise on the coasts of Newfoundland."

About the months of July and August last, reports reached the Government that Officers commanding His Imperial Majesty's ships, had informed our Fishermen that the French Government would strictly enforce existing Treaties in future, and warning our Fishermen that they would not be permitted in the ensuing season, 1859, to Fish any where on what is called the "French Shore."

About the same time, Mr. Forrest, the resident Magistrate at St. George's Bay, forwarded a petition from the Inhabitants there, and informed me that the Commandant of the French Steam Frigate "Gassendi" had touched in the Bay, and told him, Mr. Forrest, "the Government of France had resolved to abide by existing Treaties, believing that if these were strictly enforced it would be of more advantage to the French Fishermen than if the proposed Convention of 1857 had been passed by the Colonial Legislature;—that the French claimed the *exclusive* Right of Fishing in St. George's Bay, and that he, Mr. Forrest, should warn the Inhabitants, British Subjects, that they would not be allowed to fish in that locality next season, 1859."

*27th January, 1859.*

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

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Mr. Forrest further informed me that on his asking whether the Governor of Newfoundland had been apprized of the intentions of the French Government, His Excellency the French Commodore had answered in the negative ;—not long afterwards, however, the Baron Le Noury wrote to me confirming Mr. Forrest's statement. Although his letter was not quite in an official form, yet it was sufficiently so to justify a Proclamation being issued, principally to acquire information. Advantage was taken of Her Majesty's ships on this station to circulate it along the coasts of Newfoundland, and afterwards, H. M. Cutter "Netley" was dispatched specially to St. George's Bay, with a letter from me to Mr. Forrest, the Magistrate ; that letter, along with Mr. Forrest's reply, shall be laid before you.

Under such circumstances, all that the Governor or his Council could do, was to obtain information for the guidance of Her Majesty's Government, in order that they might adopt such steps as they deemed necessary to protect the just Rights and Privileges of the Queen's Subjects in Newfoundland ; and that they will do so, I do not entertain a doubt.

You are aware that about the middle of September, Vice-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West India stations, visited me, here,—that the Executive Council and Chamber of Commerce had interviews with His Excellency and presented to him addresses at Government House. Although I was not present on these occasions, I understand the Vice-Admiral informed the Council and the Chamber of Commerce that the French Commodore had been at Halifax, and had communicated to him the same information which he, and several of the French officers, had made public at Newfoundland ; and the Vice-Admiral informed the Council and the Chamber of Commerce, that he would be always ready to protect the just Rights and Privileges of Her Majesty's Subjects ; that it was no less his inclination than his duty to do so, for such were his Instructions from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty ; but if a new question arose on the construction of existing Treaties, and a difference of opinion took place on that subject, both he (the Admiral) and their Governor must be guided by advice from the Queen's Government.

*27th January, 1859.*

FIFTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 22nd VICTORIA.

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The Colonial Minister has received all the information that we could afford him, and I have heard from Sir Houston Stewart that his Report was forwarded from Halifax to the first Lord of the Admiralty, on the 2nd of November.

The only Despatch I have received on this subject, is from Sir Edward B. Lytton, in which he says he “ appreciates the motives which render me anxious for Instructions ;” but adds that “ all the materia's were not then (the 23rd of September,) fully before Her Majesty's Government, nor were they then in possession of any Report from the Vice-Admiral, and, under these circumstances, he could do no more than recommend me to be vigilant in enforcing, as far as in my power, the observance of existing Laws and Treaties, and that I should, as soon as possible, receive full Instructions.”

I have now communicated to you all the information that I and the Council can give you, and you may be assured that I will, in as far as in me lies, be vigilant in enforcing existing Treaties.

I cannot discover in any of them grounds for the claims now made on behalf of the French Fishermen, and I shall only express my great satisfaction that this question will be confined to the construction of these Treaties.

I have made known my individual opinion to Her Majesty's Government, that the people of Newfoundland are the principal parties from whom accurate information can be obtained ; and the best mode to accomplish that object is, that they should be heard by competent Commissioners on the spot. I have already stated that in offering this suggestion to Her Majesty's Government, it was my individual opinion only, for, it is but right that I should inform you, that on submitting it to the Council that body thought that, before I made it, the Legislature should be first consulted ; I thought that no time should be lost, but, as you are now aware of my opinion, should you consider it necessary to offer any other suggestions, I shall be happy to forward them to Her Majesty's Government, and I have no doubt that your views will meet with that consideration which any suggestions emanating from you are well entitled to.

**27th January, 1859.**

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

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The Chamber of Commerce lately applied to me for copies of Treaties, and any other documents connected with the Fisheries, which I could give them, as their own had been destroyed by the fire of 1846; I am happy to accede to their request, and have directed that several documents from authentic sources shall be re-printed in a concise form for the information of the public; they will be accompanied by a few explanatory notes, and I beg to be clearly understood, that for these explanatory notes I alone am responsible. I shall only add, that I fully expect by the next, or following mail, to receive important information from Her Majesty's Government, which I shall not fail to lay before you.

The Fishery last season I understood was an average, and the enhanced value of our staple, I trust, will continue, and as an article of export, give to our fishing population a fair remuneration for their honest industry.

The enlightened policy of the Brazilian Government in reducing the duty on Fish will be appreciated by the people of Newfoundland, and it is to be hoped that Spain and Portugal will follow in the same course.

An Act was passed last session for the protection of the Herring Fishery; I trust its provisions will answer the purposes for which the law was intended, namely, to protect and preserve the breed of Herrings, so that the catching and curing of these fish may become a valuable branch of the Fishing Trade in this Colony.— During the last season I have seen some very large Mackerel in St. John's, and it is to be hoped that that valuable fish may soon again resort to our shores, and become as abundant as, I understand, they were formerly.

Agriculture in the Colony is favourably progressing, it will be a most important auxiliary to the Fisheries, and the cultivation of the soil in many localities cannot fail to add to the comfort of the people, but complaints are daily made of the destruction of many Sheep and Cattle by dogs, which are by far too numerous, and less useful than they were formerly; the evil is an increasing one, and I do not wonder that it was considered so by the farmers, who look for some remedy for such a nuisance.

**27th January, 1859.**

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The reports of the Inspectors appointed under the Education Act last Session, will be laid before you, and I have no doubt you will find the increased contribution which you voted last year, has tended to the promotion of Education in the various districts of our Colony.

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

The Revenue for the year 1857 was £116,000; it was a very large one, and the continuance of such an amount was not expected. The Revenue for 1858 is £92,558, being a short-coming of £24,000. Under such circumstances I am sure I need not impress upon you strict economy in the appropriations which you may consider it necessary to vote this session, and the estimates which will be submitted for your consideration will be framed in accordance with the means which will be at your disposal.

You enabled me in the last session to provide allowances for the retirement of the late Assistant Judges, and thus to render more efficient that important branch of the public service—the due administration of justice. Two Assistant Judges have been appointed, and the Bench as it is now constituted cannot fail to give satisfaction to the public.

The Receiver General will lay before you a statement showing the aggregate amount of the public debt of the Colony. I beg leave to call your attention to that statement, as I observe that an addition has been made to the debt of about £4000, in consequence of the unfortunate fire which occurred at Harbor Grace, in April last. Some means I think might be devised to provide for such casualties as may occur in various localities, otherwise than by adding to the public debt of the Colony. Should, for instance, additional supplies of water be required to extinguish those fires which so frequently take place, the whole community are interested in guarding against such calamities, and all property should contribute towards that end; the premiums on Fire Insurance would be reduced, and a plentiful supply of water can never fail to add to the comfort and health of the inhabitants.

I trust you will be enabled to appropriate a sufficient sum to be

**27th January, 1859.**

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

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laid out on the roads of the Colony, for by their connecting various settled localities with each other, they are becoming every day of greater importance to the inhabitants.

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

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

I am happy to inform you that what you have long sought for you will now obtain—Direct Steam with the mother country. The Council have entered into a contract with the Galway Company, that contract will be laid before you, it has been sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government, and in a despatch dated 17th December, 1858, the Colonial Minister says:—"It affords me much satisfaction to be able to announce to you the completion of an arrangement which appears to meet the wishes of the community of Newfoundland, and which will, no doubt, be productive of substantial benefits to the province."

In connection with this subject I trust that the day is not far distant when we shall be enabled to render further substantial benefits to the colony by steam communication from St. John's to the outports.

Complaints were made to me last season, of the United States steam-vessel *Victoria* infringing upon the Navigation Laws by plying with goods and passengers to the Northward. I acquainted the complainants with my views on the subject, and afterwards wrote to the Board of Trade for information, which I have since received; it will be laid before you, and you will find that the Board concur with me.

In the month of August last, we had the satisfaction of congratulating British and American sailors for their united successful exertions in accomplishing the great work with which they were entrusted, by landing safely on our shores the Atlantic Cable; and I trust that the same efforts will be renewed to render the same line of communication complete, when the defects (wherever they may be) in the present Cable shall be detected, and this gigantic undertaking be crowned with ultimate success.

Before I conclude, I am sure you will allow me to congratulate

**27th January, 1859.**

**FIFTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 22nd VICTORIA.**

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you on the probability of an early termination of the troubles in India, and rejoice in seeing the government of that vast region now assumed by our Gracious Sovereign adding to her titles Queen of her dominions “in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia.” That she may long reign over them, and that they may prosper under her sway, I am sure you, and all her loyal subjects will earnestly pray for.

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

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

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

Ordered—That the Speech be printed.

House in Committee of Privilege.

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

The Honorable Mr. ROGERSON in the Chair.

Whereupon the following Resolution was moved by the Honorable Mr. Fox :—

*Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this House, that it is incompatible with the dignity of the Legislative Council to combine the offices of Clerk and Master-in-Chancery.

Whereupon the Honorable Dr. CARSON moved in amendment :—

That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the practice pursued in other Colonies where a Representative system exists, as to the right of the Council to the appointment of all their Officers ; and, whether the office of Master-in-Chancery and Clerk be filled by one and the same person.

Which being put, passed in the affirmative.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Resolution as amended.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

**27th January, 1859.**

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

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Ordered—That the Honorable Messrs. Fox, Carson, Stabb, and Duggan, be appointed Committee for that purpose.

The Honorable Dr. CARSON moved that James Corcoran be appointed Door Keeper to this House in the room of the late John Hanrahan.

The Honorable Mr. DUGGAN presented a petition from John Dooley, praying the appointment of Door Keeper.

Ordered—To lie on the table.

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS presented a petition from Maurice Hearn, praying the appointment of Door Keeper.

Ordered—To lie on the table.

The Honorable Mr. Fox moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. DUGGAN, that John Dooley be appointed Door Keeper, which being put, there appeared for the motion,

CONTENTS—Honorable Messrs. Duggan and Fox.

NON-CONTENTS—Honorable Messrs. Rogerson, Rochfort, Carson, Morris, Stabb.

Whereupon, on motion of the Honorable Dr. CARSON, that James Corcoran be appointed Door Keeper, it was resolved that James Corcoran be appointed accordingly.

The Honorable Dr. CARSON gives notice, that on Monday next he will move the House,—

That the Message of the Assembly of the 10th May, 1858, on the subject of Privilege, having been inserted in the Journals contrary to the intentions and instructions of the House, the same be expunged.

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

House adjourns.

**31st January, 1859.**

FIFTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 22nd VICTORIA.

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**MONDAY, 31st JANUARY, 1859.**

House meets.

**The House met pursuant to adjournment.**

PRESENT :

Members present.

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

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

Documents laid on  
the table by direction  
of the Governor.

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

**Copy of Despatch from Colonial Minister to Sir A. Bannerman, acknowledging receipt of Address from Legislative Council and Assembly of Newfoundland on occasion of the Marriage of H.R.H. the Princess Royal. (Vide Appendix.)**

**Copy of Despatch from Colonial Minister to Sir A. Bannerman, relative to Correspondence with Messrs. Giles and Butler, on subject of alleged breach of Navigation Laws, by the U. S. Steamer “Victoria.” (Vide Appendix.)**

**Message from His Excellency the Governor, with Correspondence, relative to St. George's Bay. (Vide Appendix.)**

**Letter from Sir A. Bannerman, dated 31st August, 1858, to Mr. Forrest, resident Magistrate at St. George's Bay, relative to warning given by the French Commodore to the inhabitants of St. George's Bay. (Vide Appendix.)**

**Copy of a Letter from Mr. W. H. Forrest, resident Magistrate at St. George's Bay, dated 28th October, 1858, answering Sir A. Bannerman's Despatch and Queries of date 31st August, 1858. (Vide Appendix.)**

**1st February, 1859.**

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

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Ordered—That the said documents be printed.

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

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**TUESDAY, 1st FEBRUARY, 1859.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

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

Members present.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

The Honorable Dr. CARSON, seconded by the Honorable Mr. FOX, moved the following Resolution:—

*Resolved*—That the Message from the House of Assembly of May 10th, 1858, in reference to a Message from this Chamber of the 23rd April, on the subject of Privilege, be expunged from the Journals of this House, the same having been inserted therein contrary to the instructions of the Council.

Which being put passed unanimously.

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, from the Select Committee appointed to prepare an Address to His Excellency the Governor, in reply to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the session, presented the draft of an Address, and the same was received and read a first time.

Draft of Address to the Governor in reply to his Speech, reported from Select Committee, and read 1st time.

## 1st and 2nd February, 1859.

FIFTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 22nd VICTORIA.

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

Ordered—That the said Address be printed.

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

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS gives notice, that he will move the suspension of the 35th Rule in reference to the said Address.

Notice of motion for Address to the Governor, relative to the practice regarding conferences between the two branches of parliament.

The Honorable Dr. CARSON gives notice, that he will move that an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, that His Excellency the Governor be pleased to acquaint the Council of any information he may possess, relative to the practice which prevails in the British Legislature when questions arise regarding Conferences to be held between the two Branches of Parliament.

Notice of motion to move the House into Committee on the Fishery question.

The Honorable Mr. ROGERSON gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, move the House into Committee on the subject of the Fishery Rights of the people of this Island.

House adjourns.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 3 o'clock, P.M.

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### WEDNESDAY, 2nd FEBRUARY, 1859.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

*The Honorable* LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*  
 “ JAMES J. ROGERSON  
 “ DR. CARSON  
 “ PHILIP DUGGAN  
 “ JOHN FOX  
 “ EDWARD MORRIS  
 “ NICHOLAS STABB

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Address to the Governor read 2nd time.

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

## *2nd and 4th February, 1859.*

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

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

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

35th Rule suspended.

Whereupon, on motion of the Honorable Mr. MORRIS, the House went into Committee on the same,—

Address committed.

The Honorable Dr. CARSON in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

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

Ordered—That the Report be received.

The Honorable Mr. STABB gives notice, that he will, on tomorrow, or the next day of the meeting of Council, put a question to the Hon. the President, requesting that he will inform the House who is the recognized Organ of the Government in this House.

Notice of motion respecting the recognized Organ of the Government.

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

House adjourns.

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### *FRIDAY, 4th FEBRUARY, 1859.*

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

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

“ JAMES J. ROGERSON

“ PHILIP DUGGAN

“ SAMUEL CARSON

“ EDWARD MORRIS

“ NICHOLAS STABB

Members present.

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

*4th February, 1859.*

FIFTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 22nd VICTORIA.

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The Honorable the President laid before the House, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, a Message on the subject of certain Despatches received by him from the Secretary of State with reference to the Fisheries of Newfoundland.

Ordered—That the same be read.

A. BANNERMAN, *Governor.*

Message from the Governor on the subject of certain Despatches received from the Secretary of State with reference to the Fisheries.

At the opening of the session I stated to the Legislature that I fully expected by “the next or following mail important Despatches from Her Majesty’s Government, which I should not fail to lay before them.”

As I had anticipated, that information reached me by the last mail.

It is to the effect that “it has been decided by Her Majesty’s Government and the Government of France, that a joint Commission, equally composed from the two nations, shall proceed to Newfoundland so soon as the season opens, to enquire into the state of facts as regards the local operation of the Treaties conferring on French subjects Rights of Fishery on the coasts of that Island, and more particularly to ascertain in what respects, and to what extent, the Treaty stipulations may have been disregarded on either side, a course which Her Majesty’s Government considers to be well adapted to meet present emergencies, \* \* \* and not unlikely to pave the way to some ultimate settlement of a permanent character.”

The details, which must necessarily require the serious consideration of both Governments relative to instructions, &c., &c., are not finally arranged; but the proposition is that two Commissioners from each nation shall be appointed, and, in that event, one of those Commissioners shall be nominated by the Colonial Government, subject to the approval of the Governor, as well as of Her Majesty’s Government.

This information has been received by the Governor in three despatches, all marked “confidential;” and although Colonial Governors are forbidden to give copies of the Secretary of State’s des-

*4th February, 1859.*

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

patches, without his consent, the Governor has before now used a discretionary power, (for which he alone can be made responsible,) where he thinks that power can be beneficially exercised for the public good, and acting in a contrary way when he thinks giving publicity to confidential communications may be prejudicial to the public service and the interests of the people.

He has therefore resolved, on this important occasion, to lay these Despatches before the Legislature as soon as they are copied (which will be early in the ensuing week.)

The Governor avails himself of this opportunity of expressing his satisfaction at the course which H. M. Government has adopted, and is about to follow, relative to the Newfoundland Fisheries, and considering "the limited extent which it is proposed to assign to the functions of the Commission," he entertains a confident hope that the Legislature and the public may think as he does—that the appointment of a Commission before which all parties must be heard, cannot fail to prove beneficial to the people of Newfoundland.

Government House,  
4th February, 1858.

Ordered—On motion of the Honorable Mr. STABB, that the Message be printed.

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

Address in reply to his Excellency's Speech committed—

The Honorable Dr. CARSON in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Reported with amendments—

The Chairman reported the Address with some amendments.

Ordered—That the said Amendments be read.

Amendments read—

Ordered—That the same be adopted.

Adopted—

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

Address read 3rd time and passed—

*4th February, 1859.*

FIFTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 22nd VICTORIA.

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

The Address.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—

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

The Council reciprocate Your Excellency's conviction that the fishery question, above all others, is that in which the whole community feel the greatest concern, and we beg to tender to Your Excellency the expression of our gratitude for the solicitude which you have constantly manifested, since your assumption of the government of the colony, for this, its most important interest; also for your lucid communication to us of all that has occurred, during the recess of the Legislature, in relation to the subject, and for your assurance that, until you shall have received full instructions from the Imperial Government, Your Excellency will be vigilant in enforcing existing Treaties. We rejoice that we can fully concur in Your Excellency's belief that the construction of the Fishery Treaties affords no just grounds for the claims urged on behalf of French fishermen.

The fishery of the past year produced an average return, and that the value of our staple export was enhanced, afford a true source of gratification, and we join with Your Excellency in the hope that such enhanced value may continue, so that industry and capital may be amply remunerated.

In common with Your Excellency we appreciate the enlightened policy by which the Brazilian Government was actuated in reducing the duty upon our fish; and we join in the hope, expressed by Your Excellency, that Spain and Portugal may follow in the same course.

The protection and regulation of the Herring Fishery have been

*4th February, 1859.*

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

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for many years a subject towards which much attention has been directed by the Country, and we trust that the Act of last Session, passed with a view of meeting the requirements of that valuable and extending branch of our fishery resources, may be found effectual for its preservation and result in nurturing it into the importance which it is capable of attaining. The indications which have occurred for a few years back, of the return of the Mackerel to our shores, have been observed with great interest, and we earnestly hope with Your Excellency that their resort may soon again become as periodically regular, and as abundant as they were heretofore.

The Agricultural resources of the Colony are, year after year, becoming more fully developed, and their importance as an auxiliary to the Fisheries every year more manifest. With Your Excellency we sympathise with our farmers who have had to complain of the destruction of their Sheep and Cattle by useless Dogs, and we feel no surprise that they should look to the Legislature for a remedy for a nuisance so prejudicial to their pursuits and interests.

The subject of Education, than which few are more important, is one highly deserving of consideration upon the part of the Legislature; and we unite with Your Excellency in the hope, that the increased grant of the past session has been, and may hereafter be, attended with all the advantages anticipated.

We notice the unfavourable contrast which the Revenue of the past year presents to that of the preceding; but we hope, that by a judicious appropriation of the means at the disposal of the Legislature, they will be found sufficient to meet the exigencies of the public service.

We are deeply impressed with the importance of the efficient administration of Justice, and trust that the Bench as now constituted may secure the confidence of, and give satisfaction to, the public.

We lament the unfortunate calamity occasioned by the fire at Harbor Grace in April last, which has unavoidably added so largely to the Public Debt of the Colony, and agree with Your Excellency

**4th February, 1859.**

**FIFTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 22nd VICTORIA.**

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in the opinion that property should contribute towards providing security against similar casualties, irrespective of the Public Revenue.

The manifest advantages of the extension of Roads throughout the Colony, will naturally tend to make that subject one of the chief objects of Legislative provision.

The completion of a contract, by which direct Steam Communication between this colony and the mother country has been secured, is a subject of satisfaction to the Council as well as to Your Excellency, and we join with Your Excellency in the hope that the time is not remote when Steam Communication shall be established between the Capital and the Outports.

We shall be glad to receive the information, which Your Excellency has received from the Board of Trade, on the subject of the infringement of the Navigation Laws by the United States Steam-vessel "Victoria," which Your Excellency has promised to lay before us, and to which we shall give all due consideration.

We rejoice in the partial success attained by British and American Sailors in August last, whereby has been demonstrated the feasibility of establishing sub-marine Electrical Communication between the Old and New Worlds; and while we exceedingly regret that any accident should have occurred to interrupt its operation, we unite with Your Excellency in the hope, that efforts may be speedily renewed to render the same line complete, and that ultimately this grand undertaking may be crowned with entire success.

The probability of an early termination of the troubles in Her Majesty's Indian Dominions, which have been a subject of so much pain and anxiety, is indeed a matter of the liveliest congratulation; and with Your Excellency we hope that the time is not far distant, if it have not already arrived, when the sway of our Most Gracious Sovereign may be there firmly and permanently established; and we earnestly join in Your Excellency's aspiration, that she may long

*4th February, 1859.*

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

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and prosperously **Reign** over the vast **Dominions** which have been entrusted to her august sway by the Almighty Dispenser of all **Power and Empire.**

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

**Ordered—On motion of the Honorable Mr. MORRIS,—**

That the Address be presented to **His Excellency the Governor** by the whole House, and that the **Honorable the President** do ascertain from **His Excellency** at what time he may be pleased to receive the same.

The **Honorable the PRESIDENT** informed the House, in answer to the question of the **Honorable Mr. STABE**, pursuant to notice, that the **Honorable Mr. ROGERSON** will be the **recognised Organ** of the Government in this House.

Hon. Mr. Rogerson  
the recognized Organ  
of the Government in  
the Council.

The **Honorable Mr. MORRIS** gives notice, that he will, on Monday next, move an Address to **His Excellency the Governor**, requesting that he may be pleased to lay before this House copies of any Despatches received by him from the Secretary of State with reference to the Fisheries of this Island and the appointment of Commissioners for investigating the respective claims of the French and the people of this Colony, and any other Despatches or Correspondence which **His Excellency** may have lately received on the same subject.

Notice of motion for  
Address to the Governor  
for Despatches on  
the subject of the Fish-  
eries, &c.

The **Honorable Mr. Fox** gives notice, that he will, on to-morrow, ask the **Organ** of the Government whether it is the intention of the Government to make any provision in the Estimate of this year for the encouragement of **Immigration.**

Notice of motion on  
the subject of Immi-  
gration.

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

House adjourns.

**7th February, 1859.**

**FIFTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 22nd VICTORIA.**

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**MONDAY, 7th FEBRUARY, 1859.**

House meets.

**The House met pursuant to adjournment.**

**PRESENT :**

Members present.

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

**The Minutes of Friday last were read.**

**The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, pursuant to notice, presented the following Address to His Excellency the Governor :—**

**MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—**

Address to the Governor for Despatches on the subject of the appointment of Fisheries Commissioners.

**The Legislative Council, in General Assembly convened, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before them, copies of any Despatches from the Secretary of State with reference to the Fisheries of this Island, and the appointment of Commissioners for investigating the respective claims of the French and the people of this Colony, and any other Despatches or Correspondence which His Excellency may have lately received on the same subject.**

**Which being read, was adopted.**

**The Honorable Mr. FOX, pursuant to notice, enquired of the Honorable Mr. ROGERSON, whether it was the intention of the Government to make any provision in the Estimate of this year for the encouragement of Immigration.**

**The Honorable Mr. ROGERSON stated, that he was authorised to inform the House, that the subject would be brought under the consideration of the Government presently, and that he would be prepared to afford the required information on Friday next.**

**7th and 9th February, 1859.**

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

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Pursuant to notice, the Honorable Doctor CARSON moved that the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor :

**MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—**

The Legislative Council, in General Assembly convened, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to acquaint the Council of any information he may possess relative to the practice which prevails in the British Legislature where questions arise regarding conferences to be held between the two branches of Parliament.

Address to the Governor for information regarding conferences held between the two branches of Parliament.

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

House adjourns.

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**WEDNESDAY, 9th FEBRUARY, 1859.**

The House met.

House meets.

**PRESENT :**

*The Honorable* LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*  
 " SAMUEL CARSON  
 " JAMES J. ROGERSON  
 " PHILIP DUGGAN  
 " EDWARD MORRIS  
 " NICHOLAS STABB

Members present.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

The Honorable the PRESIDENT having informed the Council that the Governor would, at twelve o'clock, noon, to-day, receive the Address in reply to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the session—

The Governor will receive the Address of the House to-day—

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

Address presented—

**9th February, 1859.**

FIFTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 22nd VICTORIA.

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

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

Governor's Reply.

I have to thank you for this Address, and it is gratifying to me to find that you concur generally in the views which I entertain, and considered it necessary to explain to the Legislature at the opening of the session.

Since that time I have directed that several important Despatches relative to the fishery, shall be laid before you, and I trust that the policy decided on by Her Majesty's Government, to obtain accurate information in Newfoundland will eventually lead to a final and satisfactory settlement of a question which has for so many years been left undecided, for I believe that serious consequences might ensue if our Fishery Rights and Privileges remained much longer undefined.

I observe you allude to the infringement of the Navigation Laws in reference to the United States steamer "Victoria." I am not aware of any change which has taken place in these Laws, and I fear I have made myself misunderstood on this subject.

Complaints were made to me that the "Victoria" being a foreign vessel, was infringing these laws by carrying goods and passengers coastways. I informed the parties that similar cases had occurred in other colonies, that there was no penalty in the Act which could affect the "Victoria," that the omission had been pointed out to Her Majesty's Government, that they had declined to amend the Act, or to impose any penalty, but had left the matter to be dealt with by Colonial Legislatures as they deemed advisable— if therefore the parties who considered themselves aggrieved in Newfoundland, wish for a remedy, they must apply to the Legislature.

*9th February, 1859.*

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

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It will afford me much satisfaction at all times to co-operate with you, to promote the welfare of the colony. I beg again to thank you for this Address.

Government House,  
February 9th, 1859.

The Honorable the President, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table of the House the following documents, accompanied by Messages from His Excellency:—

Documents laid on the table by command of the Governor.

No. 1. (Confidential.)

Copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State, informing the Governor of a Commission to enquire on the spot into the Fishery Question, having been decided on. (Vide Appendix.)

No. 2. (Confidential.)

Copy of Despatch transmitting copies of Correspondence between Lord Cowley and Count Walewski. (Vide Appendix.)

No. 3. (Confidential.)

Copy of Despatch containing further Instructions relative to the assent of a Commissioner by the Colonial Government. (Vide Appendix.)

Message from His Excellency the Governor to the Legislative Council, enclosing Correspondence relative to Conferences. (Vide Appendix.)

Moved by the Honorable Mr. STABB, that the said documents be printed.

Ordered accordingly.

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

## 14th and 17th February, 1859.

FIFTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 22nd VICTORIA.

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**MONDAY, 14th FEBRUARY, 1859.**

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

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

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

Notice of motion to move the House into Committee on the Despatches relative to the Fisheries.

The Honorable Mr. ROGERSON gives notice, that he will on to-morrow move the House into committee on the subject of the Despatches laid before this House on Wednesday, the 9th inst., relative to the Fishery rights of this Island.

House adjourns.

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

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**THURSDAY, 17th FEBRUARY, 1859.**

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

*The Honorable* LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*  
 " SAMUEL CARSON  
 " JAMES J. ROGERSON  
 " JOHN FOX  
 " EDWARD MORRIS  
 " NICHOLAS STABB

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

**17th February, 1859.**

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

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The Honorable the President, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table of the House the following documents :—

Documents laid on the table by direction of the Governor.

Journal of Mr. William Coady, (sub-Superintendent) furnished to James L. Prendergast, Esq., Superintendent of Fisheries at Newfoundland and Labrador, respecting proceedings on Western Coast, &c., during the Summer of 1858. (Vide Appendix.)

Journal of Mr. Henry Knight, on the Protection of Fisheries at and about Cape John, in the Summer of 1858. (Vide Appendix.)

Report of Mr. Crockwell, on the Protection of Fisheries at Labrador, from York Point to Blanc Sablon, in the Summer of 1858. (Vide Appendix.)

Report of Mr. Caleb Young, on the Protection of the Fisheries at and about the Island of Belle Isle, in the Summer of 1858. (Vide Appendix.)

Steam Contract with North Atlantic Company. (Vide Appendix.)

Letter from Mr. James Kent, of Waterford, relative to the prohibitions offered by the stringency of the Passengers' Act to the revival of the Passenger trade with Newfoundland—21st June, 1858. (Vide Appendix.)

Letter and Plan from Captain Daymon, and Letter from Chamber of Commerce, on the subject of the removal of the Salisbury or Roby Rock, adjoining Chain Rock. (Vide Appendix.)

General Statement of the Affairs of the Union Bank, for the year ending the 31st of May, 1858. (Vide Appendix.)

General Statement of the Commercial Bank, 30th of June, 1858. (Vide Appendix.)

Statement of Affairs of Newfoundland Marine Assurance Company, as they existed on 13th of January, 1859. (Vide Appendix.)

**17th February, 1859.**

**FIFTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 22nd VICTORIA.**

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**Statement of Affairs of St. John's Marine Insurance Company, on 10th of January, 1859. (Vide Appendix.)**

**Major Ripley, for modification of Royalties on La Manche Lead Mines. (Vide Appendix.)**

**The Honorable Mr. Fox moved, that the said documents lie on the table, and that they be read on to-morrow.**

**Ordered accordingly.**

**On motion of the Honorable Mr. ROGERSON, pursuant to notice, the House went into Committee on the subject of the Despatches laid before this House on Wednesday, the 9th inst., relative to the Fishery rights of this Island,—**

House in committee on Despatches relative to the Fishery Rights of this Island.

**The Honorable Dr. CARSON in the Chair.**

**The Honorable Mr. ROGERSON then submitted to the House certain Resolutions.**

**After some time the House resumed.**

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

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

**The Honorable Mr. STABB moves, that the Resolutions submitted by the Honorable Mr. ROGERSON, be printed.**

**Ordered accordingly.**

**The Honorable Mr. STABB gives notice, that he will on to-morrow ask the Organ of Government, whether any reliable information has reached the Government, of great distress existing in St. George's Bay, and if any and what steps have been taken to meet the exigencies of the case.**

Notice of motion to ask the Organ of the Government whether information has been received respecting distress existing in St. George's Bay, &c.

House adjourns.

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

**18th February, 1859.**

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

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**FRIDAY, 18th FEBRUARY, 1859.**

**The House met pursuant to adjournment.**

House meets.

**PRESENT :**

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

“ **JAMES J. ROGERSON**

“ **JOHN FOX**

“ **NICHOLAS STABB**

“ **EDWARD MORRIS**

Members present.

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

**On motion of the Honorable Mr. ROGERSON, the House went into Committee on the subject of the Despatches in relation to the Fishery rights of this Island,—**

House in Committee on Despatches relative to the Fishery Rights of this Island.

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

**After some time the House resumed,**

**And the Chairman reported the following Resolutions :—**

Resolutions reported.

**Whereas, it has been decided by Agreement between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of France, that a Joint Commission, equally composed from the two Nations, shall proceed to Newfoundland as soon as the season opens, to enquire into the facts as regards the local operation of the Treaties conferring on French Subjects right of Fishery on the coast of this Island, and more particularly to ascertain in what respects and to what extent the Treaty stipulations may have been disregarded on either side : And whereas, her Majesty's Government proposed that there should be two on each side, and that the choice of one of the English two might be assigned to the government of this colony ; the nomination of the Colonial Commissioner (if the French concurred as to the number) to be placed at the disposal of the Local Government : And whereas, His Excellency the Governor has been instructed to nominate, with the advice of the Executive Council, some duly qualified person for appointment as Colonial Member of the Commis-**

*18th February, 1859.*

FIFTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 22nd VICTORIA.

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sion ; or in case the Executive should decline to concur in such nomination, himself to name the person he could recommend to execute the functions of that office: And whereas, the Legislative Council, anxiously anticipating that the adoption of the course proposed may eventuate in a final and satisfactory adjustment of the long existing difficulties between the two Nations as to their respective rights, and secure to the people of Newfoundland the beneficial enjoyment of those advantages to which they are entitled by the true and faithful application of existing Treaties, and forever set at rest the questions which have so long agitated the public mind in this Colony.

*Resolved*,—That His Excellency the Governor be requested to nominate, with the advice of the Executive Council, some duly qualified person for appointment as Colonial Member of the Commission referred to in the preamble to these Resolutions.

*Resolved*,—That while this course is the only alternative for the Local Government to pursue with a due regard to the interests of the Colony, after the mode of procedure determined upon between the two Governments—the Legislative Council is strong in the belief that the exercise of the functions of a Commission so constituted will, by careful enquiry into facts, result in the more firmly establishing the rights of the people of this Colony, and in proving that there has been no infraction of the stipulations of Treaty by subjects of Great Britain ; and they also observe with satisfaction the careful regard which the Parent Government has shown in providing that the Colony shall be represented by a Nominee of its own Government.

*Resolved*,—That in the course agreed upon by the respective Governments of England and France, with a view to a final adjustment of this momentous question, in which the people of this Island are so deeply concerned, the Council fail to perceive anything calculated to neutralize the gratifying assurance conveyed in the Despatch dated 26th of March, 1857, from the then Secretary of State, that “the consent of the community of Newfoundland was regarded by

**18th February, 1859.**

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

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Her Majesty's Government as the essential preliminary to any modification of their territorial or maritime rights."

*Resolved*,—That the Council hereby record its grateful acknowledgment of the lively interest His Excellency the Governor has manifested upon this most important subject, and for the ample information he has so readily and unreservedly furnished to the Legislature.

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

*President.*

**Ordered**—That the Report be received, and that the said Resolutions be engrossed and presented to His Excellency the Governor.

The Honorable Mr. STABB, pursuant to notice, enquired of the Organ of the Government, if any reliable information had reached the Government of great distress existing in St. George's Bay, and if any, what had been done to meet the exigencies of the case.

The Honorable Mr. ROGERSON, in reply, said that information had reached the Government, by telegraph from Halifax, that Mr. Forrest, Magistrate at St. George's Bay, had received One Hundred Barrels of Flour, and that an Indian Messenger had been dispatched from Port-au-Basque with directions to Mr. Forrest to afford the required relief.

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

House adjourns.

**21st and 22nd February, 1859.**

FIFTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 22nd VICTORIA.

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**MONDAY, 21st FEBRUARY, 1859.**

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

*The Honorable* LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*  
 " JOHN FOX  
 " EDWARD MORRIS  
 " NICHOLAS STABB

House adjourned for  
want of a quorum.

At 4 o'clock, P. M., the Honorable the PRESIDENT took the Chair and declared the House adjourned for want of a quorum.

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**TUESDAY, 22nd FEBRUARY, 1859.**

House meets.

The House met,

PRESENT :

Members present.

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

The Minutes of Friday and Monday last were read.

Documents ordered to  
be printed.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Fox, it was ordered that the following documents laid on the table, be printed:—

Letter from Captain Daymon and Letter from Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the removal of Salisbury or Roby Rock adjoining Chain Rock.

Letter from Mr. James Kent, of Waterford, relative to the prohibitions offered by the stringency of the Passengers' Act to the revival of the Passenger trade with Newfoundland.

## 22nd and 28th February, 1859.

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

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Major Ripley for modification of Royalties on La Manche Lead Mines.

The Honorable Dr. CARSON gives notice, that he will, on to-morrow, move the House into Committee of Privilege, to take into consideration the Despatch of His Excellency the Governor, on the subject of conferences between the two Houses, with a view to its final adjustment.

Notice of motion to move the House into Committee of Privilege

The Honorable Mr. Fox gives notice, that he will, on to-morrow, move the House into Committee to enquire into the present practice of the House of Assembly addressing the Governor to disburse monies during and at close of the session without consulting this House as a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature.

Notice of motion to move the House into Committee on the subject of the House of Assembly addressing the Governor to disburse monies.

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

House adjourns.

MONDAY, 28th FEBRUARY, 1859.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

*The Honorable* LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*  
 " PHILIP DUGGAN  
 " JOHN FOX  
 " EDWARD MORRIS  
 " NICHOLAS STABB  
 " SAMUEL CARSON

Members present.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

The Honorable the PRESIDENT, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table of the House the following documents, which were ordered to be severally read :—

Documents laid on the table by order of the Governor.

**1st March, 1859.****FIFTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 22nd VICTORIA.**


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Message and enclosure on the subject of Revenue Act passed May 1858. (Vide Appendix.)

Also, copy of Despatch of Secretary of State, specifying reasons for disallowing Act for the liquidation of a certain Debt for making and widening the Streets of St. John's. (Vide Appendix.)

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Fox—

Ordered—That the Message and documents laid on the table with reference to the application of Mr. Tobin to be appointed Commissioner at St. George's Bay, be printed.

House adjourns.

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

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**TUESDAY, 1st MARCH, 1859.**

House meets.

At 4 o'clock, P. M., there were present

Members present.

*The Honorable* **JAMES J. ROGERSON**  
 “ **EDWARD MORRIS**  
 “ **NICHOLAS STABB**

House adjourned for want of a quorum.

The Honorable **JAMES J. ROGERSON** took the Chair and declared the House adjourned for want of a quorum until Monday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

**7th March, 1859.**

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

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**MONDAY, 7th MARCH, 1859.**

**The House met at Three o'clock, P.M.**

House meets.

**PRESENT :**

*The Honorable* **LAURENCE O'BRIEN, President.**  
 “ **JOHN FOX**  
 “ **JAMES J. ROGERSON**  
 “ **SAMUEL CARSON**  
 “ **EDWARD MORRIS**  
 “ **NICHOLAS STABB**

Members present.

The Minutes of Monday, the 28th of February, and Tuesday the 1st of March, were read.

The Honorable the **PRESIDENT** laid on the table of the House by direction of His Excellency the Governor, the following documents :—

Documents laid on the table by direction of the Governor.

Report of Mr. John Haddon, Inspector of Schools, and abstract of School Returns.

Report of Catholic Inspector, with Returns.

On motion of the Honorable Dr. **CARSON**, the House went into Committee on Privilege on the subject of Conferences between the two branches of the Legislature,—

House in Committee on Privilege—

The Honorable Dr. **CARSON** in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed, and reported the following resolution :—

Reported.

*Resolved*,—That in cases in which the Assembly disagree to any Amendments made by the Council, or insist upon any Amendment to which the Council have disagreed, the Council are willing to receive the reasons of the Assembly for their disagreeing or insisting, (as the case may be) by Message without a Conference, unless at any time the Assembly should desire to communicate the same at a Conference.

**7th March, 1859.**

**FIFTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 22nd VICTORIA.**

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

Ordered—That the said Resolution be engrossed and sent to the Assembly for their concurrence, with the following Message :—

MR. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that the accompanying Resolution, to which the Council request the concurrence of the Assembly, has been adopted with the view of assimilating the practice in this country with that of the Imperial Parliament in communications between the two branches of the Legislature, and of avoiding those inconveniences attendant on the frequent observance of formalities which the British Parliament has considered it expedient to obviate.

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

*President.*

Ferryland Head Light  
House Bill brought up  
and read 1st time.

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for the concurrence of this House entitled, “An Act to provide for the Erection of a Light House on or near Ferryland Head, on the Southern Coast of this Island,” which was read a first time,—and

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

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

Brunette Island Light  
House Bill—

“An Act to provide for the Erection of a Light House on Brunette Island, on the Western Coast of this Island,”

and

Bill to amend an Act to  
incorporate the Marine  
Insurance Company—

And a Bill entitled “An Act to amend an Act passed in the 15th year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled ‘An Act to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the ‘Newfoundland Marine Insurance Company,’” which were severally read a first time—  
and

Brought up and read  
1st time.

**7th and 10th March, 1859.**

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

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

The Honorable Mr. FOX, pursuant to notice, moved the House into Committee on Privilege, to enquire into the present practice of the House of Assembly addressing the Governor to disburse monies during and at the close of the Session without consulting this House as a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature,—

House in Committee on Privilege on the subject of the House of Assembly voting money by Address.

The Honorable Dr. CARSON in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed, the Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

The Honorable Mr. STABB gives notice, that he will on Friday next ask the Organ of Government, whether the Government intend taking any steps for the removal of the Roby Rock, as recommended by Captain Daymon, R.N., in his letter of 13th August last, and by the Chamber of Commerce in their letter of 3rd September.

Notice of motion on the subject of the removal of the Roby Rock.

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

House adjourns.

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**THURSDAY, 10th MARCH, 1859.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

*The Honorable* LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*  
 “ JAMES J. ROGERSON  
 “ SAMUEL CARSON  
 “ JOHN FOX  
 “ NICHOLAS STABB  
 “ EDWARD MORRIS

Members present.

**10th March, 1859.**

**FIFTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 22nd VICTORIA.**

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

Ferryland Head Light  
House Bill—

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. ROGERSON, the Bill for the erection of a Light House on or near Ferryland Head, was read a second time—and

**Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.**

Brunette Island Light  
House Bill—

On motion of the Honorable Mr. STABB, seconded by the Honorable Mr. MORRIS, the Bill for the erection of a Light House on Brunette Island, was read a second time—and

**Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.**

and

Newfoundland Marine  
Insurance Company  
Amendment Bill—

Read 2nd time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. FOX, the Bill to amend an Act to incorporate the Newfoundland Marine Insurance Company, was read a second time—and

**Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.**

Resolutions on the sub-  
ject of Steam Commu-  
nication brought up,  
and read.

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, for the consideration of the Council, certain Resolutions on the subject of Steam Communication, which were read, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. FOX—

**Ordered—To be printed.**

House adjourns.

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

**14th March, 1859.**

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

**MONDAY, 14th MARCH, 1859.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

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

Members present.

“ **JAMES J. ROGERSON**

“ **EDWARD MORRIS**

“ **NICHOLAS STABB**

“ **JOHN ROCHFORD**

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled “ An Act to provide for the erection of a Light House on or near Ferryland Head, on the Southern Coast of this Island,”—

Ferryland Head Light House Bill—

Committed—

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

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Reported.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

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

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled “ An Act to provide for the erection of a Light House on Brunette Island, on the Western Coast of this Island,”—

Brunette Island Light House Bill—

Committed—

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

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill with some amendments.

Reported with amendments—

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

The Amendments are as follows :—

In the Title, after the word “ on,” on the second line, insert the words “ or near.”

Amendments.

**14th March, 1859.**

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In the Preamble, after the word "on," on the second line, insert the words "or near."

In the first Section, on the sixth line, after the word "on" insert the words "or near."

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

Newfoundland Marine  
Insurance Company  
amendment Bill—

Committed—

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 15th year of the reign of Her present Majesty entitled 'An Act to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the Newfoundland Marine Insurance Company,'"—

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Reported.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered—That the report be received—and,

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

Contracts between  
Masters and Servants  
amendment Bill brought  
up—

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill entitled—"An Act to amend an Act passed in the 21st year of the reign of Her Majesty, entitled 'An Act to provide for the performance of Contracts between Masters and Servants in this Colony,'"—

And read 1st time.

Which was read a first time, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. ROGERSON,—

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

The Honorable Mr. STABB, pursuant to notice, enquired of the Organ of the Government, if any steps were being taken for the removal of the Roby Rock, as recommended by Captain Daymon, R.N. and by the Chamber of Commerce.

The Honorable Mr. ROGERSON, in reply said, that it was the intention of the Government to take measures for the removal of the

**15th March, 1859.**

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

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obstruction adverted to, and, that on the next meeting of the Council the matter would be discussed and every information afforded.

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

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**TUESDAY, 15th MARCH, 1859.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

*The Honorable* **LAURENCE O'BRIEN, President.**  
 " **SAMUEL CARSON**  
 " **JAMES J. ROGERSON**  
 " **EDWARD MORRIS**  
 " **JOHN ROCHFORT**  
 " **NICHOLAS STABB**

Members present.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Bill to provide for the erection of a Light House on or near Ferryland Head, was read a third time and passed—and

Ferryland Head Light House Bill—  
 Read 3rd time and passed.

The Honorable the PRESIDENT signed the same.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Bill to provide for the erection of a Light House on or near Brunette Island, was read a third time and passed—and

Brunette Island Light House Bill—  
 Read 3rd time and passed.

The Honorable the PRESIDENT signed the same.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Bill to amend an Act incorporating sundry persons by the name of the "Newfoundland Marine Insurance Company," was read a third time and passed—and

Newfoundland Marine Insurance Company amendment Bill—  
 Read 3rd time and passed.

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The Honorable the PRESIDENT signed the same.

Ordered—That the foregoing Bills be sent to the House of Assembly with Message.

Consolidation of part  
of Public Debt Bill  
brought up—

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for the concurrence of this House, entitled “An Act to authorise the Consolidation of Nineteen Thousand three hundred and seventy-two Pounds Six Shillings of the Public Debt of this colony” which was read a first time—and,

And read 1st time.

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

Constitution of the Su-  
preme Court Bill—  
and

Northern and Southern  
Circuit Courts Bill  
brought up—

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up two Bills for the concurrence of this House, entitled “An Act for removing doubts respecting the Constitution of the Supreme Court,” and “An Act to amend and simplify the practice of the Northern and Southern Circuit Courts of this Island,”—

And read 1st time.

Which Bills were severally read a first time—and,

Ordered—To be read a second time on Tuesday next, and in the mean time to be printed.

Message and Resolu-  
tion from the House of  
Assembly on the subject  
of Conferences—

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, with Message, a certain Resolution on the subject of Conferences, for the concurrence of this House, which were read.

They are as follows :—

Mr. PRESIDENT,—

Message—

The House of Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council, in reply to their Message of the 7th instant, that they concur with the Council on the subject of Conferences, and have passed the following Resolution to which they request the concurrence of the Council :—

Resolution.

*Resolved*,—That in cases in which the Council disagree to any Amendments made by the Assembly, or insist upon any Amendments to which the Assembly have disagreed, the Assembly are willing to receive the reasons of the Council for their disagreeing or insisting (as

**16th March, 1859.**

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

---

the case may be) by Message, without a Conference, unless at any time the Council should desire to communicate the same at a Conference.

(Signed,) **A. SHEA,**  
*Speaker.*

House of Assembly,  
14th March, 1859.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. Fox, the House went into Committee on the Resolutions sent from the Assembly on the subject of Steam Communication,—

Resolutions on Steam  
Communication—  
Committed.

The Honorable Dr. ROCHFORD in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

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

Ordered—That the report be received.

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

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**WEDNESDAY, 16th MARCH, 1859.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

*The Honorable* **LAURENCE O'BRIEN, President.**  
 “ **JAMES J. ROGERSON**  
 “ **SAMUEL CARSON**  
 “ **JOHN FOX**  
 “ **JOHN ROCHFORD**  
 “ **EDWARD MORRIS**  
 “ **NICHOLAS STABB**

Members present.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

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The Honorable Mr. ROGERSON reads, for the information of this House, a Telegraph Message received relative to the condition of the Inhabitants of St. George's Bay.

Resolutions on Steam  
Communication—  
Committed—

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. FOX, the House went into Committee on the Resolutions of the Assembly on Steam Communication,—

The Honorable Dr. ROCHFORD in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Reported—

The Chairman reported the Committee concurred in the Resolutions.

Ordered—That the Report be received and adopted, and that a Message be transmitted to the House of Assembly acquainting that House that the Council had concurred in and passed the said Resolutions.

The Resolutions are as follows :—

Resolutions.

Whereas, the Government of this Colony has entered into a Contract for One Year with the Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, for the carriage of Her Majesty's Mails between Galway, Ireland, and St. John's, Newfoundland, and Newfoundland, Portland, Boston, New York, or either of them, in a sufficient number of suitable first class, good, substantial and approved Steam Vessels, on the faithful performance of which Contract, the said Government have agreed to pay the said Company the sum or subsidy of £13,000,—£8,500 whereof is contributed by the Colony, and the remaining £4,500 by the Imperial Government. And, whereas it is expedient that the said Contract, after the expiration of One Year, should be extended and continued in force for a further period of Four Years.

*Resolved*,—That after the expiration of One Year from the commencement of the said Contract, it having been faithfully and efficiently performed on the part of the said Atlantic Royal Mail

**16th March, 1859.**

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

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Steam Navigation Company, the Government of this Colony shall be at liberty to continue the same for the further period of Four Years.

*Resolved*,—That the Steam Vessels employed by the said Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, being employed carrying Mails under Contract with the Government of this Colony, ought not to be subject to the Passengers' Act.

*Resolved*,—That if the provisions of the Passengers' Act are made binding upon the Steam Vessels employed by the Atlantic Royal Steam Navigation Company, under the Contract, the enforcing thereof would have the effect of depriving the Colony of the advantages of Direct Steam, as the Colony would be unable to pay the increased subsidy that under such circumstances would be required.

*Resolved*,—That an Address from this House be presented to Her Majesty the Queen and both Houses of Parliament, soliciting the continuance of the subsidy granted by the Imperial Government, and the extension to the Atlantic Royal Steam Navigation Company of privileges similar to those enjoyed by the Cunard and other Trans-Atlantic Steam Navigation Companies carrying Mails.

*Resolved*,—That the Earl of Albemarle be requested to present the Address in the House of Lords, and Viscount Bury, M. P., in the House of Commons.

*Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that the sum of Two Thousand Five Hundred Pounds should be appropriated for the employment of a Steamer to ply on this Coast, North and South alternately, once a month each way, touching at such places as may be decided on by the Executive.

*Resolved*,—That the Legislative Council be solicited to acquiesce in those Resolutions.

Passed the House of Assembly 7th March, 1859.

(Signed)

A. SHEA, *Speaker.*

**16th March, 1859.**

**FIFTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 22nd VICTORIA.**

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Contracts between Masters and Servants amendment Bill—  
Read 2nd time.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Bill to amend an Act to provide for the performance of Contracts between Masters and Servants in this Colony, was read a second time—and,

**Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.**

Consolidation of part of Public Debt Bill—  
Read 2nd time.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Bill entitled “An Act to authorize the Consolidation of Nineteen Thousand Three Hundred and Seventy-Two Pounds Six Shillings of the Public Debt of this Colony,” was read a second time—and,

**Ordered—To be committed on Monday next.**

Notice of motion for Address to her Majesty and both Houses of Parliament for Subsidy, &c.

The Honorable Mr. FOX gives notice, that he will on to-morrow move an Address to Her Majesty the Queen and both Houses of Parliament, soliciting the continuance of the subsidy granted by the Imperial Government, and the extension to the Atlantic R. S. N. Company of privileges similar to those enjoyed by the Cunard and other Companies carrying Mails.

Notice of motion of Message to House of Assembly on subject of Conferences.

The Honorable Dr. CARSON gives notice, that he will on to-morrow move that a Message be sent from this House to the Assembly, acquainting them that the Council concur in the Resolution of the Assembly of the 14th of March, 1859, on the subject of Conferences.

Notice of motion of Address to Imperial Government on subject of Fish exported to Spain and Portugal.

The Honorable Mr. ROGERSON gives notice, that he will on Monday next move an Address to the Imperial Government on the subject of Duties levied on Fish exported from this Colony to Spain and Portugal.

House adjourns.

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

**18th March, 1859.**

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

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**FRIDAY, 18th MARCH, 1859.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

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

Members present.

“ SAMUEL CARSON  
 “ JOHN ROCHFORT  
 “ EDWARD MORRIS  
 “ NICHOLAS STABB

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

On motion of the Honorable Dr. CARSON,—

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

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they concur in the Resolution of the Assembly on the subject of Conferences, which accompanied their Message to the Council of the 14th of March instant.

(Signed) LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

Legislative Council,

*President.*

March 18th, 1859.

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

House adjourns.

**21st March, 1859.**

FIFTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 22nd VICTORIA.

**MONDAY, 21st MARCH, 1859.**

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

*The Honorable* LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*  
 " JAMES J. ROGERSON  
 " JOHN ROCHFORT  
 " EDWARD MORRIS  
 " JOHN FOX  
 " NICHOLAS STABB

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Bill to consolidate part  
of the Public Debt of  
this Colony—  
Committed—

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. ROGERSON, the House went into Committee on the Bill to Consolidate a part of the Public Debt of this Colony,—

The Honorable Dr. ROCHFORT in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Reported.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered—That the report be received—and,

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

Contracts between  
Masters and Servants  
amendment Bill—

Committed—

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. FOX, the House went into Committee on the Bill to amend an Act to provide for the performance of Contracts between Masters and Servants in this Colony,—

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Reported.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be received,—and,

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

House adjourns.

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

**23rd March, 1859.**

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

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**WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH, 1859.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

*The Honorable* LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*  
 “ JAMES J. ROGERSON  
 “ JOHN ROCHFORT  
 “ JOHN FOX  
 “ SAMUEL CARSON  
 “ EDWARD MORRIS  
 “ NICHOLAS STABB  
 “ ROBERT J. PINSENT

Members present.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

The Honorable Mr. Fox presented two petitions from the Ministers and Members of the Wesleyan Churches of Brigus and Port-de-Grave, praying for a division of the Education Grant.

Ordered—To lie on the table.

The Honorable Mr. STABB presented the following Petitions :

Petition from the Ministers and Members of the Wesleyan Church of Carbonear ;

Petition from the Ministers and Members of the Wesleyan Church of St. John's,—

Praying for division of the Educational Grant—and

Petition of Corresponding Committee of Colonial Church and School Society, praying for extension of Money Grant.

Ordered—That said Petitions lie on the table.

The Honorable Mr. ROGERSON presented the following Petitions, praying for division of Educational Grant :—

Petition from the Ministers and Members of the Wesleyan Church of Twillingate ;

**23rd March, 1859.**

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**Petition from the Ministers and Members of the Wesleyan Church of Burin,—and**

**Petition from the Ministers and Members of the Wesleyan Church of Bonavista,—**

**Ordered—To lie on the table.**

**The Honorable Dr. ROCHFORD presented a Petition from the Ministers and Members of the Wesleyan Church of Hants Harbor.**

**The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, from Ministers and Members of the Wesleyan Church of Black Head.**

**The Honorable Dr. CARSON, from Ministers and Members of the Wesleyan Church of Old Perlican.**

**The Honorable Mr. PINSENT, from Ministers and Members of the Wesleyan Church of Harbor Grace.**

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

**A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for the concurrence of this House, entitled “An Act to regulate the practice on the Equity side of the Supreme Court,” which was read a first time—and**

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

**Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. ROGERSON, the Bill entitled “An Act for Consolidating Nineteen Thousand Three Hundred and Seventy-two Pounds Six Shillings of the Public Debt of this Colony,” was read a third time and passed—and**

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

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

Bill to regulate practice on Equity side of Supreme Court, brought up—  
And read 1st time.

Consolidation of part of Public Debt Bill—  
Read 3rd time and passed.

**23rd March, 1859.**

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

---

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. Fox, the Bill entitled "An Act to provide for the performance of Contracts between Masters and Servants in this Colony," was read a third time and passed—and

Contracts between Masters and Servants amendment Bill—

Read 3rd time and passed.

The Honorable the PRESIDENT signed the same.

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

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend and simplify the practice of the Northern and Southern Circuit Courts of this Island," was read a second time—and,

Northern and Southern Circuit Courts practice Bill—

Read 2nd time.

Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Fox asked the Organ of the Government, if anything yet had been done with reference to Immigration.

The Honorable Mr. ROGERSON replied, that the Government were desirous and prepared to afford every encouragement to Labourers, by employment and good wages; but that the Government had not yet decided upon any immediate course for bringing people to this country; and before doing so the Government would desire to be informed at what rate or cost people of that class could be conveyed to the Colony.

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

**25th March, 1859.**

FIFTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 22nd VICTORIA.

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**FRIDAY, 25th MARCH, 1859.**

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

*The Honorable* LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*  
 “ SAMUEL CARSON  
 “ JOHN ROCHFORT  
 “ JOHN FOX  
 “ ROBERT J. PINSENT

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

Documents laid on the table, by direction of the Governor.

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

Copy of Letter from Post Master General, dated August, 1858, with one appended from John Lawrence, Deputy Post Master at Bonavista, dated July 27th, 1858, on the subject of Postal Routes and Regulations as far North as Greenspond.

Copy of Letter from Post Master General to Colonial Secretary, dated 20th September, 1858, with one appended from Patrick Furlong, dated 7th September, 1858, and one from Richard Falle & Co., of September 6th, 1858, on subject of Postal Routes and Regulations as far West as Harbor Briton,—and

Copy of a Letter from James L. Prendergast, Esq., dated 24th September, 1858, to the Colonial Secretary, on subject of Protection of Fisheries.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. MORRIS,—

Ordered—That the Reports of the Inspectors of School be printed.

House adjourns.

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

**28th March, 1859.**

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

**MONDAY, 28th MARCH, 1859.**

**The House met pursuant to adjournment.**

House meets.

**PRESENT :**

*The Honorable* **LAURENCE O'BRIEN, President.**  
 “ **JAMES J. ROGERSON**  
 “ **SAMUEL CARSON**  
 “ **JOHN ROCHFORT**  
 “ **JOHN FOX**  
 “ **EDWARD MORRIS**  
 “ **NICHOLAS STABB**  
 “ **ROBERT J. PINSENT**

Members present.

**The Minutes of Friday last were read.**

**Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. MORRIS, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled “ An Act to amend and simplify the practice of the Northern and Southern Circuit Courts of this Island,”—**

Northern and Southern  
Circuit Courts Bill—  
Committed—

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

**After some time the House resumed.**

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

Reported.

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

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

**Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. PINSENT, the Bill entitled “ An Act to remove doubts respecting the Constitution of the Supreme Court of this Island,”** was read a second time—and

Constitution of the Su-  
preme Court Bill—

Read 2nd time.

**Ordered—To be committed on Thursday next.**

**A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for the concurrence of this House, entitled “ An Act for the Protection of the breeding of Wild Fowl and preservation of Game,” which was read a first time—and**

Wild Fowl Protection  
Bill brought up—

And read 1st time.

**28th March, 1859.**

**FIFTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 22nd VICTORIA.**

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**Ordered—To be read a second time on Friday next, and to be printed.**

Message from House of Assembly assenting to Council's amendments on Brunette Island Light House Bill.

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Message acquainting this House, that the Assembly had passed Amendments made by the Council in and upon the Bill sent from the Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the erection of a Light House on Brunette Island, on the Western Coast of this Island," without amendment.

Address to Secretary of State on the subject of Steam Communication brought up—

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, for the concurrence of this House, an Address to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of Steam Communication, which was read a first time—and

And read 1st time.

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

Draft of Address to Secretary of State on subject of Duties levied in Spain and Portugal—

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Honorable Mr. ROGERSON submitted the draft of an Address to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of Duties levied in Spain and Portugal on Fish exported to those countries from Newfoundland, which was read a first time—and

Read 1st time.

**Ordered—To be read a second time on Wednesday next, and to be printed.**

The Honorable Mr. ROGERSON presented a Petition from the Ministers and Members of the Wesleyan Church and Congregations of the Western Shore Circuit, on subject of the division of Educational Grant.

**Ordered—To lie on the table.**

Notice of motion for appointment of Contingency Committee.

The Honorable Mr. ROGERSON gives notice, that he will on to-morrow, move for the appointment of a Committee on the Contingencies of this House for the present Session.

House adjourns.

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

**29th March, 1859.**

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

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**TUESDAY, 29th MARCH, 1859.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

*The Honorable* **LAURENCE O'BRIEN, President.**  
 “ **JAMES J. ROGERSON**  
 “ **SAMUEL CARSON**  
 “ **JOHN FOX**  
 “ **PHILIP DUGGAN**  
 “ **EDWARD MORRIS**  
 “ **NICHOLAS STABB**  
 “ **ROBERT J. PINSENT**

Members present.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

The Honorable the PRESIDENT, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, laid upon the table of the House the following document :—

Savings' Bank Report  
laid on the table of the  
House.

Report of the Cashier of the Newfoundland Savings' Bank for the year ending December 31st, 1858. (Vide Appendix.)

Pursuant to the order of the day and on motion of the Honorable Mr. MORRIS, the Bill sent up to this House from the Assembly, entitled “ An Act to amend and simplify the practice of the Northern and Southern Circuit Courts of this Island,” was read a third time and passed—and

Northern and Southern  
Circuit Courts Bill—

Read 3rd time and  
passed.

The Honorable 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.

Pursuant to the order of the day and on motion of the Honorable Mr. PINSENT, the Bill sent up to this House, entitled “ An Act to alter and amend the practice on the Equity side of the Supreme Court of this Island,” was read a second time—and,

Bill to regulate practice  
on equity side of Su-  
preme Court—

Read 2nd time.

Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.

**30th March, 1859.**

**FIFTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 22nd VICTORIA.**

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Contingency committee Pursuant to notice, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. ROGERSON, the following gentlemen were named and appointed a Committee on the Contingencies of this House—Honorable James J. Rogerson, Samuel Carson, John Fox, Nicholas Stabb.

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

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**WEDNESDAY, 30th MARCH, 1859.**

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present. *The Honorable* LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*  
 " JAMES J. ROGERSON  
 " JOHN FOX  
 " PHILIP DUGGAN  
 " NICHOLAS STABB  
 " JOHN ROCHFORD  
 " EDWARD MORRIS  
 " SAMUEL CARSON

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Address to Secretary of State on subject of Duties levied in Spain and Portugal—  
 Read 2nd time. On motion of the Honorable Mr. ROGERSON, the Address to the Right Honorable Sir E. B. Lytton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of Duties levied by Spain and Portugal on Fish exported from this Colony, was read a second time,—and

Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Fox, pursuant to the order of the day, moved the second reading of the Address from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, to the Right Honorable Sir E. B. Lytton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of Direct Steam Communication.

**31st March, 1859.**

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

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After some time, on motion, the reading of the said Address was postponed,—and,

Ordered—To be read on to-morrow, and to be first on the orders of the day.

The Honorable Mr. Fox gives notice, that he will, on to-morrow, move the suspension of the 35th Rule with reference to the said Address.

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

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. PINSENT, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled, “ An Act to regulate the practice on the Equity side of the Supreme Court—

Bill to regulate practice on equity side of Supreme Court—  
Committed—

The Honorable Dr. CARSON in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Reported.

Ordered—That the Report be received—and

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

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

House adjourns.

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**THURSDAY, 31st MARCH, 1859.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

*The Honorable* LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*  
 “ JOHN ROCHFORT  
 “ JOHN FOX  
 “ EDWARD MORRIS  
 “ NICHOLAS STABB  
 “ ROBERT J. PINSENT  
 “ SAMUEL CARSON  
 “ PHILIP DUGGAN  
 “ JAMES TOBIN

Members present.

**31st March, 1859.**

**FIFTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 22nd VICTORIA.**

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

Address to Secretary  
of State on the subject  
of Steam Communica-  
tion—

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Honorable Mr. Fox moved the second reading of the Address to the Secretary of State for the Colonies from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, on the subject of Steam Communication.

Read 2nd time.

**Ordered—That the said Address be read a second time.**

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. Fox,—

35th Rule of the House  
suspended—

**Ordered—That the 35th Rule be suspended with reference to the said Address,—and**

Address committed—

**Ordered—That the House do go into Committee on the same presently—**

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

The Honorable Mr. STABB moved the following amendments :  
After the words “ Mail Service,” on the third line of the last paragraph, expunge the remainder and insert therein as follows—  
“ And extend to the Atlantic Royal Steam Navigation Company privileges similar to those enjoyed by the Cunard and other transatlantic Steam Navigation Companies carrying mails, and thus exempt them from the stringent operation of the Passengers’ Act ;”  
and on question being put it was resolved in the negative.

After some time the House resumed.

Reported—

**The Chairman reported the Address with some amendments.**

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

**The Amendments are as follows :—**

Amendments—

**On the second line of the Address after the word “ Lytton,” insert the word “ Baronet ;” and**

**On the fourth line of the second paragraph, after the word “ between,” insert the word “ Newfoundland.”**

**31st March, 1859.**

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

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On motion of the Honorable Mr. Fox, the said Address was then read a third time and passed—and

Read 3rd time and passed.

The Honorable the PRESIDENT signed the same.

Ordered—That the Address be sent to the House of Assembly by message, acquainting them that this House had passed the same with amendments, and requesting their concurrence thereto.

The following is the Address :—

*To the Right Honorable SIR EDWARD  
B. LYTTON, Baronet, Her Majesty's  
Principal Secretary of State for the  
Colonies.*

SIR,—

The Address.

We, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Newfoundland, in Legislative Session convened, beg leave to state, that we have had on several occasions to bring under the notice of Her Majesty's Government, the subject of direct Postal Communication by Steam between the United Kingdom and this country ; and by the generous aid afforded by Her Majesty's Government, and a large subsidy from the public chest of the colony, we have at last accomplished that beneficial measure.

On the twenty-second day of October last, the Government of this Colony entered into an agreement with the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, for the carriage of Her Majesty's Mails between Galway, Ireland, and St. John's, and between Newfoundland, Portland, Boston, New York, or either of them, in a sufficient number of suitable, first class, good and approved Steam Vessels ; one of the provisions of which contract is, that such vessels as may be employed by the contractors, and any other of their vessels touching at St. John's on their voyage to any port in North America, shall be exempt from the operations of the Passengers' Act, as fully to all intents and purposes as any other mail contract steamers.

Since entering into that contract, the Governor of this colony received a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies,

**31st March, 1859.**

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dated 24th December, 1858, which has been laid before the Legislature, together with an enclosure from the Honorable H. Corry to the Secretary of the Treasury, wherein he states, " That the Lords of the Admiralty instruct him to say, in reply to the request to be furnished with any observations on the details of the said contract, with a view to alterations being made in the event of a continuance thereof beyond its present time, that no power of survey by professional officers appears to be provided by the contract, whilst clause No. 10 is inserted to exempt the vessels from the operations of the Passengers' Act."

In the year 1857 the Legislature being desirous of securing to the Colony the benefit of Direct Steam Communication with the United Kingdom, British America, and the United States, authorized, by Resolution, the Delegates appointed on the subject of the Fishery Convention to co-operate with the Executive Government in promoting this object, and negotiate with parties desirous of contracting for that purpose, to carry out the intention of the Resolution. The Honorable Laurence O'Brien and the Honorable P. F. Little visited England in May 1857, and in their report laid before the Legislature on the 13th February, 1858, they state that it was agreed between them and Her Majesty's Government, that the contract for the service should be made in the name or on behalf of the Government of Newfoundland to secure to the local authorities power to enforce the contract; and that the Steamers they might engage, should be entitled to the privilege of Royal Mail Steamers, and be thus exempt from the stringent operation of the Navigation Act.

Owing to this report clause No. 10 was inserted in the contract; and we respectfully submit that such a stipulation was correctly inserted in the said contract, in conformity with the understanding had at the time by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Delegates from this Colony, on the subject.

The effect of subjecting the Steamships of the said Company employed under the contract to the operation of the Passengers' Act, would be practically to deprive the colony of the benefits of Direct

**31st March, 1859.**

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

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Steam ; for not only would the Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company be unable to perform the contract for the same subsidy, but experience has proven that no other transatlantic company would be found willing to contract upon such terms ; and for many years to come it will be out of the question that the subsidy granted by the colony can be increased, however anxious the Legislature may be to secure this desirable boon.

The Legislative Council and the House of Assembly therefore respectfully pray, that Her Majesty's Government will be pleased to continue the subsidy granted for the said Mail Service, and that Steamships engaged therein shall be exempt from the operation of the Passengers' Act, in conformity with the terms of the present contract.

Passed the House of Assembly, 24th March, 1859.

(Signed)           A. SHEA,  
*Speaker.*

Passed Legislative Council, 31st March, 1859.

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

The Honorable Mr. TOBIN gives notice, that he will, on tomorrow, move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, for a copy of Report made by His Excellency on a Letter (stated to be a confidential document) received from the Secretary of State and addressed by Mr. Tobin to Sir E. B. Lytton, Baronet, dated 23rd November, 1858.

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

**2nd April, 1859.**

**FIFTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 22nd VICTORIA.**

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**SATURDAY, 2nd APRIL, 1859.**

House meets.

**The House met pursuant to adjournment.**

**PRESENT :**

Members present.

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

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

Wild Fowl Protection  
Bill—

**Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. STABB, the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled “ An Act for the protection and breeding of Wild Fowl and preservation of Game,” was read a second time—and**

Read 2nd time.

**Ordered—To be committed on Monday next.**

Address to Secretary  
of State on subject of  
Duties levied in Spain  
and Portugal—

**Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. ROGERSON, the House went into Committee on the Address to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject of Duties levied by Spain and Portugal on Cod-fish exported from this country,—**

Committed—

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

**After some time the House resumed.**

Reported with amend-  
ments.

**The Chairman reported the Address with some amendments.**

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

**The Amendments are as follows:—**

Amendments—

**In the Address, after name “ Lytton,” insert the word “ Baronet.”**

*2nd April, 1859.*

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

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On the 4th line of the first paragraph, after the word "the" expunge the two following words.

After the word "Spain," on the last line of the third paragraph, add the following:—"Imposed on British Vessels, which has the effect of shutting out our Vessels from the carrying trade, whilst their shipping, on the other hand, is admitted into the ports of this Island on equal terms with our own."

That the fourth paragraph be expunged.

Ordered—That the said Address, as amended, be engrossed and read a third time on Monday next.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. MORRIS, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled, "An Act to remove doubts respecting the Constitution of the Supreme Court of this Island,"—

Constitution of the Supreme Court Bill—

Committed—

The Honorable Mr. TOBIN in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Reported.

Ordered—That the Report be received,—and

Ordered—That the said Bill be read a third time on Monday next.

The Honorable Mr. TOBIN gives notice, that he will, on Monday next, move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, for a copy of Report made by the Executive Council on the claim of Mr. James Tobin, for compensation from the Imperial Government for the abolition of the office formerly held by him, of Stipendiary Magistrate of St. George's Bay, and transmitted by His Excellency in October last, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Notice of Address to the Governor for Report of Executive Council on Mr. Tobin's claim for compensation

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

House adjourns.

**4th April, 1859.**

**FIFTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 22nd VICTORIA.**

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**MONDAY, 4th APRIL, 1859.**

House meets.

**The House met pursuant to adjournment.**

**PRESENT :**

Members present.

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

**The Minutes of Saturday last were read.**

Address to Secretary  
of State on subject of  
Duties levied in Spain  
and Portugal—

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the **Honorable Mr. ROGERSON**, the Address to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of Duties levied by Spain and Portugal on Cod-fish exported from this country, was read a third time and adopted—and

Read 3rd time and  
passed.

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

**Ordered—That it be sent to His Excellency the Governor with the following Message :—**

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

**MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—**

The **Legislative Council** respectfully request that your Excellency may be pleased to transmit to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies the accompanying Address, adopted by the Council on the second of April instant.

(Signed)

**LAURENCE O'BRIEN,**

**Legislative Council,  
 April 4th, 1859.**

*President.*

*4th April, 1859.*

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

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*To the Right Honorable SIR EDWARD  
B. LYTTON, Baronet, Her Majesty's  
Principal Secretary of State for the  
Colonies.*

SIR,—

The Address.

The Legislative Council of Newfoundland, in Session convened, beg respectfully to solicit the intervention of the Imperial Government, to obtain (if possible) from the respective Governments of Spain and her Colonial Dependencies, and of Portugal, the reduction of the very large Duties imposed upon Cod-fish exported from this Island to those countries.

This question, so important to the interests of the Colony, has been the subject of unsuccessful agitation and remonstrance for many years past; and although Spain was, at one time, induced to relax, to some extent, the Duties on Fish, the Government of that country, shortly after, by the imposition of increased Port Charges on Foreign Shipping, placed our commercial relations in no better position than they had been previously.

Her Majesty's Government are fully acquainted with the nature of those oppressive Duties, which militate so injuriously against the commerce and prosperity of this country; and viewing the enlightened policy of England and her Colonies, in their commercial relations with other countries, Newfoundland cannot but complain that Spain, in addition to other oppressive imposts, should subject our chief staple export to a discriminating tax, or differential duty equal to Two Shillings and Seven Pence on every Hundred Pounds of Fish exported from our shores to the Ports of Spain, imposed on British Vessels, which has the effect of shutting out our Vessels from the carrying Trade, whilst their shipping, on the other hand, is admitted into the Ports of this Island on equal terms with our own.

The Empire of Brazil, guided by a more liberal and enlightened policy, has effected a material reduction of Duties upon Cod-fish imported from this Colony, which circumstance has greatly augmented the advantages of our trade with that country.

**4th April, 1859.**

**FIFTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 22nd VICTORIA.**

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In respectfully submitting these facts to the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, we confidently rely on its strenuous intervention with the Governments of Spain and Portugal, with a view to the modification of these imposts, which in the present state of our relations with these countries, operate so injuriously to the interests of the people of this Colony in that staple article which is the chief dependence of all classes; and which we feel persuaded Her Majesty's Government will not fail, in its wisdom and exertions, to render as remunerative as possible.

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

Legislative Council,  
2nd April, 1859.

Wild Fowl Protection  
Bill—

Committed—

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. STABB, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled "An Act for the protection of the breeding of Wild Fowl and preservation of Game,"—

• The Honorable Mr. Fox in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Reported with amend-  
ments.

The Chairman reported the Bill with some amendments.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

Amendments—

The Amendments are as follows:—

After the word "Snipe," on the third line of the third Section, add "Wild or any Migratory Birds frequenting, for the purpose of incubation, except Wild Geese."

After the word "Snipe," on the third line of the fourth Section, insert "Wild or any other Migratory Birds, except Wild Geese."

And, on the fourth line of the same Section, after the word "Snipe," insert "Wild or any other Migratory Birds, except Wild Geese."

*4th April, 1859.*

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

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

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. MORRIS, the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled “An Act to remove doubts respecting the Constitution of the Supreme Court of this Island,” was read a third time and passed—and

Constitution of the Supreme Court Bill—

Read 3rd time and passed.

The Honorable the PRESIDENT signed the same.

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

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

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

**MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—**

The Legislative Council, in General Assembly convened, respectfully request, that Your Excellency will cause to be laid before this House a copy of Report made by the Executive on the claim of Mr. James Tobin for compensation from the Imperial Government for the abolition of the office formerly held by him, of Stipendiary Magistrate of St. George’s Bay, and transmitted by Your Excellency in October last to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(Signed)

**LAURENCE O’BRIEN,**

*President.*

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

**5th April, 1859.**

**FIFTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 22nd VICTORIA.**

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

**MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—**

The Legislative Council, in General Assembly convened, respectfully request that your Excellency will cause to be laid before this House, a copy of Report made by your Excellency on a Letter (stated to be a confidential document) received by your Excellency from the Secretary of State, and addressed by Mr. James Tobin to Sir Edward B. Lytton, Baronet, dated 23rd November, 1858.

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

The Honorable Mr. TOBIN gives notice, that he will, on to-morrow, move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, for a copy of Report of Captain Cochrane's visit to St. George's Bay whilst in command of Her Majesty's Ship "Netly," last autumn.

House adjourns.

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

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**TUESDAY, 5th APRIL, 1859.**

House meets.

**The House met pursuant to adjournment.**

**PRESENT :**

Members present.

*The Honorable* **LAURENCE O'BRIEN, President.**  
 " **JAMES J. ROGERSON**  
 " **PHILIP DUGGAN**  
 " **NICHOLAS STABB**  
 " **SAMUEL CARSON**  
 " **EDWARD MORRIS**  
 " **JAMES TOBIN**

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

*5th April, 1859.*

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

---

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. MORRIS, the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled "An Act to regulate the practice on the Equity side of the Supreme Court of this Island," was read a third time and passed—and

Bill to regulate practice on Equity side of Supreme Court—

Read 3rd time and passed.

The Honorable 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.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. STABB, the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled "An Act for protection and breeding of Wild Fowl and preservation of Game,"—was read a third time and passed—and

Wild Fowl Protection Bill—

Read 3rd time and passed.

The Honorable 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.

The Honorable the PRESIDENT, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, laid upon the table of this House the following documents :—

Documents laid on the table by direction of the Governor.

Reply of His Excellency the Governor to the Address of this House, for a copy of Report made by the Executive on the claim of Mr. James Tobin, for compensation from the Imperial Government for the abolition of the office formerly held by him, of Stipendiary Magistrate of St. George's Bay, and transmitted by His Excellency in October last, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies—and

Reply of His Excellency the Governor to the Address of this House, for copy of Report made to His Excellency in a Letter (stated to be a confidential document) received by His Excellency from the Secretary of State, and addressed by Mr. Tobin to Sir E. B. Lytton, Baronet, dated 23rd of November, 1858.

Which documents were severally read by the Clerk, and are as follows :—

**5th April, 1859.**

**FIFTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 22nd VICTORIA.**

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(No. 1.)

**A. BANNERMAN, Governor.**

The Governor has received an Address from the Legislative Council, requesting that he will cause to be laid before the Council, a copy of Report made by the Executive on a claim for compensation made by Mr. Tobin, from the Imperial Government for the abolition of the office formerly held by him, of Stipendiary Magistrate of St. George's Bay, and transmitted in October last, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

If the Legislative Council mean by "the Executive" the Executive Council, the Governor has to state that no report such as is alluded to was ever made by the Council, and consequently could not have been forwarded by the Governor.

Insofar as he, the Governor, however, is concerned, he has to inform the Council that he forwarded, at Mr. Tobin's request, an application for remuneration from the Imperial Government for the abolition of the office formerly held by him in St. George's Bay, and along with that application he forwarded also sundry documents also at Mr. Tobin's request; but the Governor made no report to the Secretary of State on Mr. Tobin's application, or on any of the documents, of which he kept no copies; but if the Council were very desirous to see them the Governor has no doubt Mr. Tobin can furnish copies.

The Governor has only to add, that he received a dispatch from the Secretary of State, dated 26th November, 1858, declining to entertain Mr. Tobin's claim for compensation from the Imperial Government, and the Governor showed this dispatch to the Honorable Mr. Tobin before his recent departure from this Colony.

Government House,  
5th April, 1859.

(No. 2.)

**A. BANNERMAN, Governor.**

The Governor has received an Address from the Legislative Council, requesting that he would cause to be laid before the Coun-

**5th April, 1859.**

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

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eil the copy of a Report made by the Governor on a Letter stated to be a confidential document, received by the Governor from the Secretary of State, addressed to that Right Hon'ble Gentleman by the Hon'ble Mr. Tobin.

The Governor has to inform the Council, that he received no *confidential* letter or document of Mr. Tobin's addressed to the Secretary of State ; but he did receive a copy of a letter addressed to the Right Hon'ble Sir E. B. Lytton, from Mr. Tobin, on the Newfoundland Fishery question, and having reference more particularly to the position of the inhabitants of St. George's Bay, and setting forward his claims and pretensions to the Office of *Fishery Commissioner*. Mr. Tobin having thought fit, without any communication with the Governor or Government, to forward that document to the Secretary of State, and applied for an appointment which did not exist in the Colony, the Secretary of State, by his despatch dated the 8th January, 1859, referred Mr. Tobin's document back to the Colony, with instructions to the Governor that he should report on the same, which he accordingly did.

The Governor has to inform the Legislative Council, that he is responsible for that Report, and declines laying a copy of it before the Council. As *confidential* documents are alluded to in the Address of the Legislative Council, the Governor avails himself of this opportunity to inform the Council, that unless particularly instructed he is forbidden to give copies of the Secretary of State's despatches, even those which are not marked "confidential," without his consent.

The Governor, however, for the last nine years, has exercised and will continue to exercise a discretionary power on this subject when he thinks that giving publicity to despatches may often be beneficial instead of prejudicial to the public interests ; and in declining to furnish the Legislative Council he wishes them clearly to understand that it is disagreeable to him, at all times, to refuse to accede to the request of either branch of the Legislature (and he believes such a refusal will seldom occur), at the same time he must

**5th April, 1859.**

**FIFTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 22nd VICTORIA.**

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remind the Legislative Council that a great responsibility attaches to him as Governor of this Colony, and while he remains at the head of it he will endeavor to discharge his duty according to the best of his judgment to promote the welfare and interests of the people of Newfoundland.

**Government House,  
5th April, 1859.**

Pursuant to notice, the Honorable Mr. TOBIN submitted to this House the following Address for adoption:—

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

**MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—**

The Legislative Council, in General Assembly convened, respectfully request, that Your Excellency will cause to be laid before this House a copy of Report made by Lieutenant Cochrane, of Her Majesty's Ship "Netley," of his visit to St. George's Bay whilst in command of that Ship in the autumn of 1858.

After some time—

Ordered—That the consideration of this Address be postponed until to-morrow.

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

House adjourns.

**7th and 11th April, 1859.**

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

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**THURSDAY, 7th APRIL, 1859.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

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

Members present.

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

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

House adjourns.

**MONDAY, 11th APRIL, 1859.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

*The Honorable* **LAURENCE O'BRIEN, President.**  
 “ **JOHN ROCHFORD**  
 “ **JAMES TOBIN**  
 “ **SAMUEL CARSON**  
 “ **JOHN FOX**  
 “ **JAMES J. ROGERSON**  
 “ **NICHOLAS STABB**  
 “ **EDWARD MORRIS**  
 “ **ROBERT J. PINSENT**

Members present.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, for the concurrence of this House, a Bill entitled, “An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandise imported into this Colony and its Dependencies,” which was read a first time—and

Revenue Bill brought up—  
 And read 1st time.

**11th April, 1859.**

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

Probates and Letters  
of Administration A-  
mendment Bill brought  
up—  
And read 1st time.

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, for the concurrence of this House, a Bill entitled "An Act to amend the practice and mode of procedure in granting Probates and Letters of Administration, and for other purposes," which was read a first time—and

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

Message from House  
of Assembly.

The following Message was also brought up from the Assembly to this House, by deputation :—

House of Assembly,  
31st March, 1859.

**Mr. PRESIDENT,—**

The House of Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council, that they concur in the amendments made by the Legislative Council in and upon the Address to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of Direct Steam Communication.

(Signed) A. SHEA,  
*Speaker.*

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Honorable Mr. TOBIN moved the adoption of the Address to His Excellency the Governor for copy of the Report of Lieut. Cochrane, commanding Her Majesty's Ship "Netley," in the autumn of 1858.

And, on question being put, the said motion was negatived—and,

**Ordered—That the said Address be withdrawn.**

House adjourns.

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

**13th April, 1859.**

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

**WEDNESDAY, 13th APRIL, 1859.**

**The House met pursuant to adjournment.**

House meets.

**PRESENT :**

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

Members present.

“ **JOHN ROCHFORT**  
 “ **SAMUEL CARSON**  
 “ **JAMES J. ROGERSON**  
 “ **JOHN FOX**  
 “ **NICHOLAS STABB**  
 “ **EDWARD MORRIS**  
 “ **ROBERT J. PINSENT**  
 “ **JAMES TOBIN**

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

**Pursuant to order of the day, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. ROGERSON, the Bill entitled, “ An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandise imported into this Colony and its dependencies,” was read a second time—and**

Revenue Bill—  
 Read 2nd time.

**Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.**

**Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. PINSENT, the Bill entitled “ An Act to amend the practice and mode of procedure in granting Probates and Letters of Administration, and for other purposes,” was read a second time—and**

Probates and Letters  
 of Administration A-  
 mendment Bill—  
 Read 2nd time.

**Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.**

**A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, for the concurrence of this House, two Bills :—**

**A Bill entitled “ An Act to amend the Union Bank Incorporation Act ;”—and,**

Union Bank Incorpora-  
 tion Amendment Bill—  
 and

**A Bill entitled “ An Act to Incorporate the Newfoundland Fire Insurance Company,”—**

Newfoundland Fire In-  
 surance Company In-  
 corporation Bill—

**Which Bills were severally read a first time—and,**

Brought up and read  
 1st time.

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

**14th April, 1859.**

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Notice of motion for suspension of 35th Rule of the House.

The Honorable Mr. ROGERSON gives notice, that he will, on to-morrow, move that the 35th Rule of this House be suspended with reference to all Public Bills in future during the session.

Notice of motion to ask the Organ of Government for explanation of charge made against Mr. Tobin.

The Honorable Mr. TOBIN gives notice, that he will on to-morrow ask the Organ of the Government for explanation of the charge made by the Government against Mr. Tobin, of his having made several erroneous and untounded statements relative to St. George's Bay and its inhabitants, in his letter to Sir E. B. Lytton, Baronet, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 23rd of November, 1858.

Notice of motion to ask the Organ of Government of any repeal of the Royal Instructions.

The Honorable Mr. TOBIN gives notice, that he will on to-morrow ask the Organ of the Government if any repeal has taken place of the Royal Instructions recently printed and circulated by the Executive Government as the Instructions to govern the acts of His Excellency the Governor, and if so, why does not the said repeal appear in the *Royal Gazette*?

House adjourns.

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

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**THURSDAY, 14th APRIL, 1859.**

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

*The Honorable* LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*  
 " JAMES J. ROGERSON  
 " SAMUEL CARSON  
 " JAMES TOBIN  
 " JOHN FOX  
 " NICHOLAS STABB  
 " EDWARD MORRIS  
 " ROBERT J. PINSENT

14th April, 1859.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, Governor.

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The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. ROGERSON, pursuant to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandise imported into this Colony and its Dependencies,"—

Revenue Bill—  
Committed—

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Reported.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

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

Ordered—That the 35th Rule be suspended with reference to all Public Bills during the session.

35th Rule of the House  
suspended.

Whereupon the said bill was read a third time presently, and passed—and

Revenue Bill—  
Read 3rd time and  
passed.

The Honorable the PRESIDENT signed the same.

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

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

Weighing of Provisions  
Bill brought up—and  
Read 1st time.

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

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, for the concurrence of this House, a Bill entitled "An Act to Incorporate the General Water Company," which read a first time—and,

General Water Com-  
pany Incorporation Bill  
brought up—and  
Read 1st time.

**14th April, 1859.**

**FIFTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 22nd VICTORIA.**

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

**The Honorable the RECEIVER GENERAL, from the House of Assembly, brought up the following Message:—**

House of Assembly,  
13th April, 1859.

**Mr. PRESIDENT,—**

The House of Assembly request that the Legislative Council will be pleased to furnish this House with the amount of their Contingent Expenses for the present Session.

(Signed) **A. SHEA,**  
*Speaker.*

Probates and Letters of Administration Bill—

Committed.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. PINSENT, the House went into committee on the Bill entitled, “An Act to amend the practice and mode of procedure in granting Probates and Letters of Administration, and for other purposes,”—

The Honorable Mr. Fox in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

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

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

Union Bank Incorporation Amendment Bill—

Read 2nd time.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. Fox, the bill entitled, “An Act to amend the Union Bank Incorporation Act,” was read a second time—and

**Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.**

Newfoundland Fire Insurance Company Incorporation Bill—

Read 2nd time.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. STABB, the Bill entitled, “An Act to Incorporate the Newfoundland Fire Insurance Company,” was read a second time,—and,

**15th April, 1859.**

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

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**Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.**

The Honorable the PRESIDENT, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, announces that it is the intention of His Excellency to close the present Session of the Legislature on Tuesday next, at Two o'clock.

Announcement of the closing of the Legislature.

The Honorable Mr. PINSENT gives notice, that he will on to-morrow move the adoption of a Resolution for dispensing with the entire reading of Bills.

Notice of motion for dispensing with the entire reading of Bills.

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

House adjourns.

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**FRIDAY, 15th APRIL, 1859.**

**The House met pursuant to adjournment.**

House meets.

**PRESENT :**

*The Honorable* LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*  
 " JAMES J. ROGERSON  
 " NICHOLAS STABB  
 " ROBERT J. PINSENT  
 " JOHN FOX  
 " SAMUEL CARSON  
 " JAMES TOBIN  
 " EDWARD MORRIS

Members present.

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

The Honorable Mr. TOBIN asked the Organ of the Government for explanation of the charge made by the Government against Mr. Tobin, of his having made several erroneous and unfounded statements relative to St. George's Bay and its Inhabitants in his letter to Sir E. B. Lytton, Baronet, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 23rd November, 1858.

Explanation requested by Hon. Mr. Tobin of charge made against him by the Government.

**15th April, 1859.**

FIFTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 22nd VICTORIA.

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Documents laid upon  
the table of the House  
in explanation.

(Vide Appendix.)

The Honorable Mr. ROGERSON explained, and laid upon the table of this House, the following documents—which were

**Ordered—To be severally read.**

Letter from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor, dated 8th of January, 1859, with reference to Mr. Tobin's letter, addressed to the Secretary of State on the Newfoundland Fisheries Question, and the position of the Inhabitants of St. George's Bay.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. James Tobin to Sir E. B. Lytton, Baronet, Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the 23rd of November, 1858, with reference to St. George's Bay, and the application of Mr. Tobin to the office of Commissioner of Fisheries.

Letter of H. W. Hoyles to the Attorney General, dated April 14th, 1859, on subject of petitions sent to him from the Inhabitants of St. George's Bay.

Letter from F. B. Carter dated 14th April, 1859, on subject of petition of Inhabitants of St. George's Bay to His Excellency the Governor, with reference to French encroachments and the distress anticipated in consequence of the threats of the French Commodore.

And, Extract of Minute of Council, dated 5th of November, 1858, on subject of a letter from the Right Rev. Dr. Mullock, with reference to anticipated distress among the Inhabitants of St. George's Bay.

The Honorable Mr. TOBIN, pursuant to notice, asked the Organ of Government, if any repeal had taken place of the Royal Instructions recently printed and circulated by the Executive Government as the Instructions to govern the acts of His Excellency the Governor; and if so, why does not the said repeal appear in the *Royal Gazette*?

The Honorable Mr. ROGERSON, in reply said, he was not aware that there had been any repeal or alteration of the said Instructions.

**15th April, 1859.**

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

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Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. PINSENT, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled, "An Act to amend the practice and mode of procedure in granting Probates and Letters of Administration, and for other purposes,"—

Probates and Letters of Administration Bill—

Committed—

The Honorable Mr. Fox in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill with some amendments.

Reported with amendments—

Ordered—That the Report be received—and

Ordered—That the said Amendments be engrossed.

Whereupon the said bill, as amended, was read a third time and passed—and

Read 3rd time and passed.

The Honorable the PRESIDENT signed the same.

Ordered—That the said bill be sent to the House of Assembly with Message, acquainting them 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 Honorable Mr. Fox, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled, "An Act to amend the Union Bank Incorporation Act,"—

Union Bank Incorporation Amendment Bill—

Committed—

The Honorable Mr. PINSENT in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Reported.

Ordered—That the Report be received—and

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

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. STABB, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled, "An Act to Incorporate the Newfoundland Fire Insurance Company,"—

Newfoundland Fire Insurance Company Incorporation Bill—

Committed—

**15th April, 1859.**

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**The Honorable Dr. CARSON in the Chair.**

**After some time the House resumed.**

Reported.

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

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

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

General Water Company  
Incorporation Bill—

**Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. MORRIS, the Bill entitled “An Act to Incorporate the General Water Company,” was read a second time—and,**

Read 2nd time.

**Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.**

Owners' Assessment  
Bill—

**A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for the concurrence of this House, entitled “An Act to provide for the payment of Owners' Assessment, to be levied under the provisions of an Act to Incorporate the General Water Company.**

and

Supply Bill—

**A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for the concurrence of this House, entitled “An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of Money for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of this Colony, for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1859, and for other purposes.”**

Brought up—  
And read 1st time.

**Which Bills were severally read a first time—and,**

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

**On motion of the Honorable Mr. PINSENT, notice of Resolution for dispensing with the entire reading of Bills in this House,—**

**Ordered—To be withdrawn.**

House adjourns.

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

**16th April, 1859.**

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

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**SATURDAY, 16th APRIL, 1859.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

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

“ SAMUEL CARSON  
 “ JAMES TOBIN  
 “ JAMES J. ROGERSON  
 “ PHILIP DUGGAN  
 “ JOHN ROCHFORT  
 “ NICHOLAS STABB  
 “ EDWARD MORRIS  
 “ ROBERT J. PINSENT  
 “ JOHN FOX

Members present.

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. MORRIS,—

Ordered—That the documents laid upon the table of this House on Friday the 15th instant, marked No. 2, copy of a letter from Mr. James Tobin to Sir E. B. Lytton, Baronet, Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 23rd of November, 1858, be printed.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. Fox, the Bill entitled “An Act to amend the Acts Incorporating the Union Bank of Newfoundland,” was read a third time and passed—and,

Union Bank Incorporation Amendment Bill—

Read 3rd time and passed.

The Honorable the PRESIDENT signed the same.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. STABB, the Bill entitled, “An Act to Incorporate sundry persons by the name of the Newfoundland Fire Insurance Company,” was read a third time and passed—and

Newfoundland Fire Insurance Company Incorporation Bill—

Read 3rd time and passed.

The Honorable the PRESIDENT signed the same.

Ordered—That the said Bills be sent to the House of Assembly with message, acquainting them that this House had passed the same without amendments.

**16th April, 1859.**

**FIFTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 22nd VICTORIA.**

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

**Mr. PRESIDENT,—**

The House of Assembly have agreed to the amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill sent from this House, entitled “An Act to amend the practice and mode of procedure in granting Probates and Letters of Administration, and for other purposes,” with certain amendments to which they request the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

(Signed) **A. SHEA,**  
*Speaker.*

House of Assembly,  
16th April, 1859.

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

House of Assembly,  
15th April, 1859.

**Mr. PRESIDENT,—**

The House of Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council, that they concur in the amendments made by the Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled “An Act for the protection of the breeding of Wild Fowl and preservation of Game.”

(Signed) **A. SHEA,**  
*Speaker.*

General Water Company  
Incorporation Bill—  
Committed.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. MORRIS, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled “An Act to Incorporate the General Water Company,”

The Honorable Mr. STABB in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

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

Ordered—That the Report be received.

**16th April, 1859.**

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

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Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. ROGERSON, the Bill entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for defraying the Expenses of the Civil Government of this Colony, for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1859, and for other purposes," was read a second time—and,

Supply Bill—

Read 2nd time.

Ordered—To be committed on Monday next.

The Honorable Mr. TOBIN, pursuant to the order of the day, moved that the Bill entitled, "An Act to provide for the Weighing of Provisions," be read a second time,—

Whereupon the Honorable Mr. Fox moved the following amendment :—

"That the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee of this House, to take evidence and report thereon:"—

And on question being put it was resolved in the affirmative, and the following gentlemen were named as Committee,—Honorable Messrs. Tobin, Fox, Rogerson, Stabb.

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS gives notice, that he will on Monday next, move the suspension of the 35th Rule of this House in reference to the Water Company Incorporation Bill.

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

House adjourns.

**18th April, 1859.**

**FIFTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 22nd VICTORIA.**

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**MONDAY, 18th APRIL, 1859.**

House meets.

**The House met pursuant to adjournment.**

**PRESENT :**

Members present.

*The Honorable* **LAURENCE O'BRIEN, President.**  
 “ **JAMES J. ROGERSON**  
 “ **JAMES TOBIN**  
 “ **PHILIP DUGGAN**  
 “ **SAMUEL CARSON**  
 “ **JOHN FOX**  
 “ **NICHOLAS STABB**  
 “ **EDWARD MORRIS**  
 “ **ROBERT J. PINSENT**

**The Minutes of Saturday last were read.**

General Water Company  
Incorporation Bill—  
Committed—

**Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. MORRIS, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled “ An Act to Incorporate the General Water Company,”—**

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

**After some time the House resumed.**

Reported with amend-  
ments—

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

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

Read 3rd time and pas-  
sed.

**Whereupon the said bill, as amended, was read a third time and passed—and**

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

**Ordered—That the said Bill be sent to the Assembly with message, and requesting their concurrence thereto.**

Supply Bill—

Committed—

**Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. ROGERSON, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled “ An Act for granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for defraying the Expenses of the Civil Government of this Colony for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1859, and for other purposes,”—**

**18th April, 1859.**

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

---

The Honorable Mr. FOX in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Reported.

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

Read 3rd time and passed.

The Honorable the PRESIDENT signed the same.

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

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

Road Bill—

Brought up.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. PINSENT, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled “An Act to provide for the payment of Owners’ Assessments to be levied under the provisions of an Act to Incorporate the General Water Company”—

Owners’ Assessment Bill—

Committed—

The Honorable Mr. TOBIN in the Chair.

The Honorable Mr. PINSENT moved the reading of the first section of the said Bill,—

Whereupon, the following amendment was moved by the Honorable Mr. STABB :—

“That the same be read this day six months.”

And on question being put it was resolved in the negative.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill with some amendments.

Reported with amendments—

Ordered—That the Report be received,—and

18th April, 1859.

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

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

The Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the Contingencies of this House for the present Session beg leave to report, they have examined the Accounts of the Clerk amounting to £120 19s., sterling; and the Usher of the Black Rod's Accounts amounting to £86 12s. 10d. which they recommend to be paid.— And the Committee further recommend that the Members and Officers of this House be paid for their services during the present Session, as follows:—

Report of Select Committee on Contingencies—

The President of the Legislative Council, . . . .	£200
The Clerk, . . . . .	165
The Master in Chancery, . . . . .	140
The Usher of the Black Rod, . . . . .	120
The Reporter, . . . . .	125
The Door Keeper, . . . . .	50
The Assistant Door Keeper, . . . . .	30
The Messenger, . . . . .	25
John Withers, Printer, . . . . .	231 4 0
The Proprietor of the <i>Newfoundlander</i> , for publishing Debates, . . . . .	45
Ditto <i>Courier</i> ,           Ditto	45
Ditto <i>Ledger</i> ,           Ditto	30
Joseph Woods, balance of last Session, . . . .	195
Probable cost of Printing and Binding Journal of present Session, . . . . .	200
Nine Members, the President not included, each £42,	378
Total, . . . . .	£2186 16 8

Your Committee beg to report, that consistently with a Resolution of the Council in 1853 under the old Government, approved by an adopted Report of the Committee on Contingencies, in the

18th April, 1859.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, Governor.

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session of 1856, and in accordance with the practice of the neighbouring Colonies, and deeming it unreasonable and unjust that the Members of the Legislative Council should discharge their onerous duties and spend so much of their time in the Public Service without receiving Pay, and relying upon the undoubted right of the Council to provide for its own Contingencies as expressed in the following language by the House of Assembly in the year 1840 :—

“The right of each branch of the Legislature to audit and determine the contingent expenses necessary for the proper transaction of the affairs of that Branch cannot be denied, questioned, or disputed by any other Branch of the Legislature :”—

Have, in the Contingencies of this Session, provided for the pay of the President and Members of the Council, and recommend that the same should be adopted by this House.

(Signed) JAMES J. ROGERSON,  
Chairman.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

Ordered—That the House go into Committee thereon presently.

Whereupon the House went into Committee accordingly.

Report committed—

The Honorable Mr. TOBIN in the Chair.

The Honorable the PINSENT proposed the following Resolution :—

*Resolved*,—That while the Council maintains the unqualified right to vote their Contingent Expenses free from any interference or extern influence whatsoever, they do not deem it expedient to exercise that right this session on the question of pay to Members.

Which being put was resolved in the negative.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Report without amendment.

Reported—

**18th April, 1859.**

**FIFTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 22nd VICTORIA.**

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Adopted.

Ordered—That the said Report be received and adopted—and,

Ordered—That it be read a third time to-morrow.

Amendments upon  
amendments in Pro-  
bates and Letters of  
Administration Bill—

On motion of the Honorable Mr. PINSENT, the House went into Committee on the Amendments made by the House of Assembly in and upon the Amendments made by this House in and upon the Bill entitled “An Act to amend the practice and mode of procedure in granting Probates and Letters of Administration, and for other purposes,”—

Committed—

The Honorable Mr. DUGGAN in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Reported.

The Chairman reported the Amendments without amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

Ordered—That the same be engrossed and sent to the House of Assembly with Message, that this House had agreed to the same.

Notice of motion for  
Committee to superin-  
tend Contingent Ex-  
penses of next session.

The Honorable Dr. CARSON gives notice, that on to-morrow he will move that a Committee of three be appointed to superintend the Printing and other Contingent Expenses of this House for the next Session.

House adjourns.

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

**19th April, 1859.**

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

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**TUESDAY, 19th APRIL, 1859.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

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

Members present.

“ **JAMES J. ROGERSON**  
 “ **JAMES TOBIN**  
 “ **PHILIP DUGGAN**  
 “ **SAMUEL CARSON**  
 “ **JOHN FOX**  
 “ **NICHOLAS STABB**  
 “ **EDWARD MORRIS**  
 “ **JOHN ROCHFORD**  
 “ **ROBERT J. PINSENT**

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. PINSENT, the Bill entitled “ An Act to provide for the payment of Owners' Assessments to be levied under the provisions of an Act to Incorporate the General Water Company,” was read a third time and passed—and

Owners' Assessment  
Bill—

Read 3rd time and  
passed.

The Honorable the PRESIDENT signed the same.

Ordered—That it be sent to the House of Assembly with message, acquainting them that this House had passed the same without amendment.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. ROGERSON, the Report of the Committee on the Contingent Expenses of this House for the present Session, together with a certain Resolution, were read a third time and passed—and

Report and Resolution  
of Contingent Committee—

Read 3rd time and  
passed.

The Honorable the PRESIDENT signed the same.

Whereupon, a Message embodying the said Report and Resolution, was sent to the House of Assembly.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. ROGERSON, the Bill sent to this House from the Assembly, entitled, “ An Act for granting to

**19th April, 1859.**

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Road Bill—

Read 1st and 2nd time—

Committed—

Her Majesty a Sum of Money for constructing and repairing Roads, Streets, and Bridges within this Colony," was read a first and second time, and the House went into Committee thereon,—

The Honorable Dr. CARSON in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Reported—

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

Read 3rd time and passed.

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

The Honorable the PRESIDENT signed the same.

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

General Water Company Incorporation Bill amended—

Brought up—

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, for the concurrence of this House, the Bill entitled "An Act for Incorporating the General Water Company," with certain Amendments made by the Assembly on and upon certain Amendments made by the Council on and upon the said Bill.

Read 1st and 2nd time—

Which Amendments, on motion of the Honorable Mr. PINSENT, were then read a first and second time,—and,

Committed—

The House went into Committee thereon,—

The Honorable Mr. STABB in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Reported—

The Chairman reported the Amendments without amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

Read 3rd time and passed.

The Amendments were then read a third time and passed—and

The Honorable the PRESIDENT signed the same.

19th April, 1859.

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

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Ordered—That the said Bill, with the Amendments, be sent to the House of Assembly with Message, that this House had concurred in and agreed to the same.

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, for the concurrence of this House, a Bill entitled “An Act to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature,” which was read a first time, accompanied by the following Resolution:—

Contingency Bill—  
Brought up—  
And read 1st time.

*Resolved*,—That since the establishment of a Legislature in this Colony, the President and Members of the Legislative Council have not been paid, or their right to payment recognized by this House, and that the present Members of that Body accepted their Commissions with a knowledge of these facts.

(Signed) A. SHEA,  
*Speaker.*

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS moved, that the said Bill be read a second time,—

Whereupon, the Honorable Mr. TOBIN proposed the following in amendment thereof:—

“That a Message be sent to the House of Assembly, informing them, that the Council will suspend action on the Bill until the several Allowances for the President and Members of the Council, as specified in their Contingencies, be added to it.”

Which, on question being put, passed in the affirmative.

Pursuant to notice, the Honorable Dr. CARSON moved the following Resolution:—

*Resolved*,—That a Committee of three be appointed to superintend the Contingent Expenditure of the Legislative Council for the next Session, in regard to the person by whom the Printing shall be done and the prices to be charged therefor; also, in regard to the person who shall supply Stationery, and the prices such person shall charge therefor.

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**Ordered**—That the said Resolution be adopted, and that the Honorables Samuel Carson, Edward Morris, and James J. Rogerson be the Committee.

Notice of motion for Address to the Lieut. Governor.

The Honorable Mr. TOBIN gives notice, that he will on to-morrow move an Address from this House to the Lieutenant Governor, Colonel Law, K. B. and K. H., expressive of their respect to that gentleman's long and faithful services whilst in this Colony, and their regret at hearing of his leaving Newfoundland, to be presented by a deputation of this House.

Notice of motion for Clerk's certificate to be furnished the Receiver General of the publication of the debates.

The Honorable Mr. TOBIN gives notice, that he will on to-morrow move, that before any monies by the Contingencies Bill of this House be paid to the Reporter or the various Newspapers engaged in the Reports of this House, the Reports shall be declared by the Clerk of this House to have been duly reported, and a certificate from the Clerk of this House furnished to the Receiver General.

House adjourns.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past 11 o'clock, A. M.

**WEDNESDAY, 20th APRIL, 1859.**

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

**PRESENT :**

Members present.

*The Honorable* LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*  
 " JAMES TOBIN  
 " JOHN ROCHFORD  
 " SAMUEL CARSON  
 " JAMES J. ROGERSON  
 " PHILIP DUGGAN  
 " JOHN FOX  
 " NICHOLAS STABB  
 " EDWARD MORRIS  
 " ROBERT J. PINSENT

*20th April, 1859.*

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

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The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Honorable Mr. TOBIN moved the following Resolution:—

*Resolved*,—That the Council having observed in the Contingencies Bill sent up from the Assembly to this House, the omission of the Sessional allowance for the President and Members of the Council, deem it expedient to suspend all action in the Bill until such omission be rectified by the Assembly,—

Resolution to suspend action on the Contingency Bill.

Which, on being put, passed in the affirmative.

Ordered—That the said Resolution be engrossed, and sent to the House of Assembly with the following Message:—

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they have passed the accompanying Resolution with reference to the Rights of the Council which they claim to exercise as a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature.

(Signed)

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

*President.*

Legislative Council,

20th April, 1859.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Honorable Mr. TOBIN submitted, for the consideration of this House, an Address to Colonel Law, Commandant and Lieut. Governor, &c.

Address to the Lieut. Governor—

Ordered—That the same be adopted,—and,

Adopted—

Ordered—That it be engrossed and presented to Colonel Law by a deputation of this House composed of the President and Members thereof.

The Address is as follows:—

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**FIFTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 22nd VICTORIA.**

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**To COLONEL ROBERT LAW, K. H.,  
Commanding Her Majesty's Troops  
in Newfoundland, and Lieutenant  
Governor.**

The Address.

We, the President and Members of the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, have heard with feelings of sincere regret the rumour of your intended absence from this country.

Your long and intimate acquaintance with this Community, extending as it does over a quarter of a century, has enabled you, in the high and responsible positions you have filled, to be thoroughly acquainted with us and our interests, and equally so afforded us the opportunity of appreciating your qualifications as a Military Commander, Civil Administrator of the Government, and President of the Legislative Council.

In you, Sir, duty to the Crown, service to your Country, deliberation in Council, respect, sympathy and regard to the interests of your fellow Citizens, were never forgotten.

The Legislative Council heard with satisfaction the mark of confidence of your Sovereign, in your receipt of the Commission of Lieut. Governor of this Colony, and trust the day may arrive when your return to Newfoundland by Her Majesty's Command, will be as gratifying to your position and feelings, as it will be to the Legislative Council of the Country.

Wishing you, Sir, in all sincerity, health and happiness in your visit to the scenes of your earlier days,—

We have the honor to subscribe ourselves

Your faithful friends,

Laurence O'Brien, *President.*  
James Tobin  
John Rochfort  
Philip Duggan  
Samuel Carson

James J. Rogerson  
John Fox  
Edward Morris  
Nicholas Stabb  
Robert J. Pinsent.

Legislative Council,  
20th April, 1859.

**20th April, 1859.**

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

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The Honorable Mr. TOBIN moved an Address to His Excellency the Governor, on the subject of payment of Monies,—

Address to His Excellency the Governor on the subject of the payment of monies—

Which, being adopted, was,—

Adopted—

Ordered—To be engrossed and transmitted to His Excellency.

The Address is as follows:—

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

The Address.

**MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—**

The Legislative Council of Newfoundland, in session convened, observing in the Supply Bill that a very large Sum of Money has, during the past year, been expended out of the Public Treasury without the authority or sanction of law, desire most respectfully to communicate to Your Excellency their unqualified disapproval, as a constituent Branch of the Legislature, of the adoption of a course so manifestly illegal and unconstitutional, and which, if exercised without such urgent necessity as has not yet arisen to the knowledge of the Council, will naturally result in creating a fatal opposition to the passage of Bills for providing for the Public Service and for the appropriation generally of the Public Money.

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

Legislative Council,  
April 20th, 1859.

*President.*

The Honorable Mr. PINSENT gives notice, that he will on the first day of the next Session of the Legislature, move the adoption of the following Resolution:—

Notice of motion of Resolution to dispense with reading of Bills throughout—

*Resolved*,—That the practice, in this House, of reading the Bills throughout on the first and third readings, be in future dispensed with.

Resolution.

*20th April, 1859.*

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

Ordered—That before any Monies by the Contingencies Bill of this House be paid to the Reporter, or the various Newspapers engaged in the Reports of this House, the Reports be declared by the Committee of this House to have been duly reported, and a Certificate from the Clerk furnished to the Receiver General.

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

An Act to remove doubts respecting the Constitution of the Supreme Court.

An Act to regulate the practice on the Equity side of the Supreme and Circuit Courts.

An Act to amend and simplify the Practice of the Northern and Southern Circuit Courts of this Island.

An Act to amend the Practice and Mode of Procedure in granting Probates and Letters of Administration, and for other purposes.

An Act to amend an Act passed in the fifteenth year of the reign of Her Majesty, entitled “ An Act to Incorporate sundry persons by the name of the Newfoundland Marine Assurance Company.”

An Act to amend an Act passed in the twenty-first year of the reign of Her Majesty, entitled “ An Act to provide for the performance of Contracts between Masters and Servants in this Colony.”

An Act to amend the Act Incorporating the Union Bank of Newfoundland.

An Act to provide for the Erection of a Light House on or near Ferryland Head, on the Southern Coast of this Island.

Certificate of Clerk to be furnished to Receiver General of the proceedings of the House being duly reported and published.

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

**20th April, 1859.**

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

---

An Act to provide for the erection of a Light House on or near Brunette Island, on the Western coast of this Island.

An Act to incorporate the General Water Company.

An Act to provide for the payment of the Owners' Assessment to be levied under the provisions of the Act incorporating the General Water Company.

An Act to incorporate Sundry Persons by the name of the Newfoundland Fire Insurance Company.

An Act for the protection of the breeding of Wild Fowl and preservation of Game.

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

An Act for granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for constructing and repairing Roads, Streets and Bridges within this Colony.

An Act for granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of this Colony for the year ending the thirty-first day of December, 1859, and for other purposes.

An Act to authorise the Consolidation of Nineteen Thousand Three Hundred and Seventy-two Pounds Six Shillings of the Public Debt of this Colony.

After which His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following

**SPEECH :**

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

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

I am happy to be enabled to release you from your Legislative

His Excellency's Speech  
on proroguing the General Assembly.

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duties, and to conclude the session by assenting in Her Majesty's name to those Bills which have obtained the sanction of both Branches of the Legislature.

As they have met with full discussion, and will be all printed for the information of the public, I need not further allude to any of them, with one exception, in order to express my satisfaction that a measure has been adopted by you this session, for the purpose of securing to this large and increasing populous town an ample supply of water, which must contribute so much to the health, comfort, and safety of its inhabitants.

There are other important measures which the growing requirements of this Colony will demand, and I have no doubt they will be duly considered with a view to their being brought for the future determination of the Legislature.

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

I have to thank you for the supplies which you have granted for Her Majesty's service. During the sessions of 1858 and 1859, while I have administered the Government of this Colony, I have noticed that your time has been much occupied by receiving applications for pecuniary grants to be expended on Roads, Bridges and many other purposes.

All these applications are addressed, as they ought to be, to the House of Assembly, but I notice (instead of their being considered and determined on by the popular Branch of the Legislature, as is the case in the House of Commons) many of them are sent up in the shape of Addresses to the Governor, or to the Governor in Council, which places him and the Council in the invidious position of enquiring into matters which it is the province of the Legislature, and not the Executive, to decide; besides which, to my surprise, it is expected that the Governor shall sanction large sums on his own responsibility.

My experience has taught me that there is quite sufficient responsibility attaching to any one who administers the Government of a

**20th April, 1859.**

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

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Colony without doing, what I consider, unconstitutional. It is quite true that some of these Addresses are accompanied by an assurance that "this House will afford the necessary supply," but it is possible this same "House" giving the assurance, may not be in existence when the Governor's responsibility might be called into question, and another House may come to a very different resolution.

In making these few observations, I do so, I assure you, without finding any fault, but with the sole view of recommending that a better system may be introduced in future, and that all these applications be made to the Assembly very early in the session, investigated, and determined on by that House.

I need scarcely point out to you that it is the province of the Executive to lay before you the probable state of the Revenue for the current year, and to shape and propose Estimates accordingly; with these Estimates it is your province to deal, and to increase or diminish them as you may deem proper; but if, afterwards, Addresses are carried involving the payment of large Sums of Money, it would be quite impossible for any Executive Government (let its constitution be what it may) to manage satisfactorily the financial affairs of the Country.

You are aware that this is the last Session of the present Parliament, and that its existence will very soon terminate, according to the constitution.

It will be prorogued, therefore, until Thursday the 5th day of May, not to meet again, but with the view of its immediate dissolution; the people of this Colony will, therefore, have soon an opportunity of exercising a privilege which ought to be highly valued by all free and independent men, namely, that of choosing from among themselves, and sending to the next Parliament, those in whom they have confidence to represent them there. Happen when the Elections may, I feel confident they will be conducted in that quiet and constitutional manner which should always prevail in a Country where the blessings of Civil and Religious liberty exist; and, I trust the people of Newfoundland will continue to enjoy such blessings undisturbed.

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

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

At the commencement of this Session I stated that I expected to receive very soon despatches from Her Majesty's Government, relative to that most important subject, the Fisheries, and these despatches arrived by the following Mail; they were laid before you, and I believe that no inconvenience has arisen from their having got publicity, for I am of opinion that a better or a wiser course could not have been adopted than by the appointment of a Joint Commission equally composed from the two nations, to proceed to Newfoundland "to enquire into the state of facts as regards the local operation of the Treaties conferring on French subjects rights of fishery on the coasts of this Island, and more particularly to ascertain in what respects, and to what extent, the treaty stipulations may have been disregarded on either side."

You will observe that the functions assigned to the Commissioners are only of a limited nature, namely, an inquiry into how far treaty stipulations have been disregarded by French or English fishermen. You are aware that the French Government now claims an exclusive right of Fishery on part of the coasts of Newfoundland, and has given notice that the treaty rights of France will be enforced from the 5th of May next against British subjects; while Her Majesty's Government continue to deny any such claims, and, have given on their part, a counter-notice that from the same date, French subjects will be required strictly to conform themselves to the terms of the Treaties between the two countries.

I understand, however, that during the investigation of the Commissioners, and pending negotiations on this important question, the Commanders of H. M. Ships, and those of His Imperial Majesty, will be ordered to carry out their instructions with toleration, with a view to prevent any dispute or collision taking place between French and English subjects during the fishing season. Her Majesty's Government very properly decided that one of the two Eng-

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lish Commissioners should be appointed by the Colony, and accordingly the Colonial Secretary, the Honorable Mr. Kent, was chosen, with your concurrence and approbation, and he lately proceeded to England to meet his colleague, to receive instructions, and to arrange their preliminary proceedings.

I was informed by the Secretary of State, that the Commissioners were expected to be here early in May; in the meantime, the Local Government have taken such steps as they considered best to acquire correct information for the Commissioners, and I am happy to say that the Chamber of Commerce have kindly agreed to co-operate with the Executive, to attain the same object.

I shall abstain at present from making any further observations, excepting that the appointment of such a Commission I believe to be well adapted to meet present emergencies; and, I agree with the Secretary of State, that it is "not unlikely to pave the way to an ultimate settlement of a permanent character," by having the treaty rights of both parties clearly defined, and thus finally set at rest a question the continued agitation of which might, perhaps, be attended with very serious consequences when they were least expected.

In taking leave of you for the present—Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen, and Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen—I sincerely wish that you and yours may continue to enjoy health, happiness, and prosperity.

Shortly before entering this Chamber, I heard, and I confess, with regret, that the usual Appropriation Bill had not received the assent of both branches of the Legislature, and, under these circumstances, no such Bill can be sanctioned by me.

I understand that this has arisen from a clause having been introduced into the Appropriation or Contingency Bill, providing for the payment of the Members of the Legislative Council for their Parliamentary services, on the same principle that Members of the House of Assembly are similarly remunerated.

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It is a question which is well worthy of consideration, but it is one which ought to have been introduced at a very early period of this session, and not a few days before its final close.

If, for instance, a measure was proposed in the House of Commons, to pay its members (and none of them are paid), the Upper House, without interfering with the provisions of such a measure, might refuse their assent to it :—Again, if the House of Peers introduced a measure to pay members of their body, the Lower House would have a perfect right to refuse their assent ; and, I trust that this question will hereafter be discussed by both branches in a manner which I confidently hope will bring it to a satisfactory conclusion.

In the meantime, the Appropriation Bill having fallen to the ground, I and the Council have only one alternative, to take care that the Supplies which have been granted in the name of Her Majesty, and for Her Majesty's service, shall be faithfully allocated for the benefit of Her Majesty's subjects, as far as lies in my power, until I am instructed by higher authority than I possess.

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

General Assembly  
prorogued.





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

**TO THE**

**JOURNAL**

**OF THE**

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**

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# A P P E N D I X .

*APPENDIX, No. 1.*

## DESPATCH

*From the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Sir A. Bannerman, acknowledging receipt of Addresses from Legislative Council and Assembly of Newfoundland on occasion of the Marriage of Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal.*

Downing Street,  
30th June, 1858.

SIR :—

I have received, and laid before the Queen, your Despatch No. 40, of 13th May, enclosing the dutiful and loyal Addresses of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Island of Newfoundland, on the occasion of the Marriage of Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal and His Royal Highness Prince William Frederick of Prussia ; and I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty was pleased to receive the same very graciously.

I have, &c., &c.,

E. B. LYTTON.

Governor  
Sir Alexander Bannerman, Kt., &c., &c.  
Newfoundland.

## APPENDIX, No. 2.

## DESPATCH

*From the Secretary of State for the Colonies, specifying reasons for disallowing the Act "for the liquidation of a certain debt for the Streets of St. John's," &c.*

Downing Street,  
17th November, 1858.

SIR,—

I have to acknowledge your Despatch, No. 74, of the 17th August, enclosing an authenticated Copy of an Act passed by the Legislature of Newfoundland, entitled "An Act to provide for the Liquidation of a certain Debt contracted by the Colony for the making and widening of the Streets and Firebreaks of St. John's, and for the permanent Improvement thereof."

I have very carefully considered this Act and the remonstrances which have been preferred against it by certain owners of property in St. John's, and I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that it is impossible for me to adopt any other course than to recommend that it should be disallowed by Her Majesty.

The Act, after reciting that in 1846 Sixty Thousand Pounds were spent by the Government in the Improvement of the Town (the interest on which sum is paid by a Tax of one per Cent. on Imports) it authorises the Stipendiary Magistrates and Clerk of the Peace to assess on the Landed property of St. John's a land Tax not exceeding Two Thousand Pounds per annum, which is to be paid in the first instance by the occupiers of land and by them recovered from their Landlords. Property belonging to persons who did not sell land to Government in 1846, or whose land was not increased in value by the transactions of that year, or who are consumers in the Colony of dutiable articles (that is to say who are resident in the Colony) is to be exempted from the Tax. One tenth of the proceeds of the tax is to be applied to pay for certain works necessary to supply Saint John's with water and the rest for other improvements in the Town.

The Act is open to various important objections in matters of detail. First, it is not perfectly clear whether it is intended that Two Thousand Pounds

should be the maximum sum "appraised" on the whole body of landowners resident as well as non-resident, or whether it is to be the sum "raised and levied on the non-residents. The latter interpretation will of course impose a much heavier Tax on those subject to it. Next, the power given to Stipendiary Magistrates, of assessing a rate without appeal, is arbitrary in itself and especially so when applied to persons who are not at hand to defend themselves. Further, it is more than doubtful whether the Act would not enable these Magistrates to assess the Tax not on the Ground Rents which the Landlords receive, and which alone constitutes the present value of the property to them, but on the improved value in which they have no interest until the expiration of the Current Leases. I do not apprehend that the Legislature intended to sanction a principle of taxation which might in certain conceivable cases raise the amount of the tax above the receipt of the tax-payer. But there are expressions in the Act which seem hardly reconcilable with any other construction. Lastly, the 8th clause enacts that non-residents who would otherwise be exempt from the tax shall yet be liable to it if they parted with land to the Government in 1846. Because they were compelled to sell certain land in 1846, they are compelled to pay an exceptional tax on land which they retain in 1858, or in effect to refund after a lapse of twelve years part of the purchase money; and this without any allegation that the original purchase money was exorbitant. And I cannot but observe that even if such a principle of taxation were admissible, there is no attempt to carry it out with equality, the amount of money now to be levied on the landholder, which depends on the extent of land retained by him, bearing no proportion to the amount of purchase money received by him in 1846, which depends on the amount of land sold. It may be said that in retrospective legislation of this kind such inequalities are almost unavoidable. This is true, and it is one of the many reasons why such legislation should not be resorted to.

Independently, however, of these objections, it is on broader and simpler grounds that I have found myself obliged to recommend the disallowance of this Act.

I learn from the Report of the Attorney General that the ground rents payable to the landowners of Saint John's amount to Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or Twenty Thousand Pounds per annum. The proposed annual assessment is Two Thousand Pounds. Construing the Act therefore in the manner most favorable to the taxpayer its broad result appears to be this—that an income tax of ten or thirteen per cent. is imposed on non-resident landowners in order

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that the proceeds may be spent for the immediate advantage of the resident occupiers. When I consider that this law is passed by a Legislature in which the resident occupiers must have a paramount influence while the non-resident landowners are wholly unrepresented, I am forced to regard it as an instance of oppressive class Legislation directed against persons whom, because they are otherwise undefended in the Legislature, Her Majesty is under a peculiar obligation to protect.

But this is not all. It appears that the leases of the occupiers of property in St. John's contain, for the most part, a clause providing that the lessee shall pay all taxes and assessments. This express stipulation, forming an integral part would protect the landlord whether resident or non-resident from any abuse of Legislative power which he might apprehend from hostile influences to which he might be exposed in the Assembly, I cannot doubt that it was intended by the Landlords and understood by the Tenants to furnish such a protection. But this safeguard the present Law arbitrarily annuls in respect of non-residents, not on the ground that such a rate as is now imposed was beyond the contemplation of the contracting parties (which could not possibly be alleged of an improvement rate) but simply because, if allowed to subsist, it would ensure one of the purposes with which (in the words of the Attorney General) it was imposed on the Tenants.

I cannot attach any weight to the plea that the property of these landowners was benefitted by the expenditure of Sixty Thousand Pounds in 1846, to the Interest of which sum the non-residents do not at present contribute. It is probable that the Landowners, both resident and non-resident, may have benefitted by that expenditure. But this is no sufficient reason for re-opening the transaction when the considerations by which it may have been justified at the moment are passing out of mind, and the property to which it relates may have changed hands. Even if the expenditure of Sixty Thousand Pounds instead of being a benefit to the whole community had been a mere gift to the proprietors, it could not now be recalled. No property would be secure if donors were at liberty after a lapse of years to resume or enact payment for what they had once unequivocally given away.

And even were the principle of such a readjustment less objectionable there is no fair ground for confining its application to non-residents. It is plain that, by the arrangement of 1846, proprietors who are not resident were benefitted by the increased convenience of their principal town, and persons who

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were both resident and proprietors were benefitted in both capacities. Such persons should therefore pay both the one per cent. Imperial duty, which is the equivalent for the increased convenience of the town, and 10 or 13 per cent. Income Tax which is intended to be the equivalent for the enhanced value of landed property. But the Act far from effecting what at least would be a fair application of a faulty principle, goes out of its way to exempt from this impost every body who resides in the Colony, and to throw the Tax exclusively on a single class. It is impossible to defend the Law successfully on a principle which it does not carry out. It is not an equitable readjustment of the transactions of 1846, but a tax on non-residence.

I trust that on reflection the Legislature will recognise the strength of these objections. But in any case it is impossible for me to advise that Her Majesty should be a party to Legislation which inflicts injustice on one particular class in the community, and especially on persons in regard to whom she is bound to exercise especial vigilance, and I accordingly enclose, and wish you to promulgate in the usual manner, an Order in Council by which Her Majesty has been pleased to disallow the Act.

I have, &c., &c.

(Signed)

E. B. LYTTON.

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

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*APPENDIX, No. 3.*

**DESPATCH**

*From the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Sir A. Bannerman, relative to Correspondence with Messrs. Giles and Butler, on subject of alleged breach of Navigation Laws by the U. S. Steamer "Victoria."*

Downing Street,  
20th November, 1858.

SIR:—

I have to acknowledge your Despatch, No. 80, of the 24th September, enclosing copies of a Correspondence with Messrs. Giles and Butler on the sub-

*APPENDIX, No. 4.*

ject of an alleged breach of the Navigation Laws, and I enclose for your information the copy of a Letter from the Board of Trade, stating that your reply to those Gentlemen contains a correct statement of the Law affecting this question.

I have, &c., &c.,

E. B. LYTTON.

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

*APPENDIX, No. 4.*

**DESPATCHES AND DOCUMENTS ON THE FISHERY  
QUESTION.**

*Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, informing the Governor of a Commission having been decided on to inquire, on the spot, into the Fishery Question.*

[No. 1.] Confidential.

Downing Street,  
14th January, 1859.

SIR,—

I have to inform you that it has been decided, by agreement between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of France, that a joint Commission, equally composed from the two Nations, shall proceed to Newfoundland, as soon as the season opens, to enquire into the state of facts as regards the local operation of the Treaties conferring on French subjects rights of Fishery on the Coasts of that Island; and more particularly to ascertain in what respects and to what extent, the Treaty stipulations may have been disregarded on either side.

This measure, which had been recommended by yourself in more than one despatch, appeared to Her Majesty's Government to be well adapted in the first

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place to meet present emergencies, and also, not unlikely to pave the way to some ultimate settlement of a permanent character. It was therefore proposed by Her Majesty's Government to that of France, who have now concurred in its adoption.

2.—The number of Commissioners of each Nation is not yet definitely settled; but, Her Majesty's Government purpose that there shall be Two on each side; in order that the choice of one of the English two may be assigned to the Government of the Colony. The nomination of the Colonial Commissioner (if the French concur as to the number) will be placed at the disposal of the Local Government; and I do not doubt that they will select a person fully competent, from acquaintance with the subject and his generally conciliatory disposition, to carry out the duties entrusted to him, in concert with his colleague to be nominated by Her Majesty's Government, in a proper spirit, and, as far as may depend on their joint endeavours, to a fair and satisfactory result.

As it is important that no time should be lost in this matter, I have now to instruct you to proceed, without delay, to select with the advice and concurrence of your Executive Council, but subject to your approval, some duly qualified person for the probable appointment to this important office. Such nomination must, however, be also subject to the ultimate approval of Her Majesty's Government. The gentleman thus designated should come over to this country with as little delay as possible, to receive instructions, and concert such arrangements as may be requisite with Her Majesty's Government and his colleague. It would be desirable that he should do so without waiting for the ultimate sanction to his appointment, or for information whether the number of Commissioners proposed by Her Majesty's Government is adopted by the French; as his presence in this country will be in any event very valuable for concerting those instructions.

3—The expenses of the British Commission, including of course the allowances of both the Commissioners, will be provided for out of Imperial funds. I am unable as yet to inform you of the precise scale of remuneration for the service, which will be adopted; but you may assume that in addition to the expenses, each Commissioner will receive, while employed, an allowance at the rate of £750 per annum. Her Majesty's Government will, however, be ready to consider any recommendation which you may have to make on this head.

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4.—A sufficient knowledge of the French language will be eminently desirable in the person to be selected as Commissioner ; not only for convenience of communicating with colleagues, but also because much of the evidence to be taken will be French.

5.—You will receive further instructions on such points as may be left untouched by the present communications. In the present state of the business it does not appear necessary that you should propose any steps to be taken by the Local Legislature.

6.—It appears from the Minute of the Executive Council enclosed in your Despatch No. 91, dated 23rd November, that the Council were at that time reluctant to entertain the suggestion of the appointment of a Commission without first obtaining the opinion of the Local Legislature. I do not anticipate that the Council will object to co-operate with Her Majesty's Government in the manner proposed, by the nomination of one of the Commissioners, now that the measure is actually decided on, and considering the limited extent which it is proposed to assign to the functions of the Commission.

I have, &c., &c.

(Signed)

**E. B. LYTTON.**

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

[No. 2.] Confidential.

Downing Street,

14th January, 1859.

SIR,—

With reference to my despatch of this day's date, informing you of the agreement, between this Country and France, to appoint a Commission to enquire into certain matters connected with the Newfoundland Fishery Treaties, I annex for your information, copies of communications which have passed on the subject between Lord Cowley, British Ambassador at Paris, and Count Walewski, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs.

You will understand that in the present stage of negotiations, this communication is Confidential, and that you are to take care that no undue publicity is given to its contents.

I have, &c., &c.,

E. B. LYTTON.

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

### LORD COWLEY TO COUNT WALEWSKI.

Paris, December 13th, 1858.

M. LE MINISTRE,—

Your Excellency is aware of the anxiety which successive administrations of the Queen have for a long time felt, to effect a final settlement, with the French Government, of all questions relating to the Newfoundland Fisheries.

The last attempt was rendered abortive by the exercise by the Newfoundland Legislature of the privileges reserved to it by the XXth Art. of the Convention signed in London on the 14th January, 1857, by which the execution of the provisions of the Convention was rendered dependent on the concurrence of the Colonial Legislature.

The whole arrangement then fell to the ground, and the two Governments were replaced, as regards the question, in the same position as that which they occupied previously to its conclusion, and the efforts which have since been made to come to an understanding on the subject, have not been attended with success.

Under these circumstances Her Majesty's Government, though still anxious for a settlement which might be satisfactory to all parties, and, always on the watch for any opportunity to bring it about, were prepared to leave matters as they have been for many years past, trusting that by mutual forbearance, both Governments might be able to avert the occurrence of events which might produce discussion between them.

It appears however, by the reports which have lately reached H. M. Gov-

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ernment, that the Commander-in-Chief of the French Naval Forces employed in the protection of the French Fisheries in that quarter, has formally notified that from the commencement of the ensuing season, namely the 5th May next, the French Cruizers will vigorously enforce as against British subjects the rights secured to France by existing Treaties, and specifically as regards the exclusive right of fishery claimed by France.

Now, Her Majesty's Government are free to admit, that although the Treaties do not in terms confer upon France any exclusive right of fishery, and Her Majesty's Government must continue to deny any claim to that effect, yet, that the operations of French fishermen may have been unduly interfered with by the competition of British fishermen, and perhaps by that of the inhabitants of Newfoundland. On the other hand Her Majesty's Government have reason to believe that French subjects have encroached beyond the limits assigned to them by Treaty.

The Imperial Government will readily admit that if the observance of Treaties is binding on one party, it is equally obligatory upon the other, and they will not be surprised that Her Majesty's Government, in accepting, as they are bound to do, the notice given by the French Naval Commander, that the Treaty Rights of France will be enforced from the 5th May next against British subjects, give, on their part, a counter notice that, from the same date, French subjects will be required strictly to conform themselves to the terms of the Treaties between the two countries.

I am accordingly instructed to give this notice to your Excellency, but I am, at the same time, to observe that Her Majesty's Government are not without apprehension that the enforcement of these notices on either side, without taking steps to ascertain by local enquiry, in what respect, and to what extent, the subjects of either Government may have encroached and disregarded the terms of Treaties, may lead to much unpleasant discussion, and may be productive of inconvenience and loss to the subjects of both parties, which by a timely understanding might be avoided. It appears to Her Majesty's Government that the interval which must elapse before the Fishery on the Coast of the Island of Newfoundland can be resumed, might with much advantage be employed in ascertaining to what extent the provisions of Treaties have been transgressed by either party; when this is ascertained there would probably be no difficulty on the part of the authorities of either country in restricting their

respective subjects to a literal observance of the terms of those treaties; and, at all events, no discussion could arise between the two Governments as to any measures which might be taken by their authorities for that purpose, when once the points on which the Treaties have not been observed by their respective subjects are ascertained.

And it might turn out that an impartial inquiry on the spot, might suggest the means of a compromise on the matters in dispute, and that the interests of the subjects of both countries might thus be provided for, and all prospects of future collision thereby averted.

If the Government of the Emperor of the French concur in this suggestion, Her Majesty's Government will immediately name one or two Commissioners, as may be agreed on, for the express purpose of ascertaining, in conjunction with the like number of Commissioners appointed by the Imperial Government, in what respect, and to what extent, the subjects of the respective nations upon the coast of the Island of Newfoundland, are in the habit of disregarding the provisions of the Treaties by which, within certain limits, the fishery upon those coasts is secured to French subjects.

I have, &c., &c.,

COWLEY.

To Count Walewski, &c., &c.

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### COUNT WALEWSKI TO LORD COWLEY.

[Translation, original in French.]

Paris, 5th January, 1859.

M. LE COMTE,—

Your Excellency, in acquainting me, by your letter of the 13th December, with the apprehensions felt by her Britannic Majesty's Government, with respect to the execution of the instructions destined for the Commandants of the English and French Naval Forces at Newfoundland,—express to me the desire to ascertain (before the period when they will be put in force,)—by an enquiry on the spot, the extent to which the Subjects of the respective Nations have exceeded their rights.

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The difficulties raised by the Newfoundland question, appear to the Emperor's Government to proceed solely from a difference in the interpretation of treaties ; and it cannot, therefore, share in the confidence which H. B. M. Government feels in the results of the proposal which Your Excellency has been charged to make to me. The Emperor's Government, however, attaching a great importance to preventing any circumstance which might prove of a nature in the least degree to injure the cordial relations which it is so happy to keep up with the government of H. B. Majesty, has resolved to consent to it,—and to appoint an officer of the Imperial Navy to take part in an inquiry on the spot. The Minister of Marine, however, has represented that the severity of the season will render all serious investigation, at the present time, impossible,—and that the Commissioners could not collect sufficient information before the season for the fishery, seeing that the presence of the fishermen is indispensable to collecting all the evidence necessary to throw light upon the various details of this question.

Wishing to prove its sincere desire to neglect nothing which may promote the good understanding which it has always so earnestly wished for, the Government of the Emperor is of opinion that it will be better to take these observations into consideration, and to decide that the Commissioners shall meet at Newfoundland in the first days of the month of May next ; and in consequence, I beg of Your Excellency to convey the proposal to Her Britannic Majesty's Government.

It will, moreover, be understood that during the ensuing fishing season, and whilst proceeding with a new examination into the real state of affairs,—the Commandants of Stations shall receive orders to carry out their instructions with such toleration (*adoucissements*,) as may be deemed necessary to prevent any regrettable occurrence.

We feel gratified in thinking, M. l'Ambassadeur, that Her Britannic Majesty's Government will receive our resolutions as a new proof of the amicable and conciliatory sentiments which animate the Emperor's Government. We wait to give effect to them, to know that the Cabinet of London considers them, on its part, as perfectly adapted to the end suggested by the communication which you did me the honor to address to me.

I have, &c., &c.,

WALEWSKI.

To His Excellency

LORD COWLEY, &c., &c.

*APPENDIX, No. 5.*

[No. 3.] Confidential.

Downing Street,

14th January, 1859.

SIR,—

In the 6th paragraph of my despatch of this date, instructing you to nominate, with the advice of your Executive Council, some duly qualified person for appointment as Colonial Member of the Mixed Commission which the Governments of this Country and France have determined to send to Newfoundland I have expressed my belief that the Executive Council will not object to cooperate with Her Majesty's Government in this selection as proposed.

If, contrary to this expectation, the Council should decline to concur in any nomination, you will, without delay, name to me the person whom you would yourself recommend as most likely at once to execute the functions proposed, and to give satisfaction to the Colony in the post of Commissioner, and Her Majesty's Government will decide whether to accept that nomination or to appoint for themselves a second Commissioner.

In this event, namely, that of a selection by yourself independent of the Executive Council, you will, of course, defer the departure of the person selected to this Country, pending approval of the appointment by Her Majesty's Government.

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

(Signed)

E. B. LYTTON.

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

*APPENDIX, No. 5.*

## MESSAGE

*From His Excellency the Governor, enclosing Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of Revenue Act passed May, 1858.*

A. BANNERMAN, Governor.

The Governor sends herewith to the Legislative Council, copy of a Despatch from the Colonial Minister, No. 35, of the 18th December last, refer-

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ring to the Act passed by the Legislature of Newfoundland in the month of May, 1858, "for granting Duties on Goods, Wares, &c., to Her Majesty, &c."

The Legislative Council will observe, that in regard to this Act the Secretary of State refers the Governor to the Despatch of Mr. Secretary Labouchere, No. 2, of the 16th July, 1857; that Despatch, along with the documents by which it was accompanied, will be found in the Appendix to the printed Journal of the House of Assembly, pages 463, 464, and 465.

The Governor, therefore, has only to refer the Legislative Council to these documents, and to request that the Council will be so good as enable him to reply to the Secretary of State, and the documents alluded to in that despatch.

Government House,  
28th February, 1859.

Downing Street,  
18th December, 1858.

SIR:—

I have had under my consideration an Act passed by the Legislature of Newfoundland in the month of May last, "for granting to Her Majesty certain duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into this Colony and its dependencies," copy of which was transmitted with your Despatch, No. 74, of 17th August last, and I have to refer you to the remarks on a former Act on this subject, contained in Mr. Secretary Labouchere's Despatch, No. 2, of the 16th July, 1857.

I have, &c., &c.

(Signed) E. B. LYTTON.

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

## APPENDIX, No. 6.

## LETTER

*From Colonial Secretary, enclosing Message of His Excellency the Governor to the House of Assembly on the subject of an Application of Hon. Mr. Tobin to be appointed Fishery Commissioner for St. George's Bay.*

Secretary's Office,  
25th February, 1859.

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit to you, by direction of the Governor, for the purpose of being laid before the Legislative Council, the accompanying copy of a Message and its enclosure on the subject of an application of the Honorable James Tobin (to the Secretary of State for the Colonies) to be appointed Fishery Commissioner for St. George's Bay.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. KENT.

The Hon. the President  
of the Legislative Council.

## MESSAGE.

A. BANNERMAN.

In reply to the Address of the House of Assembly, requesting that Copies may be laid before them, of any Correspondence relative to applications made by any person for the appointment of a Commissioner of Fisheries, the Governor has to inform the House that he received from the Colonial Minister a copy of a Letter, dated the 23rd of November last, addressed to the Secretary of State, from Mr. James Tobin, to be appointed a Fishery Commissioner for St. George's Bay. As this Letter was forwarded without the knowledge of the Governor, a Copy of it has been returned for his Report, according to the established regulations and practice.

The Governor is not authorised to lay this Correspondence before the House; but as it is the first time that he has heard of the People of Newfound-

land being desirous to have a Fishery Commissioner appointed for any particular District, and, was not aware that the inhabitants of St. George's Bay, particularly, were anxious to have the Honorable Financial Secretary appointed to that District,—the Governor can have no hesitation in communicating to the House of Assembly the grounds on which Mr. Tobin founds his claim ; and the Governor will venture to express a hope, that if the Legislature shall hereafter consider it advisable to appoint a *permanent* Commissioner, or Commissioners, their duties shall be clearly defined by Law, as is the case elsewhere ; or, in other words, that they shall be authorised to see the law carried into effect, and not assume the powers of the Legislature.

Government House,  
22nd February, 1859.

P. S.—It is the Governor's intention, by the next Mail, to send his Report on Mr. Tobin's application to be appointed Commissioner for St. George's Bay. He entirely differs with the views which Mr. Tobin seems to entertain relative to that important district ; and although he sincerely hopes that the Fishery Question is now in a fair way to be finally settled, he is not so sanguine that such a settlement as Mr. Tobin undertakes to arrange will “ fully satisfy all parties interested.”

*Purport of Mr. Tobin's Letter to the Secretary of State, dated St. John's, Newfoundland, 23rd November, 1858.*

Mr. Tobin states, that “ the inhabitants of St. George's Bay have entrusted him with the advocacy of their interests, and being convinced of the inutility of applying to the Local Government, he has taken the liberty to place their case directly before Her Majesty's Government.”

Here follow the visit of Baron le Noury to St. George's Bay ; the warnings of the French Officers to the Inhabitants of the Bay, &c., &c., and the consequences, &c., &c.

Mr. Tobin afterwards states,—“ The Local Government and people of Newfoundland, who are not embraced within the Treaty territory, appear to consider the case of St. George's Bay, and its neighbouring coast, as matter entirely foreign to them, and altogether for Imperial arrangement, as they have no intercourse with each other, either social, political, or even commercial.”

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Mr. Tobin further states, that, "his appointment as advocate for the inhabitants of St. George's Bay, who are willing to abide by any arrangement which he may make with the British Government on their behalf, will much facilitate the duties of the Office; that he will be most happy to be employed as the Commissioner in question; and pledges himself that he will bring about a fair, just, and satisfactory arrangement; placing the Treaties on their true intent and meaning in relation to both Nations, and tully satisfy all parties concerned."

He then states, that he has "forwarded some of our recent local papers, by which it will be seen that public opinion is disposed to consider his ability to deal with the question, as competent," and that he "is fully worthy of public confidence;" that, he "is prepared to lay before H. M. Government his views," and considers "it would be but just to those unfortunate people to order their confidential agent to do so in person, which would save time, correspondence, and anxiety; also, unnecessary exhibitions of popular feeling, as well as the garbled statements of public Journalists, too common on both sides of the Atlantic;" and he adds that, "the urgency of the case of British subjects threatened by starvation, requires prompt consideration, as well as decisive action."

(Examined, and purport correct.)

A. B.

22nd February, 1859.

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*APPENDIX, No. 7.*

**MESSAGE**

*From His Excellency Governor Bannerman, with Documents relative to Conferences.*

A. BANNERMAN, *Governor.*

The Governor has received the Council's Address, and sends herewith information relative to the practice which prevails in the Imperial Parliament, when Conferences become necessary.

At the termination of last Session the Governor observed that a difference

existed between the Legislative Council and House of Assembly on the subject, and he wrote to Mr. Erskine May, a gentleman who is so well acquainted with the usages and practice of the British Legislature, who kindly furnished him with the information required.

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*Letter from Mr. Erskine May, to His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman.*

House of Commons,  
June 2nd, 1858.

DEAR SIR ALEXANDER,

I have received your letter of the 12th May, with much pleasure, and am gratified to find that you still retain a recollection of your friends in the Mother Country.

I regret that a misunderstanding should have arisen between the two Houses of the Colonial Legislature, upon a question of etiquette, I should be very glad if I could aid them by any suggestions of mine.

The custom of Peers sitting covered at a Conference, while the Commons stand uncovered, is very ancient. In 1606 complaints were made in the House of Commons of the inconvenience sustained by them "in the long and painful standing, and being bare-headed at Conferences," and on the 12th March in that year a Committee was appointed to consider the matter. They reported on the 14th, "That it was found a great hurt and danger to the health of their bodies, and almost impossible for the strongest body to endure, considering the length of Conferences, and the crowding and thronging there." It was moved that Sir Francis Bacon should be sent to the Lords, with a Message, to represent these things; but it was agreed to leave the matter for the consideration of the Lords.

From that time to the present the old practice has been acquiesced in by the Commons. Observations have occasionally been made in debate; but the House itself has not endeavoured to obtain any change in the ancient forms of proceeding.

The Peers come to a Conference in their Robes. They enter the Conference Chamber uncovered, and then sit down and are covered (with their cocked hats). The first Manager of the Peers receives or delivers the Bill or Resolutions to the Managers of the Commons, standing and uncovered; but

resumes his seat and is covered while resolutions or reasons are being read.— In withdrawing from the Conference the Peers rise and leave the Conference Chamber uncovered.

I will not venture to offer an opinion whether the Legislative Council are entitled to assume the same privileges as those with which the Peers of the Realm, in England, have been invested by ancient usage, nor whether it is prudent on their part to claim them. I may, however, be permitted to suggest an expedient, founded upon the recent practice of the British Parliament, by which, as it seems to me, the difficulty may be overcome.

It had long been felt that a Conference was an inconvenient and cumbrous formality; and in May 1851, both Houses agreed, by resolutions, that where one House disagree to or insists upon any amendments to a Bill the other House will receive reasons by Message, without a Conference, unless at any time either House should desire to communicate the same at a conference. Since 1851 Conferences relating to Bills have been almost entirely discontinued, much to the satisfaction of the members of both Houses.

I would therefore suggest that at the commencement of the ensuing Session both Houses, in Newfoundland, should adopt this new practice, and I think it might be extended not only to Bills, but to all other subjects which have usually been the occasion of Conferences. I enclose you Extracts from the Journals of 1851, shewing the manner in which this change of practice was introduced. You will observe that this was effected by means of Conferences, which in your case it would be advisable to avoid. Each House could simultaneously adopt such a Resolution, and either communicate it to the other by Message, or, if any objection should be entertained to a Message (which I can scarcely anticipate), each House could appoint a Committee to search the Journals of the other, and thus both Houses could inform themselves of their mutual agreement upon the new practice, without even a Message, and proceed to act upon it at once.

If this course should be favourably entertained, the two Houses of Legislature will not only avoid the repetition of disputes, but in adopting an improved practice from the Mother Country, will relieve themselves from troublesome and nearly obsolete formalities.

Trusting that these suggestions may be useful,

I am, Dear Sir Alexander, Your's faithfully,

T. ERSKINE MAY.

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

Governor of Newfoundland.

*Extracts from the Commons Journals, 8th May, 1851.*

The Lords communicate at a Conference the following Resolution, to which they desire the concurrence of the Commons :

“ *Resolved*,—That in cases in which the Commons disagree to any Amendments made by the Lords, or insist upon any Amendments to which the Lords have disagreed, the Lords are willing to receive the Reasons of the Commons or their disagreeing or insisting (as the case may be) by Message, without a Conference, unless at any time the Commons should desire to communicate the same at a Conference.”

12th May, 1851.

The Commons agreed with the Lords in the above Resolution, and agreed also as follows :

“ *Resolved*,—That this House doth agree with the Lords in the said Resolution.

“ *Resolved*,—That in cases in which the Lords disagree to any Amendments made by the Commons, or insist upon any Amendments to which the Commons have disagreed, the Commons are willing to receive the reasons of the Lords for disagreeing or insisting (as the case may be) by Message, without a Conference, unless at any time the Lords should desire to communicate the same at a Conference.

“ *Resolved*,—That the Resolution communicated by the Lords to this House on Thursday last, to which their Lordships have desired the concurrence of this House, be returned to the Lords at a Conference ; and that their Lordships be acquainted, that this House have agreed to the same.

“ *Resolved*,—That their Lordships be further acquainted, that this House have agreed to a Resolution upon the same subject ; to which they desire the concurrence of their Lordships.”

15th May, 1851.

The Lords communicate, at a Conference, that they do agree to the Resolution of the Commons.

## APPENDIX, No. 8.

## MESSAGE

*From His Excellency Governor Bannerman, with Correspondence relative to St. George's Bay.*

A. BANNERMAN, *Governor.*

The Governor sends herewith the Copy of his Letter to Mr. Forrest, with that Gentleman's reply, relative to the Fishermen in St. George's Bay.

The Governor thinks it right to state he was informed that these poor men, thinking they were to be deprived of their Fishing, contemplated locating elsewhere, and expected compensation to enable them to do so; he is now happy to find, from Mr. Forrest's statement, that so few of them have left their homes, to which, he says, they are much attached.

The case of these Fishermen, the Governor thinks, is a very important one, almost exceptional from Cape St. John along that large line of coast, extending from there to Cape Ray, or, as the French Treaty expresses it, "Commençant au dit Cap St. Jean, passent par le Nord, et descendant par la cote occidentale de l'Ile de Terre-neuve, s'tende jusqu' a l'endroit appele Cap Ray."

In the Treaties between the United States and France, similar words are used, viz: "Sur la partie des cotes de cette Ile" (1778), and, "Sur les cotes de Terre-neuve" (1801).

It is well known that St. George's Bay is formed by the two headlands named, "Cape Anguille," and "Cape St. George"; if a line be drawn from Cape to Cape, and one from the centre of that line to the head of the Bay, it will be found that the fishermen reside more than 30 miles distant from the sea (or Gulph of St. Lawrence), and Mr. Forrest, when he alludes to the residences being within a hundred yards of the sea, evidently means the strand of the Bay where their dwellings are situated. This case must therefore form a prominent feature in any discussion which may arise on the construction of Treaties.

Mr. Forrest also alludes to Salmon Fisheries within the Bay, and the Governor believes that our fishermen, only, have the right of Salmon fishing there; perhaps that belief may be erroneous; but, be that as it may, it is high time the rights of all parties should be fully, fairly, and temperately discussed, so that they may be clearly defined and finally and forever set at rest.

*A P P E N D I X, N o. 8.*

Government House, Newfoundland,  
31st August, 1858.

SIR:—

I have to-day received your letter addressed to the Colonial Secretary, of date the 18th August, and I wish particularly to call your attention to the following paragraph in it:—

“I beg leave to state that I immediately circulated the notice (given by the French Commander,) and enquired of the principal persons supplying here, what action they would take in consequence; when I was given emphatically to understand that they should discontinue their autumnal credits; whereby, I beg to say that a body of not less than 600 persons would be reduced to great destitution and perhaps starvation; their only resources for a long winter’s subsistence depending on a few bushels of potatoes, and a very small quantity of barley and oats to be cropped.”

I think you used a sound discretion in acting as you have done; and as you considered it your duty, as a Magistrate, to communicate to parties interested, the warnings of the French Commodore, I beg you will furnish me with the names of the individuals or companies who informed you that they “should discontinue their autumnal credits.”

You and they must clearly understand that I have neither the right, far less inclination, to interfere in any way with the mode in which these gentlemen carry on their business; but, if the discontinuance of their autumnal credits will reduce 600 persons to destitution, and perhaps starvation, it will be my duty to acquaint H.M. Government, with a view to make some enquiry into the nature of these credits, the withdrawal of which, you say, would be attended with the most deplorable consequences.

I confess I do not understand the nature of these credits, and if you can give me any information on the subject I shall be happy to receive it; in the meantime, I cannot understand why warnings given by the French Commodore, to be carried into effect in the year 1859, (provided they could be carried into effect,) can affect the position of the fishermen for the present season.

On the 11th August, H. M. S. “Atalanta” was despatched by me to St. George’s Bay and the Westward, to acquire accurate information, and the Officer commanding that Ship, being invested with the Commission of the Peace, will have authority to obtain that information on oath; he was instruct

ed to see you, and I hope he has done so, for it will be impossible for H. M. Government to adopt any particular policy upon the Fishery question until they do obtain information upon which they can depend.

I have now to inform you that I have sent H. M. Cutter "Netley," the Honorable Lieut. Cochrane, to St. George's Bay, to deliver this Despatch to you, along with 12 copies of a Proclamation which I considered it to be my duty to issue on this occasion, and I shall thank you to circulate them in your District.

You call my attention to the extremely critical position of the settlement of St. George's Bay. I shall therefore feel obliged if you can, in the course of a month or so, send me the following information :—

1st.—Whether the Settlers in St. George's Bay do not prosecute the Fishery, Herrings, &c., &c., from the close of the French fishing season, early in October, to the 1st of April?

2nd.—You will inform me whether the Settlers prosecute the Fishery *during the French fishing season*; and if they do is it with French concurrence, and for what period they have carried on the practice?

3rd.—You will please furnish me, as nearly as you can, with the names of the 600 people to whom you allude, and also describe their localities and the distance their residences are from the Sea.

I shall thank you, also, to give me your opinion as to the Settlement of St. George's Bay, and whether you think it a settlement of importance to British fishermen; and whether, if the poor people could be located in some other quarter, they would feel their removal from a Settlement in which they are interfered with, and seem, by your statement, to be far from a position in which we should all wish them to be.

The Cutter will not wait for your replies, but will proceed by the West Coast to the Straits of Belle Isle. You will please communicate this Despatch to any of your Brother Magistrates, that you may have an opportunity of communicating with.

I remain, &c., &c., &c.,

A. BANNERMAN,

Governor.

To H. H. Forrest, Esq., J.P.,

St. George's Bay, Newfoundland.

P.S.—Be so good also as to inform me whether there are any Huts, Stages, or other Structures built by the French in St. George's Bay, and whether there are any French Subjects remaining there after the Fishing Season?

*A P P E N D I X , N o . 8 .*

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*His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman,  
Governor of Newfoundland, &c., &c.*

SIR :—

On the First day of October instant, I had the honor to receive your Excellency's Despatch, by Her Majesty's Cutter Netley, Lieutenant the Honorable Ernest G. L. Cochrane. Being at that time on the eve of my departure for Nova Scotia, urgent private business compelled me to take advantage of your Excellency's limitation of "one month or so" for my reply. I therefore left for Halifax on the morning of the 2nd October instant.

To your Excellency's enquiry for the names of the individuals or companies who would discontinue their autumnal credits, I beg leave to name Messrs. Samuel McKay, Joseph Legrandais, John Thomas, Francis Halbot, John Messervey and Sons, Ernest L. Romain, and Constant Garnier ; besides many of the settlers, who, possessing the means to engage and profitably to employ fishermen, were in the habit heretofore of supplying. I beg to add, the above parties assured me that the dread of the loss of the spring and summer fisheries, as threatened by French interference and disallowance, reluctantly compelled them to suspend their autumnal credits. I beg also to observe that the credit system here is dependent solely on the strict honesty of the poor fisherman, and on the certainty of the next ensuing spring and summer fisheries, to enable the fisherman to pay the advances made during autumn and winter. The French claim, therefore, of exclusive right to those fisheries by their recent notice, alone oblige the traders here to adopt the alternative of no credit, as a matter of self protection, until the question of a mutual right of fishery be settled by the Governments of England and France.

I beg leave to inform your Excellency, that I had the honor to afford and procure for Commander Paisley, of Her Majesty's Ship "Atalanta," the information he required to carry out your Excellency's orders when on his special visit to this harbor in August last.

I beg to announce to your Excellency, that immediately on receipt of the Proclamations transmitted by her Majesty's Cutter "Netley," I caused them to be circulated through this settlement, in accordance with your Excellency's commands.

In answer to your Excellency's first enquiry, "Whether the settlers in

Saint George's Bay do not prosecute the fishery, herrings, &c., &c., from the close of the French fishing season, early in October, to 1st April?" I beg leave to state, that no fishery, with the exception of a very limited cod-fishery, is prosecuted from early in October to 1st April; for the reason that the autumnal months are generally too boisterous for punt fishing, while the winter months are generally shut up with heavy ice, which seldom disappears before the 20th April.

To your Excellency's second enquiry, "Whether the settlers prosecute the fishery during the French fishing season; and if they do so, is it with French concurrence; and for what period they may have carried on the practice?" In reply, I beg to inform, that the settlers can only prosecute the Herring, Cod, and Salmon fisheries during the French fishing season, for the reasons above stated; and I can confidently further say, that for the past thirty years (having been a resident for that period) no interruption, to my knowledge, was at any time offered or threatened by French Commanders. The oldest settler, a native numbering eighty years, can testify to the same fact.

Your Excellency desires, thirdly, the names of the six hundred people to whom allusion is made in my letter of 18th August last; a description of their localities, and the distances their residences are from the Sea. I beg to refer your Excellency to an appended list underneath, of about four hundred and forty four persons. Of forty families and upwards swelling the list, I am assured, in a letter of this date from the Rev. A. Belanger, that "many are already without any means of subsistence, and the others will very soon be short of food." Their localities generally range along the borders of the Bay of St. George and along the borders of the Harbor, while their residences rarely are one hundred yards from the Sea.

Your Excellency requests to be informed "whether there are any huts, stages or other structures built by the French in St. George's Bay, and whether there are any French subjects remaining there after the Fishing season?" In reply, I beg to say that there are neither any huts, stages, nor structures whatever, built by or belonging to the French in St. George's Bay; nor are there any French subjects remaining just now. Occasionally, a deserter or two from French fishing vessels or establishments come and remain—none for the past two or three years to my knowledge.

Your Excellency graciously desires my opinion as to the settlement of St. George's Bay, and whether, I think it is a settlement of importance to British fishermen. The settlement of St. George's Bay I humbly conceive is important,

from its rapidly increasing population ;—from the great accumulation of personal property, and the greatly enhanced value of real estate within the last thirty years—from its vast resources in herring, and more partial resources in salmon ; and from its proximity to the Gulph and Labrador cod-fishery. As a place of refuge for distressed shipping homeward bound from the neighbouring shores of Canada and New Brunswick, it is of invaluable importance, as it has, within my experience, afforded shelter, and I may add, given life, to many shipwrecked seamen. The Bay of St. George, freed from French interference, and wholly British, from its commanding position in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, with governmental support to encourage it, would, in my humble estimation, spring into new life, into wealth, and finally into acknowledged importance.

The people of Bay St. George are all warmly attached to the place. The idea of removal, it appears to me, is intolerable to them. Starvation alone, consequent on a loss of their fisheries, would or could reconcile them to an abandonment of their much cherished homes.

Trusting that the foregoing reply will afford the information desired by your Excellency's despatch,

I have, &c., &c.,

H. H. FORREST.

Bay St. George, Newfoundland,  
28th October, 1858.

*List of Destitute Families referred to in the foregoing Document.*

John Lucas	(in family)	....	11 Persons.
John Benoit	do	....	5
Oliver Benoit	do	....	4
Desire Alexandre	do	....	11
Benjamin Young	do	....	7
Charles Duval	do	....	8
John M. Alexandre	do	....	6
Stephen Campbell	do	....	7
George Benoit, Sr.	do	....	12
George Benoit, Jr.	do	....	6
Alexander Josseau	do	....	9
Constant Anceruïn	do	....	7

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Pierre Doucet	(in family)	....	7 Persons.
John Marsh	do	....	7
Patrice Le Blanc	do	....	4
Francis Camue	do	....	7
Peter Le Basque	do	....	8
Isodore Corrnier	do	....	8
William Barry	do	....	8
Paddy Clanse	do	....	1
Widow Ryan	do	....	4
Widow Rossel	do	....	5
Cossime Le Blanc	do	....	8
George Sheppard	do	....	9
Thomas Le Blanc	do	....	3
Charles Blanchard	do	....	3
Timothee Blanchard	do	....	8
Aimee Le Blanc	do	....	7
Joseph LeBlanc	do	....	5
Antoine Le Blanc	do	....	7 (about)
Joseph Le Blanc	do	....	0
Amand Legeune	do	....	3
Joseph Le Basque	do	....	6
Frank King	do	....	8
Alexis Legeune	do	....	6
Daniel Legeune	do	....	3
Joseph Legeune	do	....	3
Clestin Legeune	do	....	0
Jean Pillet	do	....	6
John Le Basque	do	....	8
Jacque Leguene	do	....	4
Widow Plevut	do	....	4
Frank Joseph	do	....	3
Paul Joseph	do	....	9
Louis Gabriel	do	....	6
Widow Noel	(inmates)	....	3
Joseph Jeddou	(in family)	....	5
Widow R. Marsh	do	....	6
Eugene Raymond	do	....	3
Stephen White	do	....	4
Dominique White	do	....	5

## APPENDIX, No. 8.

Auguste Reste	(in family)	....	4 Persons.
Frank Jacquais	do	....	5
Edward Gondon	do	....	5
Vincent White	do	....	5
Maxime White	do	....	2
Philip Linehing, Jr.	do	....	2
James Harnar	do	....	8
Philip Haynes	do	....	9
William Haynes	do	....	4
George Haynes	do	....	6
Louis Benoit, Sr.	do	....	9
Louis Benoit, Jr.	do	....	4
Harry Young	do	....	12
Daisley Josseau	do	....	9 (about)
Frank Marsh	do	....	3
Joseph Delaney	do	....	6
Benjamin Perrior, Jr.	do	....	4
John Webb	do	....	3
Paul Longuepee	do	....	3
J. Young (Flewen)	do	....	6
Joseph White	do	....	2
Angus McStane	do	....	1
Jaque Webb	do	....	4
Henri Legune	do	....	4
Widow Morette	do	....	3
Isaac Young	do	....	6
John Gillis	do	....	8
Donald McIsaac	do	....	6
		About	444

N. B.—The foregoing list has been as carefully made out and revised by my neighbours as circumstances admitted of. Five families, amounting to thirty-two individuals, have withdrawn from the settlement under fear of want for the winter ; while several families, assisted by their neighbors, will have the means of passing the winter.

## APPENDIX, No. 9.

## DESPATCH

*From the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to His Excellency the Governor, dated 8th January, 1859, with reference to Mr. Tobin's Letter, addressed to the Secretary of State on the Newfoundland Fisheries Question, and the position of the Inhabitants of St. George's Bay.*

Downing Street,

8th January, 1859.

SIR,—

I annex, for your report, according to the established practice, a copy of a letter addressed to me direct by Mr. James Tobin, on the Newfoundland Fisheries Question, and having reference more particularly to the position of the inhabitants of St. George's Bay, who have entrusted Mr. Tobin, as he states, with the advocacy of their interests.

You will inform Mr. Tobin that I have received his letter and will give it due consideration, but that I have necessarily referred it back to the Colony for your report, in consequence of its having reached me direct instead of through the Governor, the channel prescribed by the established regulations and practice.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed)

E. B. LYTTON.

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

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## LETTER

*From Mr. James Tobin, to Sir E. B. Lytton, Baronet, Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 23rd November, 1858, with reference to St. George's Bay, and the application of Mr. Tobin to the office of Commissioner of Fisheries.*

St. John's, Newfoundland,  
November 23rd, 1858.

RIGHT HONORABLE SIR,—

The inhabitants of St. George's Bay have intrusted me with the advocacy of their interests ; and being convinced of the inutility of an application to the Local Government, I take the liberty of placing their case *directly* before Her Majesty's Government.

They allege that his Excellency Baron Clement de la Ronciere LeNoury, Commander-in-Chief of the French Naval Division on the Coast of Newfoundland, gave official notification to the inhabitants of that Bay, and the adjacent coast, on the 9th of August last, "That their right of fishery would be interfered with and disallowed by the French Government."

The consequences have been, much distress and consternation in the district ; the usual supplies advanced to them on the faith of their fishing voyages, withheld ; and thus this hardy self-relying population has been suddenly and unexpectedly stricken down without the means of succour to enable them to bear up against the rigors and privations incident to an isolated and lonely district in the severest portion of Newfoundland.

The Local Government at St. John's, at my solicitation, have sent a small quantity of provisions as a temporary relief. I beg reference to the accompanying Public Journals in relation thereto ; but I still fear the long winter and the blighted prospects of this hardy and populous British district, will in time reveal a sad tale.

The residence of most of the families has been over 80 years duration, even anterior to the extension of the Western Coastal Rights by the Treaty of 1783, when that extension was made from Cape Bonavista to Cape John to the English, and from Point Riche to Cape Raye to the French ; thus for the first time embracing St. George's Bay within French right.

The Treaty ground laying between Cape John, passing to the North, and descending by the Western Coast of the Island of Newfoundland to Cape Ray, *has never* been recognized within the electoral franchise of the Island, nor received the benefits of education or even civilization; and with the exception of Cod Roy and St. George's Bay, all religious instruction has been to them but that which may have been imparted by the stray casual visit of some chance self-denying philanthropic Missionary.

In 1850 I was appointed Stipendiary Magistrate, as I have already shown, by the sanction and direction of the Imperial Government.

By the visit of Her Majesty's Ships of war to St. George's Bay and the coast in question, the Commander feeling an interest in, and reporting their growing prosperity, the people increased, property gathered about them, and they were unconscious of any doubt in the title of their British homes and their long enjoyed rights; such, Right Honorable Sir, is the position this settlement, alone numbering 1,200 British souls, finds itself in, by the illegal notice served on them by the French naval authority.

If the Treaties justify the estrangement of British rights within Cape John and Cape Ray, the innocent British subjects justly claim compensation for the loss of that which they undeniably have peaceably enjoyed, not only on the consideration of time extending over 80 years, but even by virtue of the Act of this Colony 7th Vic. Cap. 1, Sec. 14.

Sovereignty of the soil allured the industrious British Settler, and the undisturbed exercise of Fishery Rights established its free Colonisation; they, and their offspring, notwithstanding the existence of Foreign Costal Rights, claim to be British subjects through their Sovereign's Right.

If a British Fishery Commissioner had been appointed in 1824, when the King granted a Charter to Newfoundland, and contemporaneously with the passing of the Statute of Imperial Parliament, 5 Geo. 4, Cap. 51, whose duty would have occupied him during the fishing season, in confining the British inhabitants within their Treaty Territory to their legitimate and proper rights, the present embarrassments would not now be in being—and the duties as well as the office would have been simple and inexpensive, compared with the casual visits of sailing Frigates and Sloops of War, in most instances from their size unfit to visit the necessary fishing stations, and commanded by gentlemen who, notwithstanding the high character they deservedly bear in Her Majesty's Naval Service, could hardly be expected to be sufficiently acquainted with a subject

not only intricate and difficult to understand, but peculiar and anomalous in its construction.

The connivance of British authorities has not been wanting, in the spread of population on the coast in question; census of inhabitants, extent of fisheries, traffic and general condition, have formed subjects of the continuous despatches of Governors and others, during the last thirty years to my own knowledge, and no check or hindrance proposed.

The Local Government and people of Newfoundland who are not embraced within the Treaty Territory, appear to consider the case of St. George's Bay and its neighbouring coast, as matter entirely foreign to them, and altogether for Imperial arrangement, as they have no intercourse with each other, either social, political, or even commercial.

I have already respectfully forwarded my claims and pretensions to the Office of "Commissioner of Fisheries." My appointment as advocate for the inhabitants of St. George's Bay, who are willing to abide by any arrangement I may make with the British Government in their behalf, will much facilitate the duties of the office. I shall be most happy to be employed as the Commission in question, and pledge myself that I will bring about a fair, just, and satisfactory arrangement, placing the Treaty Rights on their true intent and meaning in relation to both Nations, and fully satisfy all parties interested.

I take the liberty of respectfully forwarding some of our recent local papers, by which it will be seen, in addition to all contained in my former communications, that public opinion is disposed to consider my ability to deal with the question as *competent*, and that I am fully worthy of *public confidence*. My views I am prepared to lay before Her Majesty's Government, and to this end I respectfully consider it would be but just to those unfortunate people, to order their confidential agent to do so for them in person; much time, correspondence, and unnecessary exhibitions of popular feeling, as well as the garbled statements of public journalists, too common on both sides of the Atlantic, would thus be saved. I need not add that the urgency of the case of British subjects threatened by starvation, requires prompt consideration as well as decisive action.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

JAMES TOBIN.

The Right Hon. Sir E. B. Lytton, Bart.,  
&c., &c., &c.

APPENDIX, No. 9.

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*Letter from H. W. Hoyles, Esq., to the Attorney General, dated April 14th, 1859, on subject of Petitions sent to him from the Inhabitants of St. George's Bay.*

April 14th, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR,—

In reply to your enquiries of to-day, I beg to acquaint you that by letter of the 18th August last, W. Forrest, Esq., under the authority of certain Resolutions passed at a meeting of the inhabitants of Bay St. George, requested me professionally, and as a member of the Assembly, to advocate in every way their rights, as opposed to French claims, enclosing to me at the same time, petitions to his Excellency and the Legislature, from the people of Bay St. George, in reference to the same subject. Being absent from St. John's when these papers arrived, Mr. Carter, who acted for me, presented to the Governor the petition addressed to me, and received the reply published in the local papers at that time, and after my return to St. John's, I communicated repeatedly with the Government in relation to the matters so committed to my charge, and corresponded with Mr. Forrest from time to time as I found necessary. In his letter of the 18th August, Mr. Forrest informs me Mr. Tobin would co-operate with me in any proceedings I might take for the benefit of the people of whom he, Mr. Forrest, was the organ.

Yours truly,

H. W. HOYLES.

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*Letter from F. B. Carter, Esq., dated 14th April, 1859, on subject of Petition of Inhabitants of St. George's Bay to His Excellency the Governor, with reference to French Encroachments and the Distress anticipated in consequence of the threats of the French Commodore.*

St. John's, 14th April, 1859.

DEAR SIR,—

I beg to state in answer to your inquiry : that as I believe, in August last, I presented, in company with Mr. C. F. Bennett, a petition from the inhabitants of Bay St. George, to his Excellency on the subject of French encroachments, and the distress in which the Petitioners would be involved in consequence of

the threats of the French Commander. The petition was sent me from Halifax, at the request of Mr. Hoyles, who was then there, and I represented him as the agent of the people of the above place.

Yours truly,

F. B. CARTER,

P. S.—In Mr. Forrest's letter to Mr. Hoyles, he stated that Mr. Tobin would cheerfully aid in supporting the petition and claim of the people.

*Extract of Minute of Council, dated 5th November, 1858, on subject of a Letter from the Right Rev. Dr. Mullock, with reference to the anticipated distress among the Inhabitants of St. George's Bay.*

November 5th, 1858.

“A letter from the Right Rev. Dr. Mullock, was read, stating that he apprehended great distress among the inhabitants of St. George's Bay, this winter, owing to the notice served by the French Authorities on them, to the effect that they would be prevented from fishing on the French Shore in future. A letter was also read from the Hon. James Tobin, confirming the probability of great distress in St. George's Bay; and also, Hon. Mr. Cochrane's report, to his Excellency the Governor, when visiting that port in the Cutter Netley.”

The Council felt it their imperative duty to advise his Excellency to dispatch immediately 150 barrels Flour, and 4 puncheons Molasses, to be distributed under the superintendence of the Magistrate, and the Protestant and Catholic Clergymen there, to those persons who may need relief. The Council feeling assured that as the distress resulted from the operation of causes growing out of Imperial policy, and amongst a population who in no ways contributed to the revenues of the Colony; that the Imperial Government will reimburse the Colony for any unavoidable expenditure arising therefrom, and it was determined at next sitting of Council, to embody in a resolution their opinion thereon.

## APPENDIX, No. 10.

## ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT

*Made this Twenty Second day of October, A.D., 1858, between the "Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company," Limited, hereinafter designated the Contractors, of the one part, and the Honorable JOHN KENT, Her Majesty's Colonial Secretary for the Island of Newfoundland, and on behalf of Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors of the other part, as follows:—*

1.—In consideration of the payment hereinafter stipulated to be made to the Contractors, the Contractors hereby covenant, promise, and agree to and with the said John Kent, that they shall and will, during the continuance of this Contract, diligently, faithfully, and to the satisfaction of the Governor and Executive Council of Newfoundland, for the time being, and with all possible speed, convey Her Majesty's Mails (in which designation all Despatches and Bags of Letters are agreed to be comprehended) which shall at any time or times, and from time to time, by the said Governor and Council, or of Her Majesty's Post Master General, be required to be conveyed, as hereinafter stated, between Galway, Ireland, and St. John's, Newfoundland, and between Newfoundland and Portland, Boston, New York, or either of them, in a sufficient number of suitable, first-class, good, substantial, and efficient Steam Vessels, of sufficient capacity and power to perform the voyage between Galway and Newfoundland, and between Newfoundland and Galway, in Seven days during the summer months, and Eight days during the winter months—the words "summer months" to be considered to mean the months of April, May, June, July, August, September, and October—and that the length of the voyage shall be computed on an average of all the voyages actually performed during each year.

2.—That the Contractors shall and will, at all times and at their own costs, provide and keep sea-worthy, and in complete repair, during the continuance of this Contract, a sufficient number of Steam Vessels of the power aforesaid, and adequately provide and furnish all and every of the said vessels while employed in the performance of this Contract, with all necessary and proper Tackle, Stores, Oil, Tallow, Fuel, Provisions, Machinery, Engines, Anchors, Sails, Cordage, Fire Hearths, Masts, Yards, Cables, a sufficient number of efficient Boats, Fire Pumps, and all other proper and requisite means of extinguishing fire, Lightning Conductors, Charts, Chronometers,

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proper Nautical Instruments, and all other furniture and apparel, and whatsoever else may be requisite and necessary for equipping the said vessels, and rendering them constantly efficient for the said service, in conformity with the regulations of the Board of Trade made and provided for the government of Steam Vessels.

3.—That one of such Steam Vessels equipped and manned as aforesaid, shall leave Galway for St. John's, Newfoundland, and St. John's for Portland, Boston, or New York, and one other of such Steam Vessels shall leave Portland, Boston, or New York, for St. John's, and St. John's for Galway, with Her Majesty's Mails on board, at least once in each fourth week in the year, commencing on such days in the month of January in the year 1859, during each and every fourth week from the commencement of the service, as shall be agreed upon between the Contractors and the Post Master General, or his Officers, or the Governor of Newfoundland, and one such vessel shall leave Galway, and another Portland, Boston, or New York, for St. John's, Portland, Boston, or New York, and Galway respectively, not less than once in every fourth week in each succeeding year, and in every year during the continuance of this Contract, and shall, on each voyage outward and homeward, proceed to St. John's and deliver the said Mails at the Post Office to the Post Masters or other persons duly appointed to receive the same, and remain there a reasonable time for the receipt of Mails, and that the said Vessels shall have permission in all cases to touch at Halifax, Nova Scotia, besides the said other ports of call, at the discretion of the said Contractors, and that in case the said Vessels shall touch at Halifax, they shall convey between that place and St. John's, and deliver at both places, all such Mails as shall be put on board for that purpose.

4.—That such vessels, after remaining a reasonable time at St. John's, shall depart thence for Galway or Portland, Boston or New York respectively, to complete the voyage, with Her Majesty's Mails on board, and there deliver the same to the Postmasters or other persons duly appointed to receive them; and that the Governor of Newfoundland shall have the right to order any of such vessels, by a notice to the agent of the Company, on her arrival, to remain in the Port of St. John's for Six hours on any voyage, for the receipt or conveyance of Mails or Government Despatches.

5.—That any vessel which may be employed in the performance of this Contract shall, at all times, unless prevented by storm, tempest, or some other

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unavoidable casualty, be ready to receive the Mails at all the respective Ports, or Places as hereinbefore mentioned or hereafter to be defined as hereinbefore provided.

6.—That if at any time or times it shall happen that the Port of St. John's, Newfoundland, shall be found inaccessible on account of Ice, then, in such case Her Majesty's Mails shall, by and at their expense of the Government, be landed and received from on board at such Port on the South West Coast of the said Island as may be accessible, and shall also, at their expense, be by them conveyed to St. John's by land.

7.—That a Time Bill shall be kept by the Commander of every vessel employed for the time being in the performance of the said service in such form as the said Governor and Council of Newfoundland shall at any time, or from time to time direct, and that there shall be accurately noted by the said Commander, on such Bill, the time of every arrival and departure of the vessel, and the same shall be signed by the said Commander, and one copy thereof shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the General Post Office, London, and another to the Colonial Secretary of the Government of Newfoundland, by the First Post after each return of each of the said vessels to Portland, Boston, or New York and Galway. During the continuance of this contract the charge and custody of Her Majesty's Mails shall be committed to the Commander or Commanders of all or any of the vessels to be employed in the performance of this contract; and such Commander or Commanders shall, without any additional charge, take due care thereof and be responsible for the same, and shall make the usual declarations required or which may hereafter from time to time or at any time be required by Her Majesty's Post Master General in such or similar cases; and such Commander or Commanders having the charge of such Mails shall, immediately on the arrival at any of the said Ports and Places of any vessel so conveying the said Mails, himself deliver, or cause to be delivered by an officer of the ship, Her Majesty's Mails into the hands of the Postmaster of the Port or Place where such Mails are to be delivered, or into the hands of such other person as the said Postmaster General shall direct and authorise to receive the same, a receipt, in such case, being always, by such Commander or Commanders given and taken for the said Mails.

8.—That if any vessel having Her Majesty's Mails on board shall delay starting from Galway, Portland, Boston, or New York, or when put back into port after starting, shall not proceed on her voyage Twelve hours after the

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proper and appointed time, weather permitting, then in each and every such case the Contractors shall and will pay unto Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, the sum of Twelve Pounds, also the further sum of Twenty Pounds for every successive period of Twelve hours which shall elapse until such vessel shall proceed on her voyage, in the performance of this Contract, unless prevented by stress of weather ; provided always that the amount of penalty under this clause shall not exceed the sum of Fifty Pounds on any one voyage.

9.—That every vessel employed in the performance of this Contract shall, as soon as the said Mails are on board, proceed without delay to sea, weather permitting, and shall not touch at any intermediate Port between Galway, St. John's, and Portland, Boston, and New York, excepting at Halifax, as before mentioned, unless compelled to do so by stress of weather or other unavoidable circumstance, without the express authority, in writing, of the Governor of Newfoundland, or the authorised Agent or Officer of the Government ; and that Her Majesty's Mails shall be delivered on their arrival at the said respective Ports without loss of time.

10.—That such Vessels as may be employed by the Contractors for the service hereby agreed by them to be performed, while so employed, and any other of their vessels touching at St. John's on their voyage to any Port in North America, shall be exempt from the operation of the Passenger Act, as fully and to all intents and purposes as any other Mail Contract Steamers.

11.—That all and every the sums of money hereby stipulated to be paid by the Contractors unto Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, shall be considered as stipulated or ascertained damages, and should the same or any of them become payable and not be discharged forthwith, on the application of the said Governor and Council, or their Agents, each and every of such sums of money may be deducted and retained by the said Governor out of the monies payable to the Contractors, their Executors, or Administrators, under this Contract or any other Contract, or the payment thereof enforced with full costs of suit, at the discretion of the said Governor in Council.

12.—In consideration of the premises, and of the Contractors and their Officers, Servants, and Agents, at all times during the continuance of this Contract, strictly and punctually performing the services hereinbefore contracted to be performed, and the Covenants and Agreements hereby entered into by the said Contractors, he, the said John Kent, as such Colonial Secretary, for and on behalf of Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, doth agree

with the said Contractors that the Receiver General of Newfoundland, on behalf of Her Majesty and Her Successors, will pay or cause to be paid to the said Contractors, by good Bills of Exchange on London, at Sixty days' sight, payable at par. in London, a sum after the rate of Thirteen Thousand Pounds Sterling Money of Great Britain, per annum, Eight Thousand Five Hundred Pounds thereof are to be contributed by the said Colony of Newfoundland, and the remaining Four Thousand Five Hundred Pounds by the British Treasury, according to the Treasury Minute dated the 7th day of October, in the year 1858, for the whole of the services hereby contracted to be performed, by quarterly payments, and with a proportionate part of the said sum, should this Contract terminate on any other day than a day of quarterly payment, the first quarterly payment to become due at the termination of Three Calendar Months from the commencement of the said service: Provided always that the said Government of Newfoundland shall also, from time to time, and at all times, remit all Port dues on the Steamers of the said Company calling at St. John's, including pilotage thereon, and to pay to such person in St. John's as shall agree to provide suitable wharfage for the said Company's Steamers on the north side of the harbor of St. John's, the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds Sterling, yearly, payable quarterly, during the continuance of this Contract, and which shall be in lieu of wharfage on goods landed from or taken on board said vessels at that Port or Harbor. It is, however, provided that the Contractors shall be paid at their option, either by Bills at Sixty days' sight, or at the days of payment hereinbefore mentioned, at St. John's, Newfoundland, in sovereigns, or, if the Newfoundland Government should prefer it, in Newfoundland currency, equal to sovereigns, should payment in sovereigns be required.

13.—That the service under this Contract shall commence, as well as the stipend aforesaid, in the month of January in the year 1859, and shall continue in force for the period of one year certain.

14.—And it is also agreed between the said parties, that (excepting any notice of determination of this contract as hereinafter provided for,) all other notices or directions which the Governor of Newfoundland or the Colonial Secretary, Officers or other Persons are hereby authorised and empowered to give to the Contractors, their Officers, Servants, or Agents, may, at the option of the Governor or the Colonial Secretary, Officers, Agents, or other Persons, be either delivered to the Master or Commander or other Officer, Agent, or Servant of the Contractors, in the charge or management of any vessel to be

or while employed in the performance of this Contract, or be left at the last known place of business or abode at St. John's, Portland, Boston, New York, England or Ireland, of the Contractors, and any notices or directions so given or left, shall be as binding on the Contractors, as if duly served upon or left with him or them.

15.—That a suitable Steam Boat shall run, at the expense of the said Contractors, between the ports of Liverpool, in England, and Galway, in Ireland, in connection with the said line, at such times as may be considered most convenient for the completion of the communication by Steam between the said Island of Newfoundland and Liverpool, and the safe conveyance of Passengers and Freight by that means during the existence of this contract.

16.—That in consideration of the said Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, Limited, having entered into this contract for one year only, the said John Kent, as such Colonial Secretary, on behalf of the said Government of Newfoundland, doth hereby agree and covenant with the said Company that the said Government shall use its best endeavours to obtain the sanction of the Legislature of the said Colony of Newfoundland and the Imperial Government, to a continuance of the same said subsidy of the said sum of Thirteen Thousand Pounds, payable in manner aforesaid, and that in case such sanction shall be obtained, then the said parties hereto mutually covenant with each other that this Contract, after the expiration of the said period of one year, shall be extended and continued in force for a further period of four years certain, during which extended period this agreement shall remain in force.

17.—And it is understood between the said parties hereto, that the Imperial Government shall approve of this contract.

18.—And lastly, for the due and faithful performance of all and singular the covenants, conditions, provisions, clauses and articles hereinbefore contained, which on the part and behalf of the contractors are, or ought to be observed, performed, fulfilled, or kept, the said Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, Limited, and the Members thereof, do hereby bind themselves, and each other, unto our Sovereign Lady the Queen, in the sum of Two Thousand Five Hundred Pounds of lawful British money to be paid to our said Lady the Queen, Her Heirs and Successors, by way of stipulated or ascertained damages, agreed upon between the said John Kent on behalf of the said Government, and the said Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, Limited,

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(over and above any other sum or sums of money, if any, which may be payable) in case of the failure of the said Company in the due execution of this Contract or in any part thereof: Provided further that the Governor of Newfoundland shall have the right and power to determine this Contract, on giving six months' notice in writing for any breach hereof on the part of the said Contractors.

In Witness Whereof the said Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, Limited, hath, by its lawfully appointed Attorney or Agent, the Right Honourable William Coumts Kepple, commonly called Viscount Bury, member of the Imperial Parliament, set its Seal and Signature, and the said John Kent, for and on behalf of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Her Heirs and Successors, hath hereunto set his Hand and Seal on the day and year first within written at St. John's in the said Island of Newfoundland.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, by their Attorney,

(Signed,)

**BURY.**

(Signed,)

**JOHN KENT,**

*Colonial Secretary of Newfoundland, on behalf of Her Majesty.*

*Signed, Sealed, and Delivered in presence }  
of (the alterations as initialed by us }  
being previously made.)*

(Signed,)

**HUGH W. HOYLES.**

(Signed,)

**JOHN LITTLE.**

## APPENDIX, No. 11.

## LETTER

*From Mr. James Kent, of Waterford, relative to the Prohibitions offered by the stringency of the "Passenger Act" to the revival of the Passenger Trade with Newfoundland.*

Waterford, June 21st, 1858.

SIR,—

The applications made by Mr. John Shea and myself to the Imperial Government, though supported by the representations of your Government, failed, the authorities in Downing Street having peremptorily refused to make any alteration in the existing "Passenger Act." When in London I also called at the Office of H. M. Emigration Commissioners, their reply was that "nothing could be done without the intervention of Parliament." I do think that in Waterford and other Irish Ports, the provisions of the "Passengers Act," under the strict superintendence of the Emigration Officers, generally Lieutenants of the Royal Navy, are more strictly enforced than in Liverpool with its large and overcrowded ships. You are of course aware that in obedience to the wish conveyed in your communication, dated December, 1857, and also with a view to the recommencement of the passenger trade between Waterford and Newfoundland, I engaged in the spring of this year, the brig "Nancy," for the conveyance of Emigrants from this Port to St. John's. The "Nancy" was the largest, indeed the only "Passenger Vessel" that could be engaged at a reasonable rate in Waterford. When fitted up and measured by the Emigration Officer, it was found that, though a fine strong brig of nearly 200 tons register, she could only carry, legally, seventy-five passengers, and with that number the "Nancy" sailed from this Port for St. John's, Newfoundland, on or about the 21st April. Many of the Seventy-five passengers were labourers, shipped or bound for two summers and one winter, to parties in St. John's. Every one of these shipped men were strongly recommended by Magistrates, Clergymen and former employers. Some few I knew myself for years—and I assure you I did all in my power to make a selection, and to ship none but men who had previously borne good characters. Nevertheless, I deeply regret to learn from my brother, Mr. Robert Kent, of St. John's, that nearly all those shipped men, immediately on arrival at St. John's, deserted or ran away, leaving no security for the cost of their passages from hence to Newfoundland. It is to be regretted the inducements and facilities for desertion are so numerous in St. John's, because any

number of young athletic labouring men could be had here ; a good selection could without much difficulty be made, but they cannot afford to pay or even to give security for the cost of their passages to Newfoundland—they should be taken on the security of their own promissory notes, to pay the amount of their passages when they earn the money in Newfoundland, or else shipped on board to a party there ; the Local Government adopting strong measures to prevent or punish desertion. I may be permitted to add, for your information, that the cost of bringing from Liverpool, or any other English Port, a large and suitable Passenger Ship, would be very great. A vessel that would pass the Survey and be possessed of all the requirements of the “ Passengers’ Act” is sure to fill with passengers at her own port, so, in addition to the probable amount of her direct freight, a large sum to cover the risk and delay of calling at Waterford or Cork, would be demanded, and it is always difficult in early spring to induce suitable vessels to call at all at second Ports. So far from relaxing the provisions of the existing “ Passengers Act,” I think it right to inform you, that the Emigration Officer here, after the clearing of the “ Nancy,” gave me notice, that in future, without special license, he could not pass such vessels as the “ Nancy” for passengers, as she had not six feet between the Ship’s beams and upper deck ; the meaning of this is, that in small vessels false or temporary beams, no matter how firmly secured, wont in future be allowed, and that none but vessels sufficiently large to allow full six feet between the two decks, the passengers deck being laid on the vessel’s permanent beams, can legally carry passengers. This is in strict conformity with the “ Passengers’ Act”—though heretofore not insisted upon. I beg leave to annex a copy of additional “ medical comforts” required by H. M. Emigration Commissioners—to this list, when the number of passengers amount to 60 or 80, no man could reasonably object, but as it often happens with Newfoundland vessels, one may have only five or six passengers, and then the cost of half the quantity of Medical comforts adds considerably and uselessly to the cost of the passage. In fact, as I wrote on a former occasion, we cannot take, in the small and medium sized vessels, passengers under £6 each (six pounds), when £3 10 or £4 will pay the Liverpool monster ships. In Liverpool they fill the lower hold of 1200 or 1500 ton ships with salt or other cargo, and then take 500 passengers at any price they can obtain.

I beg to apologise for length of this letter ; I feel I could not convey my meaning except in a long letter. In conclusion, permit me to say, that I am most anxious to revive and promote the passenger trade between Waterford

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and Newfoundland; and I would willingly go to Newfoundland if by doing so I could really promote a revival of that trade.

I have, &c.,

**JAMES KENT.**

John Kent, Esq., Colonial Secretary.  
St. John's.

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Scale of Medical Comforts for every 100 passengers in Passenger Ships where the length of voyage, computed according to the "Passengers Act" of 1855, is 100 days and upwards. When the length of voyage is less than 100 days, half the quantity.

Not less than half the quantity prescribed as above for 100 passengers is to be shipped in any Passenger Ship, however few may be her passengers:—

Articles—Quantity per 100 passengers.

Carolina Rice, 28 lbs.

Best West India Arrowroot, 28 lbs.

Scotch Barley, 20 lbs.

Sago, 20 lbs.

Tapioca, 20 lbs.

Best preserved Meat Soup, 25 lbs.— $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. tins.

Best do, do. Broth, 25 lbs.— $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. tins.

Sugar, 112 lbs.

Port Wine, 2 dozen quart bottles.

Approved Stout, 12 dozen pint bottles.

Brandy, 2 gallons.

Vinegar, 5 gallons.

Lime Juice, 2 gallons.

Preserved Milk, 6 dozen pints.

Marine Soap,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cwt.

NOTE.—These things are in addition to the Supplies required by the "Passengers Act,"—and the hardship is that a small vessel with half a dozen passengers should be provided with half the quantity.

## APPENDIX, No. 12.

## LETTER

*From Post Master General, dated August, 1858, with one appended from John Lawrence, Deputy Post Master at Bonavista, dated July 27th, 1858, on the subject of Postal Routes and Regulations as far North as Greenspond.*

Post Office Department,  
St. John's, Newfoundland, August, 1858.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that I left town on the 22nd ultimo, on a visit of Inspection to the various Postal Routes as far North as Greenspond, and I regret to say that considerable derangement existed on each line. On arriving at Carbonear I found the Mail Steam Packet arrangement did not give general satisfaction, particularly as to the closing of the Mails there at the early hour of quarter-past seven o'clock, a.m. I however proceeded on my journey on the following morning, with the view of catching the Mail Boat which was to leave New Perlican that day for Trinity, and thus save a week's detention at Carbonear, stating to the parties complaining, that I would give my attention to the subject on my return. Pushing on accordingly I arrived at the former place (15 miles) about 2 o'clock, p.m., when I gave directions to the Master of the Packet to put to sea when the Mails were on board, (provided he could beat out of the harbor, the wind being then ahead and blowing a fresh breeze) when I was informed that the Mail from the South Shore of Trinity Bay had not arrived; I then countermanded the order for sailing, to await the arrival of the courier (Tilley) for the purpose of instituting an enquiry relative to this irregularity.— On his arrival on the following morning I learned that it was the practice of the Way Officer at Old Perlican to despatch him on the Saturday instead of on the Friday, thereby causing a detention of letters by this mail for a whole week, some of which were addressed to Trinity, Catalina, Bonavista, Greenspond and Carbonear. I immediately wrote to the Way Master at Old Perlican, desiring him to correct the evil. I also found that the Way Master at this place (New Perlican) did not appear to understand how to time the meeting of the couriers, although I presume the necessary instructions had been previously given by the ex-Postmaster of Carbonear, John McCarthy, Esquire. On

reaching Trinity (30 miles) after a tedious passage of 14 hours, I inspected the Office at that place, and took horse for Bonavista (30 miles) passing through Catalina and Heart's Content, at both of which places I was delayed until the courier had delivered the loose letters in his possession ; and to prevent so improper a delay for the future, I beg to propose that a Way Officer be appointed at each of these places. On leaving Trinity Harbor, a distance of 5 miles is saved on the road, by crossing the arm of the sea where a Government Ferry is stationed, and which was in readiness to carry myself and horse over. The Bonavista courier, however, who accompanied me, stated that he was frequently detained with the mails both going and coming, in consequence of the boat not at all times being at her post—that he had more than once to pay for another boat to be conveyed across, and when a boat could not be procured he had to walk all round the arm. He also informed me that the boat ceased to run after the middle of December, whilst he had to travel up to the last of December. I therefore saw the Magistrate of Trinity (B. Sweetland, Esquire) upon the subject, and requested that no delay should be permitted to occur at any season of the year by the absence of the Ferry. He seeing the importance of a quick Mail transit promptly met my views, and said the Ferryman's agreement should be altered and laid before His Excellency the Governor for his sanction. I found a Courier wrongly, but innocently, shewing his letters to a person to whom he was an utter stranger (myself). On telling him who I was, I reprimanded him for his imprudence ; I do not think he will be guilty of a similar error.

On reaching Bonavista I learned, with considerable surprise, that the Mail Boat plying between that place and Greenspond, called every trip at King's Cove on her way to Greenspond, and which was not sanctioned by any order from this office. On enquiring of the Postmaster (copy of his report enclosed) why such a detention was permitted by him, I was referred to the mail contractor (Bishop) who said " he was obliged to go there, did not know by whose order, did not know that place was not mentioned in his contract," and which he produced at my desire. The wind being fair for Pond, he in reply to my questions said, " If we sail for Pond direct, with the wind as at present, we shall get over in 5 or 6 hours, should be all day beating up to King's Cove, might not reach Tickle (where he is bound to call) until 4 o'clock next morning, and Greenspond not until noon of same day." I therefore felt it my duty to order the withdrawal of the boat from those places, and in future proceed direct to Pond. Neither letters or papers are sent to King's Cove by this

route, and but an occasional paper for Tickle Cove. Sailing direct therefore for Greenspond I (as supposed by the contractor) arrived at that place in 6 hours.

The mercantile firms of Messrs. Brooking, Son & Co., Slade, &c., at the latter place, expressed their satisfaction at the change made in the sailing of the boat, as they seldom obtained answers to their letters under three weeks, and were thus partially deprived of the benefit of the Mail Service.

On my return to Carbonear I crossed over to Harbor Grace on the evening previously to the sailing of the Steamer for Cove, and having communicated with the Postmaster, Mr. Drysdale, requested that he would ask Mr. Mackinson to meet me on the following morning with some of the mercantile gentlemen of Harbor Grace, upon the subject of Postal arrangements, in connection with that portion of the Mail Service for which he is contractor; I also told the Postmaster not to despatch the Mails for Brigus and St. John's previously to my seeing Mr. Mackinson. And whilst waiting, the following morning, a message from the Postmaster upon the subject, he sent his son to say that Mr. Mackinson had desired the Captain of the Boat to steam off without the Mails, they not having been delivered to him on his calling for them at the Post Office at 8 o'clock, a.m. Mr. Mackinson has, therefore, by this act, laid himself open to a fine for breach of contract, and which I think should be enforced, that a proper discipline may at all times be observed in the Department, and without which no regularity can exist, as in the present instance, I having to leave the Postal question, in reference to his boat, yet in abeyance, and which I anticipated having satisfactorily arranged.

Mr. Mackinson has not yet given bond for the due performance of his Postal contract, and states that he does not know any person who will enter into the necessary securities for him.

I doubt not from the numerous communications I have received from time to time upon the irregularities on other routes, that those to the Westward and Southward should also be visited by me with as little delay as possible, and I wait His Excellency's orders, if he think fit, to proceed forthwith on that duty.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

W. L. SOLOMON.

The Honorable Colonial Secretary,  
&c., &c., &c.

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Post Office, Bonavista,  
July 27th, 1858.

SIR,—

In reply to your query relative to the Greenspond Packet Boat making Tickle Cove a Port of Call on her way from this to Greenspond, what delay she may be subject to, and of what advantage to the inhabitants in general.

I beg to state that the wind at West is a leading wind to Greenspond, whereas if she had to call into Tickle Cove it would be a head wind, and she would in all probability take the whole day to turn up; consequently would reach Greenspond long before she would reach Tickle Cove; again, the wind at East is a fair wind to Greenspond; but if she had to call at Tickle Cove, it would put her some distance to leeward and thus a good deal of time would be lost.

There are but very few letters from the Western side of the Bay; there has been only six private letters since the new contract was entered into; there has been some despatches from the Police Office, but these might just as well have been sent through the Trinity Post Office.

To passengers going up and down the Bay the boat is of the greatest utility; but more especially when the Honorable the Northern Circuit Court is holding its sittings here in the month of September.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN LAWRENCE,  
Deputy Post Master.

To the Post Master General,  
General Post Office, St. John's.

## APPENDIX, No. 13.

## LETTER

*From Post Master General, to Colonial Secretary, dated 20th September, 1858, with one appended from Patrick Furlong, dated 7th Sept., 1858, and one from Richard Falle & Co., of 6th Sept., 1858, on the subject of Postal Routes and Regulations as far West as Harbor Briton.*

Post Office Department,  
St. John's, Newfoundland, 20th Sept., 1858.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that I have visited the Postal Stations as far West as Harbor Briton, and regret to say that I found cause for complaint in the defective state of the postal system.

Having arrived at Placentia and arranged small unimportant postal details there, I, after a detention of several days from strong head winds, sailed for Burin; at this place I found very general dissatisfaction existing among all classes, with regard to postal arrangements.

1st—Respecting the detention of Letters at Placentia, in transit for St. John's, for want of an extra Messenger.

2nd—The frequent mis-sending of Correspondence to Harbor Briton and Burgeo, from the General Post Office.

3rd—The want of a Sunday delivery after the Mail Packet arrives on Saturday nights from Placentia, and other matters of minor import; but, being obliged to pursue my journey west, to catch the Mail Boat at Garnish, I could not effect any alteration until my return, and so proceeded to that place, after a short stay at Burin. The road to Garnish appears to be but newly opened, and is yet scarcely fit to travel over by horse; a great part of it is over marsh, when in wet weather the Postman, in many places sinks knee deep, and having sometimes to carry a weight of from 70 to 80 lbs. on his back, it makes the conveyance of the Western Mails a laborious undertaking. This service, and that between Trinity and Bonavista, should be performed by horse.

## APPENDIX, No. 13.

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In riding over the Garnish road my horse sank to the girths, and that of the Honorable Judge Little (in whose company I was travelling) sank twice, almost burying himself in the bog ; and it was with some difficulty, and only by the aid of men who were working at the road, that the horses were got safely over ; and this too in the driest season of the year. Garnish is the Packet Station where the Burgeo and Harbor Briton Mail Packets meet. The Couriers from Burin and Grand Bank also meet there, and, in consequence of the Mails and loose letters being received and despatched from this place by a Way Officer, great confusion is caused.

It is therefore necessary that the Way Officer of that place should be invested with authority to control the various contractors and couriers arriving there ; and I beg to recommend that Mr. Camp, the present Way Officer, be appointed Post Master at Garnish, at a salary of £10 per annum. Mr. Camp had given notice, prior to my arrival, that he would be compelled to throw up the Way Office if an increase were not made to his salary. He again stated this verbally to me, and said that unless such addition were granted he should be obliged to resign his office at the termination of the present quarter. Mr. Camp is an excellent officer, and is the only person at Garnish fit to conduct the Postal service there.

On my arrival at Harbor Briton I found the same discontent existing there with the Postal arrangement as I had found at Burin. The Agent for the house of Munn & Co. (Mr. Howe) said, that he had frequently preferred sending a vessel to Sydney with their letters to have them forwarded to England, via Halifax, rather than to send them to St. John's, as they would in that case be a week at Placentia before being transmitted to that place. He further said, that through the tedious passages of the Boats across the Bays, the detention of the Mails at Placentia, from the want of an extra courier, and from other delays, both he and others had lost all confidence in the Mail Service ; and so far as Harbor Briton was concerned, the Postal grant was a useless expenditure. At Jersey Harbor, which I also visited, the Agent for the firm of P. Nicolle (Mr. Mallett) expressed himself in a similar way ; and when the large amount of duties paid by those two houses annually, into the Customs' Department is considered, their wants with respect to a quick and efficient Postal communication, I conceive, ought to be remedied.

In suggesting a remedy for the defective state of the Western Postal system as now pointed out, I am of opinion that the only means by which a

regular transport of the Mails could be effected, would be by the substitution of SteamBoats for the present sailing vessels. I would therefore beg respectfully to propose, that a Steamer be laid on between St. John's, Placentia, Burin, St. Pierre, Harbor Briton and LaPoile; or should this route be considered too expensive, then a Steamer might ply between Placentia, St. Pierre and the before named places. This latter run might be accomplished by a less powerful Steamer than would be necessary on the former, and go to and from in 60 hours; and being required to perform this service only 16 times in summer and 4 times in winter, she would make the period of her employment in the Postal service, throughout the year, 1,200 hours or 50 days.

The intervening time, 315 days, might be profitably employed by the contractor of the boat for his own benefit, and thus this portion of the Mail service might be carried out, in this way, at a more reasonable cost than is at present anticipated.

In the event of His Excellency not concurring in those views, I would suggest that a more powerful and better class of sailing vessels be employed on the Western Stations; for example, the one between Placentia and Burin to be not less than 25 tons, and those between Garnish and Harbor Briton and between Harbor Briton, Burgeo and LaPoile, to be not less than 20 tons, all N. N. Measurement.

I found the Mail Boat between Garnish and Harbor Briton to be wholly unsuitable for the service, and told the contractor he must procure a better one without delay; to which he agreed, and promised to have one built agreeably to the required tonnage with suitable accommodation for passengers. The Boat between Harbor Briton and La Poile is an excellent craft, quite new, and will have comfortable accommodation for passengers should my suggestions respecting some proposed alterations in the after cabin be attended to, and which the contractor (Buffet) a smart, active, and intelligent seaman, said should be carried into effect during the coming winter.

Had I visited the Westward before the adoption of the present Postal Routes, I should have recommended Connaigre Bay as the proper station for the Mail Boat instead of Harbor Briton, the defect, however, may be remedied by a Messenger being appointed between Harbor Briton and Gaultois, a distance of 12 miles; the expense would not be large, whilst much benefit would result from the connection of these places by postal communication.

On returning to Burin I made such alterations as I deemed expedient,

amongst others, the delivery of letters on Sunday mornings between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock, but only on such occasions as the arrival of the Mail Boat after 9 o'clock on Saturday night, no other consideration would warrant a disturbance of the Sabbath.

On returning to Placentia I despatched the Mails by a special Messenger (Kelly) to St. John's, agreeing to pay him £4 for the trip, and £3 for all other special trips until the pleasure of His Excellency the Governor be known. If sanctioned by His Excellency, I would respectfully advise that this service be continued and that an extra messenger, Kelly, be employed to convey the return mails referred to, weekly, by horse, at the rate of £50 per annum, and for which amount the said Kelly will agree to deduct the number of trips at £3, now to be paid to him, from the £50 above named, provided the annual payment commence from the date of the second trip.

Many complaints having been made against the Ferryland and Trepassey service, I repaired to the former place on my return from Placentia, with the view of correcting any defects on those Lines, and, having succeeded in my object, it may be unnecessary to trouble the Government with details relating only to Postmasters and Couriers.

There are two other subjects that have come forcibly upon my attention during my visit to both West and South of the Island, viz., the necessity of the reduction of the local postage from the rate of 3d. to 1d., and the advantages that would be derived from the compulsory pre-payment of local letters in this country.

In the former case large numbers of letters now forwarded by private hands would pass through the Post Office, besides the impetus that a cheap rate of postage would give to correspondence. With respect to compulsory pre-payment, I am convinced that there would be few letters posted in this way, comparatively speaking, that would not reach their destination, whilst at present numbers of letters remain in the extern Offices uncalled for, and which cannot be forwarded for want of being prepaid. Should His Excellency concur in the desirableness of the proposed change, I will, if His Excellency desire, explain more fully my views upon the subject.

With respect to Ferryland District, I think it would be advisable to appoint a Way Officer at Renewals at £4 per annum, and which I had the honor of recommending in a former Report.

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In consequence of the many complaints to which my attention was drawn whilst on my inspection, I think it expedient that an annual visit be made to all the external Postal stations, either by myself or a properly qualified representative.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

W. L. SOLOMON,

Post Master General.

The Honorable Colonial Secretary,

&c., &c., &c.

P.S.—I beg to transmit copies of letters from Messrs. R. Fall & Co., and Mr. P. Furlong, upon the detention of letters at Placentia.

Oderin, 7th September, 1858.

DEAR SIR,—

I must again trouble you respecting forwarding our Postal communications with more dispatch than the present enables us to do. I have repeatedly been compelled to pay express messengers, from Placentia to St. John's, the sums of two, three, and four pounds to forward my letters in time to meet the Steam Packet leaving St. John's, especially in some instances for insurance on cargoes leaving Oderin. By the present conveyance our letters are delayed in Placentia, one mail after time. Could any improvement be made through you, you will be for ever obliged by

Yours, &c.,

(Signed)

PATRICK FURLONG.

Burin, September 6th, 1858.

SIR,—

We beg to lay before you the following complaints with reference to our Postal regulations :—

1st.—That when the packet arrives on Saturday night, or Sunday morning, we cannot receive our letters before Monday morning at 7 or 8 o'clock, that

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some letters are delivered on Sunday, an instance having occurred only yesterday, where letters had been delivered, while we have to wait till the Monday.

2nd.—That in Placentia the Letters are delayed a long time, by which our letters only leave St. John's about 21 days after date; this delay causes us to place little confidence in forwarding our letters per Mail, and therefore obliged to embrace every other opportunity.

3rd.—That sometimes we have been 30 hours before we knew that the Packet had arrived, for want of a signal being given. That the Post Master here had stated to one of our Clerks, that if we supplied him with a signal line he would hoist up a flag to announce the arrival of the Packet, which he has done since we have found him with the signal line; this is scarce worth mentioning (it being so paltry) but merely to show the irregularities of our present postal arrangements.

Trusting that your present visit to Burin will enable you to make the necessary arrangements to remedy the existing evils.

We remain, &c., &c.,

(Signed)

Per. R. FALLE & Co  
T. BERTEAU.

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*A P P E N D I X, N o . 1 4 .*

**COMMUNICATION**

*From Major Ripley, respecting Modification of Royalties on LaManche Lead Mines.*

St. John's, Newfoundland,  
4th December, 1858.

SIR,—

As the operations at the Lead Mines at LaManche are progressing, I deem it necessary to bring to the notice of Government the Royalties prescribed in the Grant under which myself and associates hold possession.

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The Clause of the Grant relating to the subject is as follows :—“ They, the said New York, Newfoundland, and London Electric Telegraph Company, paying unto us yearly, on the 31st of October in each year, as a rent and royalty, at the Office of the Receiver General of said Island, in current money thereof, a sum equal to five per cent. on the produce of all mines and minerals hereby granted, with power to us to sue, distrain, &c., &c.”

The royalty prescribed being five per cent. on a money value, is under present circumstances rather difficult to be ascertained. The produce of the Mines is the Ore in its rough state as it comes to the mouth of the shaft. In order to prepare it for market it requires to be subjected to various operations, such as cobbing, crushing, jigging, tying and packing, besides the expense of freight, insurance, commissions and interest on plant for the time consumed.

As these operations and expenses are all accompanied by means entirely independent of any Grant from the Crown, the value given to the Ore by them can form no part of the sum from which the royalties are to be drawn ; or, in other words, those various expenses should be deducted from the amount realized by the sales of the Ore before the assessment. In the present case, where the difficulties attending the opening of the Mine have been exceedingly great, the various extra expenses have thus far been nearly, if not quite equal, to the whole value of the Ore sent to market. It is not to be understood, however, that we contemplate such results as the work progresses ; but the original expenses of seven months' operations are generally in excess of receipts ; the whole expenses about the locality have been very much so, amounting in all to about Thirty-five Thousand Dollars. Some of these expenses have been incurred in building roads, wharf, tramways, erecting machinery, dressing apparatus, &c., besides mining proper. The operations have given employment to about one hundred individuals during the Summer. During the Winter, a period when the inhabitants of the locality have heretofore been unemployed, and many comparatively destitute, they will, if carried on, give employment to a large number, and subsistence to some two hundred and fifty or three hundred individuals.

Taking these facts into consideration, with the probability of a much larger force being hereafter employed in the event of our success, I beg leave to submit to the consideration of the Government, whether a very decided modification should not be made in the stipulation for the royalties. It has been the practice to collect them in England, and especially in the Duchy of Cornwall ; but the state of things existing there is widely different from that which obtains

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here. The values of the royalties have been determined by long experience in different localities, and they are either commuted, remitted, sold at auction, or taken in kind. Mining proprietors are regarded in the light of mercantile collectors of revenue, and as the market is at their own door, and their produce is a principal staple of the country, regulating the price throughout the world; they place the rate accordingly in their sales. But in most new countries where the difficulties and hazards of mining are at the outset multiplied at least five fold, the tax has been made a very light one or entirely remitted. The mining proprietors there cannot be collectors of revenue, for most certainly in the outset their products must be, from the richest mines, comparatively small; their markets are abroad, and over prices they have absolutely not the slightest control. In such cases Government have looked to the increase of Commerce and the general wealth of the community for an augmentation of revenue, rather than to a tax upon those who in the prosecution of their business were conducing to that end.

It is the hope and intention of myself and associates to show how far operations can be carried on successfully at LaManche. For that purpose we are working to finish the opening of the first section of fifteen hundred feet above adit during the present winter, to obtain results corresponding to our endeavours and expenses during the next spring and summer.

If this can be done, of which we have certainly a fair chance of success, we wish to bring a sufficient amount of capital to bear upon the work to open a large portion of the vein, and continue working it so long as it shall be found productive. The probabilities certainly are, that with perseverance and continued attention, it will become a fixed industry of the locality.

A serious obstacle to success is in this royalty, and especially in the determination of it. I know that this has been positively objected to by English capitalists, where the subject is most fully understood, and were we to attempt to enlarge in the United States, where it is unknown, it might prove insurmountable.

I think it cannot be questioned that it is for the interest of the community, that this the first mining enterprise in the Island which has shown a probability of success, should be carried out. The royalties have been heretofore modified in other cases, and in view of all I beg to submit to the consideration of the Government, the request that they should be reduced to such an amount as

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the policy which it is seen fit to adopt will permit ; and especially that they should be so stated as to disencumber the produce of the legitimate and exclusive fruits of our own labor from an assessment on account of the produce of the Mine proper.

I am, &c.,

R. S. RIPLEY.

John Kent, Esq., Colonial Secretary.

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*APPENDIX, No. 15.***LETTERS**

*From Captain Dayman and from Chamber of Commerce, on the subject of the removal of the Salisbury or Roby Rock, adjoining Chain Rock.*

Her Majesty's Steam Sloop "Gorgon,"  
St. John's, Newfoundland, 13th August, 1858.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and beg to return my best thanks for your kind approval of our labors.

1.—In accordance with your desire I have caused an examination to be made of the exact spot on which the United States' Ship "Niagara" struck in going out ; the result of which is as follows:

2.—The rock upon which that Ship's bilge touched is quite separate and distinct from the Chain Rock. It is clearly and correctly marked in the Admiralty Chart, has 18 feet on one patch and 21 on the other at low water, with deep water on either side. I consider it a serious impediment to the safe entry or egress of so large a ship as the "Niagara."

3.—In the mean time, as there is a clear channel with deep water to the Southward of it, two posts painted white and conspicuously placed on the shore, in such a manner as to be exactly in one when leading through mid channel, would prevent such accidents in future, if the Pilots were charged on no account to deviate from the route thus shown, and when driven off it to anchor.

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4.—Ships of as great or greater draught of water than the “Niagara” at the time of the accident have safely entered this Harbor; but the great length of that ship, and the time required to reverse her engines (two minutes) render the task of the Pilot charged with the duty of taking her out of the Harbor an unusually difficult one; and I would therefore venture to express the hope that the unfortunate man who was in charge on the late occasion of the “Niagara’s” departure may be leniently dealt with, as I know him to be a skilful and steady Pilot.

I beg to enclose a tracing of the soundings of this locality, made by Mr. Albert, Master of this Ship.

I have, &c.,

**JOSEPH DAYMAN,**

Commander.

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

St. John’s, 3rd September, 1858.

SIR,—

In reply to your Letter of the 16th August, enclosing, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, Captain Dayman’s Letter and Plan to His Excellency on the subject of the removal of the Rock in the Narrows, on which the United States’ Frigate Niagara struck, and requesting to have the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce on the subject of Captain Dayman’s proposal for blowing up the Rock, and other valuable suggestions therein contained; and also, that the Chamber of Commerce would obtain the opinion of the Commissioners of Pilots on the same subject; I beg to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that the Chamber of Commerce have met the Commissioners of Pilots, and both Bodies are decidedly of opinion that it is very desirable the suggestions of Captain Dayman should be carried out, so as to remove the only existing impediment to the safe entrance of the largest Ships into our Harbor.

I have, &c.,

**WALTER GRIEVE,**

*President of the Chamber of Commerce.*

Hon. John Kent, Colonial Secretary.

## APPENDIX, No. 16.

## REPORT

*Of James L. Prendergast, Esq., Superintendent of Fisheries.*

St. John's, 24th September, 1858.

SIR,—

I have the honor to report to you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that immediately on the receipt of instructions I proceeded in discharge of the duties assigned to me.

On reaching Cape John I was surprised at not seeing a single boat, either French or English, at or about the fishing ground, a circumstance which induced me to make my first call at Lascie, where I learnt that the fish had forsaken the ground and run up the Bays. It was then that I first learnt that the English Settlers were interrupted in their usual fishing pursuits, and that notice was given that they should not put out nets for the taking of salmon or cod fish, but may for that season only fish with the hook and line. On enquiry I found an unwillingness on the part of the French to afford me any information, further than that the indulgence was granted to prevent the injury that may arise from a sudden and unexpected interruption. I sought in vain for the reasons. The English Settlers were impressed that the cause arose from the circumstances of taking the census, by which the French for the first time were informed of the number of residents, and of the full amount and value of their catch of cod fish, seals, salmon, and herring. I did not rely upon that as being the cause of prohibition. I then visited Mings and Fleur de Lis, but did not succeed in obtaining any further information. I perceived an unwillingness on the part of the English to attribute the loss they were sustaining to the French, which led me to conclude that fear operated on them in consequence of the presence of the War Steamer Gassendi, Baron de la Roncier de Neury, who was visiting the several Harbors.

Proceeding Northward, I visited several harbors, where I first learnt that considerable excitement prevailed at St. George's Bay, and that in these harbors the settlers were personally notified by the Baron de la Roncier de Neury, and that he delivered instructions to the Prud'homme of each harbor, to see that his instructions should be strictly observed. I was also informed that the notice of the Government was attracted, by the observations of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Malo, to the increasing population of English Settlers on

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the French Shore, and that the French Minister of Marine and the Colonies, addressed circulars to the respective Chambers of Commerce of St. Malo, Granville and St. Brienne, on the subject of the feeble manner in which the Prud'hommes discharged their duties, and directed particular attention to the 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20th articles of the decret, a copy of which every Prud'homme was furnished with by their respective Armateurs, and that the several Chambers of Commerce felt chagrined and annoyed at the refusal, by the Newfoundland Legislature, of the Convention. I had also learnt, and I had also some reason to believe, that instructions were given, not to give me any information whatever, or even to recognise an officer of the Colonial Government.

I complained bitterly of the hardships and the injury they were inflicting upon the English Settlers, and I was assured by many of the French that it was neither their wish nor desire, but were bound to carry out the directions of the Commander of the Station; they had no alternative but to see that his orders were strictly observed.

Proceeding on, I called into Croque, where I found Her Majesty's War Brig "Atalanta," Captain Pasley, and the French War Steamer "Tenair," Captain Goutier, at anchor. Shortly after I dropt anchor Captain Pasley came on board, to whom I communicated what information I received relative to the interruptions of the English Settlers, when he informed me, he had lately been at St. George's Bay, where similar notices were served on the inhabitants; he informed me of the nature of the movement, and gave me such information as enabled me to move in the matter prudently.

Captain Pasley availed of the first fair wind, and proceeded to the coast of Labrador and the Straits of Belle Isle, and I continued to call into the several other harbors on the French Shore, and I felt much pleased to learn that the English Settlers and the French lived together on the most friendly terms.—During the whole of my visit I did not hear a single complaint from either, beyond that which arose out of the orders of the Commandant, over which the French Fishermen had no control.

At Croque, a man named Kearney, a guardian appointed by the French, who was in charge of some articles of wreck landed there the preceding year, complained that a boat belonging to Green Bay put in there, and that the crew had taken on board some iron plates, of little value, but were delivered up by the master. The guardian wished to make it appear a very serious matter; but

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on my requiring his affidavit as to the facts, he refused, as he would make his complaint to the Governor. I circulated throughout the Shore the Governor's Proclamation; and I was much gratified to hear, from several intelligent French Captains, their acknowledgment of the protection afforded by the Colonial Government, as to the safety of their property during their absence, notwithstanding the hundreds of vessels which touch into the harbors on their way from the Labrador.

The use of Bultows has been a subject of controversy with the French fishermen during the last five years, and at the last meeting of the Assembly of Armateurs, held at St. Servan, it was agreed to by a majority that their use should be discontinued on the East coast of Newfoundland; but that amendment has not yet received the sanction of the Emperor. I heard it asserted by the French, that in the harbors of Pacquet and Fleur de Lis, where bultows were used in past years, that the fishery failed there for several years; that in Quirpon, some few years past, it was mutually agreed between the Captains that their use should be discontinued.

I visited the Labrador, from Battle Harbor to L'anse Sablon, in the Straits of Belle Isle. At West Modeste I met the schooner "Alice," Captain Wm. Coady; during my stay there a French schooner anchored in Pinware, which was boarded by Mr. Richard Holden, and who reported to me that she came for the purpose of purchasing caplin for bait; I did not feel myself warranted to interfere, not being certain sufficiently whether it was a breach of any existing treaty or law.

I next neared Belle Isle, and landed in Black Joe Cove, and examined a Break-water, erected there by Stephen March, Esquire; it is six feet high, and built of a description of timber which I consider, either in height or strength of timber, insufficient to resist the heavy pressure of the sea which will break against it at some seasons. It is the general opinion, if it shall stand, it will be a most valuable little harbor for small sized vessels.

I would beg, respectfully, a reference to my Report of last year, on the subject of decked craft not having the name painted on the stern; many of them, also, without a Register or Ensign to show of what nation they belong, which was more particularly required the last season than in any previous years.

*APPENDIX, No. 17.*

I beg to hand you the Report of Mr. William Coady, Sub-Superintendent of the Fisheries of the West coast of this Island.

I regret to state that some few families on the French Shore will, I fear, suffer great privation before the opening of Spring.

I have, &c.,

**JAMES L. PRENDERGAST.**

Hon. John Kent, Colonial Secretary.

*APPENDIX, No. 17.***JOURNAL**

*Of Mr. William Coady, (Sub-Superintendent of Fisheries, acting under the orders of the Superintendent,) furnished to James L. Prendergast, Esquire.*

Wednesday, 23rd June, 1858.—Left St. John's at seven o'clock, a.m.—wind N. N. East. On Monday, the 28th, made Cod Roy—blowing hard, wind W.S.W.—unsafe to anchor in the Roads—bore up for Red Island, where we arrived on Tuesday morning the 29th, at 5 o'clock. This is a wild roadstead unsafe for vessels to ride, being exposed to the sea. Two American vessels laying at anchor, the Eliza and Wm. Penn, belonging to Beverly; the crew of the former consisting of nine men, and carrying five boats—bound on a fishing voyage—out two months; each vessel having on board about 300 qtls. Fish. Went on shore at Red Island—the land at Red Island is very high—the only place of landing is a small beach where a few flats are hauled up; on this beach are 8 small stages covered with boughs, attached to these stages are the fishermen's dwellings also covered with the same material; on this beach the fish is split, salted, and when washed out, is conveyed in boxes by means of a Railroad worked at the top of the Island by a capstern. The distance from the beach to the top of the Island is about one hundred and twenty feet high; there is no way of getting access to the top of the Island but by means of steps, consisting of ninety-four, reaching to the top of the Island, where the fish is dried on hand flakes. The

top of the Island is flat table land with soil ;—on this flat nine houses and stores built of wood have been erected by the French, one of which is about 80 feet in length and 12 feet high, containing the residence, shop and office of the Agent or Superintendant of a Company of Merchants at Granville, who carry on the fishery at Red Island—they employ 84 men and 42 boats. The catch of fish up to this date, being about from 35 to 50 qtls. per man. There is no Salmon fishery carried on at Red Island—no vessel of any considerable size anchors at Red Island. The fish, when cured, is sent in craft to St. Peters. There is no resident on this Island during the winter season. On the 16th November last, the Agent and 16 men left Red Island in their flats, and wintered in St. George's Bay, owing to the non-arrival of the vessel from St. Peters to carry them home. Left Red Island at 12 o'clock, and arrived at Lark Harbor in the Bay of Islands on Wednesday the 30th, and proceeded to Petit Port by land, distant about three miles. Petit Port is a small Harbor lying about a mile to the Westward of the entrance into the Bay of Islands. This is a wild Cove exposed to the winds seaward, from N. W. to N. E. ; in this Cove there is anchorage for six vessel, where they are moored head and stern. Six French vessels fished at Petit Port this season, employing 315 men, from 13 to 22 boats each vessel. Three vessels had 180,000 fish, the other three about 90,000—considered by the French a very poor catch. They left for Ferolle and St. Juleras about the 30th. One French Cutter and two Steamers visited Petit Port this season. There is but one dwelling-house at Petit Port, owned by an English resident named Leg, who has resided there for the last twenty years.—The French erect no dwellings, flakes or stages at Petit Port. There is excellent soil with abundance of Timber—no Salmon or Herring fishery carried on there.

Friday, 2nd July—Wind North East, detained at Lark Harbor ;—arrived this morning the American Schooner "Commerce," Stan, master, belonging to Tremont, 54 tons, 7 men, 1 boat, 300 qtls. Fish—out 5 weeks, bound to Brasdore—no name on stern or head board ; also the American Brigantine "China," Change, master, from Gloucester—16 men, 4 boats, 2 Cod seines, and 1 Herring seine, bound also to Brasdore.

Saturday, 3rd July—Left Lark Harbor and arrived at Cow Head on Monday the 5th. Cow Cove lies on the South Side of Cow Head, where vessels may ride with safety, in from 7 to 10 fathoms—sheltered from Northerly and Easterly winds. This place is considered the best situated for a fishery on

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all the Coast, and the ground about its environs is eminently productive. Detained at Cow Cove till Tuesday, the 6th, by adverse winds—left at 4 o'clock, and arrived at Port-au-Choix at 9 a. m. on Wednesday, the 7th; found 3 French vessels at Port-au-Choix fishing—the fishery considered good—so far they had taken about 6000 qtls.; two fishing rooms at Port-au-Choix employing 150 men, two Cod seines, but seldom used; they generally use the bultow.—A cargo of Fish was shipped for Marseilles on the 28th June. The French arrived at Port-au-Choix this year on the 2nd May. There are two fishing establishments at Savage Island, at the entrance of Old Port-au-Choix, employing about 70 men. The Bait is usually brought from St. Peters here before the Herring strike in; no Seal or Salmon fishery is carried on—a great quantity of Seals seen passing in the month of April, but owing to continuance of Easterly winds, they could not be taken by the residents; there is little or no cultivation of the soil. Left Port-au-Choix at 12 o'clock, calling at Ferolle—no French fishing room at Ferolle—they split the fish on board the vessels, and take it on to the French Shore, where it is cured. Arrived at St. Barbes at 8 p.m., Thursday the 8th—went to Anchor Point in boat—found 4 French vessels from St. Peters fishing, employing 45 men, 16 boats—caught, each vessel, about 500 qtls.—the French use no bultows, they fish with the hook and line. Mr. Gange, an English resident, took 400 Seals this spring in frames; the ground about Anchor Point is very productive, it has excellent pasture land; Mr. Gange keeps six Milch Cows. Arrived this morning the Schooner “Paradise,” of Halifax, William Pitts, master, on a Trading voyage, Tonnage 130, having ten men. Mr. Pitts collected last year

1,400 Quintal Fish,  
3,000 Seal Skins,  
100 Barrels Salmon,  
40 Tons of Oil, and

Fur to the amount of £300 in barter. Also arrived a French Cutter from Ferolle bound to Lark Harbor. Friday, 9th July, detained by contrary wind. Saturday 10th, left St. Barbes for L'Anse Salbon, Labrador;—arrived same day, visited the Mercantile establishment of Messrs. Philip D. Quettville & Brothers, of Jersey, who carry on the fishery there, employing 150 men, 50 boats; last year they exported 12000 qtls. Fish, 70 puns. of Oil, 500 barrels Herring.

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The following Vessels fishing at L'Ance Sablon :

Name of Vessel.	Masters.	Place of Registry.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	Boats.	Quantity of Fish.	Remarks.
Mary Eliza	Mairson	Argyle	61	13	4	200	
Eliza Ann	Memory	Quebec	50	10	4	100	
Laurence	Koboy	do.	32	4	1	50	
Union	Smith	Clare	125	13	4	300	
Billow	White	Yarmouth	68	12	4	560	
Poles	Porter	do.	84	14	4	400	
Eugene	Porter	do.	60	13	4	520	
Prince	Richer	Argyle	63	11	3	500	
Wedge	White	Yarmouth	87	13	4	425	
William	Bride	do.	61	14	4	560	
Ocean Queen	Munro	do.	70	14	4	600	
Zeablon	Porter	do.	56	13	5	100	
Havelock	Nickson	Publico	61	14	4	150	
Lady	Snow	Mag. Island	30	6	2	240	
Freeman	Lang	Yarmouth	65	14	4	150	No name on stern or head.
Catherine	Larkin	Argyle	76	13	4	250	ditto
British Tar	Murray	Lahay	41	10	2	100	ditto
John Henry	Hunter	Halifax	40	8	2	135	
John McKen	Mullet	Lahay	48	13	4	200	
Leander	Sharkin	Lunenberg	35	11	4	150	ditto
Four Brothers	Smith	do.	33	10	3	120	
Mediator	Parks	do.	55	11	3	100	
Flirt	Walker	do.	41	11	4	350	
Caroline	Rankey	do.	55	14	4	100	
Alegro	Lebon	Halifax	63	13	3	70	No name on stern or head.
Mary Ann	Lind	Mag. Island	40	9	3	300	
Petcher	Smith	Halifax	50	13	4	100	
Stariza	Troop	do.	52	10	3	400	
Three Brothers	Delaney	Mag. Island	42	10	3	260	
Seine	Shrub	do.	42	10	3	100	
President	Hamond	do.	69	13	3	60	
Armada	Hobson	Lunenberg	45	13	4	150	
Shooting Star	Ritchie	do.	61	13	5	150	
Sea Serpent	Gleeson	do.	40	10	3	100	
Triton	Isley	Mag. Island	20	8	2	25	
Adelaide	Lifman	do.	40	11	3	60	
Anne	Ferris	do.	41	10	3	100	

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Name of Vessel.	Masters.	Place of Registry.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	Boats.	Quantity of Fish.	Remarks.
Despatch	La Blanch	Cape Bret.	32	9	2	100	No name on stern or head. ditto ditto ditto
Mary	Devens	Mag. Island	40	11	3	75	
Zealo	Furbsy	do.	36	9	3	50	
Sophia	Lorenzo	do.	29	6	2	65	
Petty Pace	Bell	Lahone	22	7	3	70	
Apollo	McDell	Amherst	82	12	4	340	
Caroline	Burgene	Halifax	43	12	3	50	
Temperance	Ferris	Mag. Island	36	10	3	200	
Breeze	Germon	do.	28	8	2	60	
Arbates	Delaney	St Mayants	46	10	4	150	
Ocean Queen	Vincent	La Hay	47	10	3	185	

An equal number of American and Nova Scotian vessels left a day or two previous to go further down the Labrador Shore, owing to the scarcity of fish about L'Anse Sablon.

Monday, 12th—Left L'Anse Sablon and arrived same day at Forteau ;—the Mercantile establishments of Messrs. D. Quettville, Boutillier and Ellis informed me that the French had not visited Forteau this season. The fishery up to this time very bad—not five quintals per man taken. Detained by contrary winds at Forteau, until Thursday the 15th—sailed for Lance-au-Loup and arrived same evening. Visited the Mercantile establishment of Messrs. Stabb, Row—called on Mr. Crockwell the agent, and was informed that the fishery up to this time very bad—that no French had visited that part of the coast this year up to this time, and not likely to do so as the fishery was much better on the Newfoundland shore. 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th, detained by contrary winds and foggy weather—Caplin in abundance, but no Cod Fish. The fall fishing vessels laying in L'Anse-au-Loup harbor, belonging to St. John's, for the last three weeks, had little or no Fish.

Friday, 23rd—Sailed for Penware and arrived same day. Remained at Penware until Saturday evening, the 24th, and left for West St. Modeste, received the same account of the fishery—(very bad)—boarded the following vessels :—

## APPENDIX, No. 17.

Name of Vessel.	Masters.	Place of Registry.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	Boats.	Quantity of Fish.	Remarks.
Three Brothers	Wade	Sydney	80	14	5	100	*This vessel had no Registry or fishing Certificate, being wrecked on the Newf'd. shore and sold; Capt. Young intending to proceed to Halifax to procure a register.
Eliza	Hooper	Halifax	62	13	3	125	
Bar	McLenon	do.	40	6	2	75	
Lauruka	Davison	do.	45	11	3	100	
Fulton	Grant	do.	80	11	3	120	
*Flirt	Young	St. Jn's Is'd	40	5	2		

25th—Visited Penware—heard of the arrival of a French schooner—boarded and found her to be a French vessel from Cape Norman bound to Port-au-Choix, put in by stress of weather, and remained until the 29th, during which time the boat visited Penware to watch her movements. 30th—went to East Modeste in boat and boarded the following vessels :—

Name of Vessel.	Masters.	Place of Registry.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	Boats.	Quantity of Fish.	Remarks.
Hy. Havelock	White	Halifax	103	16	5	250	No name on stern or head.
Tradesmen	Short	Sydney	65	13	4	250	
Trubador	Labourne	Lahay	76	13	4	300	
Catherine	Dickinson	Publico	61	14	4	300	

31st—Hearing of the arrival of Revenue schooner “Maria Louisa” at Penware, the boat left West St. Modeste—reported to the Superintendent, J. L. Prendergast, Esq. In the evening the Superintendent’s Cutter arrived at West St. Modeste—both vessels remained at West St. Modeste, being the general resort of French fishing vessels, until the 7th August, when the Superintendent sailed for L’Ance Sablon. 8th—arrived the trading schooner “Sarah,” Durill, master, from Quebec. 9th—went to Penware in boat—hearing of the

## APPENDIX, No. 17.

arrival of a French fishing craft, the "Antonia," belonging to Port-au-Choix, from Cape Norman, put in by stress of weather. 10th—arrived the "General Washington," Longard, master, from Halifax—82 tons, 7 men, 3 boats—having no Register or Fishing Certificate—bound on a Herring voyage;—visited Penware in boat to watch the movements of the "Antonia," hearing he was supplied with bait by the inhabitants there—he had no seine on board—warned him off—he left the same evening. 11th—visited Penware in boat—found the following vessels:—

Name of Vessel.	Masters.	Place of Registry.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	Boats.	Quantity of Fish.	Remarks.
Greyhound	Dickson	Lahay	76	15	6	900	
Caroline	May	Lunenburg	56	14	5	700	
Clare	Quinton	do.	40	9	3	500	
Garland	Randler	Argyle	66	11	3	1000	
Ocean Wave	Carder	Lunenburg	61	14	6	850	
Caroline	Burgoin	Halifax	43	12	4	600	
Dove	Smith	Liverpool	45	9	3	350	
Village Bell	Smith	Halifax	63	13	4	850	

16th—Arrived at West St. Modeste, a French war steamer from Quirpon, bound to Forteau—weather foggy. 17th—left West St. Modeste for Quirpon, where we arrived the same day, and remained there until the 24th for a favourable opportunity to land at Belle Isle for the purpose of inspecting the Break Water; landed at Belle Isle at 2 o'clock on the 24th—measured the Break Water, which is as follows:

97 feet long—30 feet of which is 7 feet high, and 67 feet of which is from 6 to 4 feet high and 18 feet wide—well filled with ballast—the compartments 22 in number, filled with ballast, spruce strouters on both sides, fastened with Iron Bolts, the workmanship good.

No French fishermen to be seen about Belle Isle—wind blowing strong from S.W.—sailed for St. John's about 4 o'clock of the same day. Put into Seldom-come-by with contrary winds. Arrived in St. John's on the 3rd September, at half-past 9 a.m.

## APPENDIX, No. 18.

## REPORT

*Of Mr. Henry Knight, on the Protection of the Fisheries at Cape John, 1858.*

Left St. John's on Tuesday, 1st June, and arrived off Cape John on the 6th. Great quantity of Ice on the Coast,—obliged to run for Round Harbor in company with the steamer "Victoria," and remained in Round Harbor until Thursday, 10th inst., left for the Cape and was obliged to anchor the Vessel in Shoe Cove that evening.

Friday, 11th June—Left Shoe Cove with boat and five men for Mansfield's Bight, arrived at noon, no Frenchmen at the Cape in consequence of the great quantity of ice. Hauled up our boat.

Saturday, 12th June—Launched the boat and laid out our moorings for the boat for the Summer, at noon rowed to the Cape to ascertain if there were any Frenchmen about the borders, seen one boat at Middle Bill and returned to Mansfield's Bight and secured our Camp for the Summer.

Sunday 13th June—Left the Camp for the Cape, spoke Seine-master, he told me there was little or no fish on the ground, and that most of their habitations were knocked down with ice, and that most of their men were employed in the woods cutting timber to repair damages, at dark returned to our camp.

Monday 14th June—At 3 a.m. left the camp for the Cape, found four seine boats at Cape Cove, spoke Seine-master who told me that there were no other boats out, took but little fish for the day, at dark returned to Mansfield's Cove.

Tuesday, 15th June—At 3 a.m. left for the Cape, found nine seine boats at South Bill, some fish on the ground but could make no hand of hauling it in consequence of so much drift ice, several hauls lost in the course of the day, took some 3,000 fish.

Wednesday, 16th June—Wind eastwardly, blowing strong, quantity of ice in the offing, running in with the shore, French boats obliged to run to Briney's Cove to escape the ice and remained all night.

Thursday, 17th June—Wind south-west, ice clean off from the Cape, several seines shot, and hauled from 1000 to 2000 fish each, at noon 30 battaux

came to Limit, five returned to La Scie with the round fish, at dark stowed away for the night.

Friday, 18th June—At 2 a. m. left the camp for the Cape, Frenchmen not uncovered, at 4 a. m. commenced operations, took to-day for six seines at the Limit, according to their account, 17,000 fish, at dark covered for the night, made fast to French seine boat.

Saturday, 19th June—At 3 a. m. Frenchmen uncovered and commenced shooting out their seines, took to-day for 8 seines 20,000 fish.

Sunday, 20th June—At 3 a. m. Frenchmen rowed into Cape Cove and shot out their seines, but hauled no fish; at 10 a. m. two boats shot out their seines at the Limit and enclosed 50 quintals fish, some caplin seen in deep water, at dark covered for the night.

Monday, 21st June—At 2 a. m. rowed to the Cape, Frenchmen not uncovered, at 4 a. m. Frenchmen commenced work, hauled to-day 20,000 fish at the Limit, at dark rowed to Briney's Cove and put boat on the collars or mooring for the night.

Tuesday, 22nd June—At 3 a. m. left for the Limit, wind south, blowing strong, Frenchmen all to the North of the South Bill.

Wednesday, 23rd June—Wind south-east, very rainy, few caplin landed in Mansfield's Bight, too much wind and sea at the Cape for hauling, obliged to haul up our boat, Frenchmen all North of the Cape.

Thursday, 24th June—Wind moderate, left for the Cape, saw no Frenchmen until 8 a. m., 7 seine boats and 21 Battaux came to the Limit and hauled for the day about 30,000 fish.

Friday, 25th June—At 3 a. m. rowed to the Cape, Frenchmen commenced work, some of them making very bold, knowing that there was caplin in Mansfield's Bight, took this day about 15,000 fish, obliged to remain at the Limit all night.

Saturday, 26th June—Wind south, blowing very hard, at 7 a. m. rowed to the Cape, saw no Frenchmen, at noon returned to our camp and found it leaky being a very old one purchased from the Commissariat—we were therefore obliged to condemn it and substitute in its stead a side trit for the night.

Sunday, 27th June—At sunrise went to the Cape, saw but two boats,

## APPENDIX, No. 18.

plenty of caplin in with a heavy sea, spoke to a Seine-master, he told me the fish appeared to be very scarce on the first coming of the caplin, hauled but very little fish for the day.

Monday 28th June—Sea very high with great quantity of icebergs which kept the Frenchmen all north of the Cape, being too much risk to shoot among broken ice.

Tuesday, 29th June—At sunrise rowed to the Cape, but 4 boats came to the Boundary for the day, hauled about 30 quintals fish, at dark went to Briney's Cove.

Wednesday, 30th June—At sunrise rowed to the Cape, saw but 4 boats, until 8 a. m. 7 seines came from the North Bill with 25 battaux, shot at the Limit but hauled little or no fish, at 4 p.m. Frenchmen left again for the North Bill, at dark went to our side tilt.

Thursday, 1st July—At sunrise left Briney's Cove for the Cape, found that the Frenchmen were all Westward of the North Bill, at 7 a.m. landed on *Mother Burke*—the English and French Limits at the Cape, and went up in the cliff to a spring well and filled our kettles—this spring without exception is one of the greatest curiosities in Newfoundland. The height of the cliff itself is about 250 feet, and about 45 to 50 feet from its base, there is a circular hollow in the middle of which is a basin containing about two puncheons of pure spring water, which is replenished from a spring issuing from a fissure in the rock. About ten people can stand round this well, and with the arching roof of the rock above you, you are protected from the effects of the weather. It much interested some Frenchmen who came to visit the locality.

Friday, 2nd July—At 3 p.m. left the tilt for the Limit, no boats at the South Bill, at 8 a.m. several seines and battaux came from Sleeping Cove and shot at the Limit, took 40,000 fish, seine boats remained at the Limit all night, made fast to Frenchmen's boat for the night.

Saturday, 3rd July—At sunrise French began work, hauld to-day at South Bill but 30 qtls. for four seines, at dark went to our tilt.

Sunday, 4th July—At sunrise left the tilt for the Cape, boats uncovered and went north of the Cape, at 4 p. m. 2 seines came to Limit but did not shoot, anchored for the night.

Monday, 5th July—At 3 a.m. went to the Boundary, 2 seine boats still at the Limit, remained waiting for fish until 6 a.m., then left for the North side of the Cape, at dark stowed away.

*A P P E N D I X, N o. 18.*

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**Tuesday, 6th July**—At sunrise went to Cape, saw no Frenchmen, all day fish very scarce.

**Wednesday, 7th July**—At daylight rowed to the Cape, saw no French boats for the day, great quantity of craft passing for the Labrador.

**Thursday, 8th July**—At sunrise rowed to the Limit, saw no Frenchmen until 9 a.m. 3 seines came from the westward of LaScie, asked me if I saw any fish jump, remained at South Bill until 6 p.m., left for North side of Cape.

**Friday, 9th July**—At 3 p. m. rowed to the Cape, no Frenchmen at the Limit all day.

**Saturday, 10th July**—At day light rowed to Cape, saw no boats, at 8 a.m. rowed to North Bill, saw several boats at Sleepy Point, returned to Briney's Cove.

**Sunday 11th July**—At 4 a. m. rowed to the Cape, no Frenchmen in sight, at 8 a.m. went to Briney's Cove and got breakfast, at noon went to Limit, saw one boat at Middle Bill Cove, returned to the moorings.

**Monday 12th July**—At daybreak rowed to Cape, no boats at the Limit until 10 a. m., 7 came and hauled 100 qtls. for 5 seines, at dark covered.

**Tuesday, 13th July**—At 3 a.m. rowed to the Cape, Frenchmen began work, hauled but little fish, asked one officer what their several catches were, told me :—

				M.
Captain Philipp	....	....		60
“ Pickney	....	....		70
“ Lomie	....	....		62
“ Vitill	....	....		65
“ Homor	....	....		75
“ Philipp, jr.	....	....		56

said it was the worst summer he ever saw in the country.

**Wednesday, 14th July**—At daylight rowed to Limit, Frenchmen uncovered, no fish of any consequence seen or taken for the day.

**Thursday, 15th July**—At 3 a. m. rowed to Cape, blowing strong from south-east, very much sea at the Cape, French left for North side of the Cape for shelter, went back to Briney's Cove and put boat on the moorings.

*A P P E N D I X , N o . 1 8 .*

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Friday, 16th July—Wind moderate with heavy sea, rowed to Cape, saw no French until 8 a.m., 10 seines came to South Bill, saw no fish worth shooting after, Frenchmen rowed in Briney's Cove and got *la soup* and filled water, took from the Cape but 15,000 fish.

Saturday, 17th July—At daylight Frenchmen shoot out at the Limit, took no fish, at 7 a. m. Frenchmen had orders to come North of the Cape in consequence of one boat yesterday at Hell Graple Head hauling 80 qtls., at dark went to tilt.

Sunday, 18th July—At 4 a.m. rowed to Cape, saw no boats for the day.

Monday, 19th July—At sunrise rowed to Limit, saw no French all day, several crafts passing North.

Tuesday, 20th July—At day light rowed to Cape, strong wind S.W., saw several boats at Northern Point, caplin very plenty but fish scarce, at 8 a m several seines came to Limit and wanted to get in Mansfield's Cove, took about 20,000 fish at the Cape all day, remained at the limit all night.

Wednesday, 21st July—At sunrise Frenchmen commenced shooting at the South Bill, took 18,000 fish for 10 seines, remained at the Cape all night.

Thursday, 22nd July—At sunrise Frenchmen began rowing round shore, took away to-day for 8 boats but 40 qtls.

Friday, 23rd July—At 3 a m rowed to Cape, strong wind south, Frenchmen all in Cape Cove, rowed in and stopped with them all day—water smooth, caplin dead in abundance, flat-fish scarce, remained in Cape Cove all night.

Saturday, 24th July—At daylight several seines shoot and took from 2 to 3 thousand fish, at 4 p m, several boats started north of the Cape, the Frenchmen never remain long in one place—at dark rowed to Briney's Cove.

Sunday, 25th July—At sunrise rowed to Cape, but 3 boats at the Boundary, hauled very little fish to-day, at dark went to tilt.

Monday, 26th July—At 3 a m started for the Limit, but 3 boats remaining at the South Point of the Cape, took for this day from Cape 3,000 fish, at dark stowed away for the night.

Tuesday, 27th July—At 4 a m rowed to Cape, Frenchmen uncovered, rowing round shore, very little fish to be seen, took from Limit about 40 qtls, at dark up camp. Guard boat went to Briney's Cove.

*A P P E N D I X, N o. 18.*

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**Wednesday, 28th July**—At sunrise started for the Limit, only 2 boats at the South Bill, hauled several times for the day, took about 50 qtls, at dark stowed away.

**Thursday, 29th July**—At 3 a m rowed to Cape, strong wind from the North, at 6 a m, 11 seines and 32 battaux, came into Mansfield's Bite for shelter, remained all day, had trouble with them.

**Friday, 30th July**—At daylight French boats left Mansfield's Cove for their own ground, sea very high, took no fish at the Limit to-day.

**Saturday, 31st July**—At sunrise left the camp for the Limit, French boats all in Cape Cove, plenty caplin but no fish, Frenchmen making sad complaints, one seine-master said he would have no bread for his pickaniny, saw but 3 battaux loaded for the day.

**Sunday, 1st August**—Rowed to Cape, French at Middle Bill Cove, saw 5 battaux in the course of the day leaving for LaScie, at 6 p m spoke one seine-master, said they hauled 10,000 fish for 7 seines, asked him what he had in all—told me 90,000 fish, last summer up to this period his catch was 100,000 fish, said hook and line had done very little—at sunset went to tilt.

**Monday, 2nd August**—At daylight rowed to Cape, but 2 boats at the Limit, strong breeze N.E., boats not able to work for sea, at noon went to Briney's Cove, remained all night.

**Tuesday, 3rd August**—At 4 a m wind veering Eastward, strong breeze, French boats left Briney's Cove and went to Shoe Cove, hauled up the guard boat.

**Wednesday, 4th August**—Wind moderate, at 6 a m French boats passed Mansfield's Bight and round the Cape—sea high.

**Thursday, 5th August**—At daylight launched guard boat and rowed to Cape, saw but 4 battaux all day.

**Friday, 6th August**—At sunrise rowed to Cape, plenty caplin, fish very scarce at the Cape, French boats doing little.

**Saturday, 7th August**—At 4 a m rowed to Limit, counted 45 French boats in Cape Cove, saw but 10 battaux go home for the day, at dark Frenchmen encamped, guard boat rowed to Briney's Cove.

*APPENDIX, No. 18.*

Sunday, 8th August—At 3 a m rowed to Cape, Frenchmen pulling round shore looking for fish, one Seine-master asked if guard's time was not up the 1st August? when your seine is landed, was the reply—said that would be very soon.

Monday, 9th August—Spoke several Seine-masters, all complaining of their seines being rotten lying in the boat, so much took from the boat to-day, 2,000.

Tuesday, 10th August—At daylight rowed to Cape, caplin scarce, French boats rowing round the Cape and back, several boats shoot but made what they call water hauls, fish striking in deep water after the bait.

Wednesday, 11th August—At daylight rowed to Cape, French boats uncovered, very busy rowing round, hauled no fish all day, no caplin in shore.

Thursday, 12th August—Seven seines left the Cape for LaScie.

Friday, 13th August—At 6 a m, 2 seines shoot at the Limit but took no fish, at noon left the Cape and went North.

Saturday, 14th August—At 6 a m guard boat rowed to Cape, saw no seines all day, but several battaux fishing at Northern Bill, at 6 p m went to Briney's Cove.

Sunday, 15th August—Remained at the mooring all day.

Monday, 16th August—Rowed to Cape, saw several battaux laying out baltow, spoke one, told me the seines were landed.

Tuesday, 17th August—Saw great quantity of fish taken from the battaux at Middle Bill Point.

Wednesday, 18th August—Rowed to Cape, saw 14 or 15 battaux at North Bill.

Thursday, 19th August—At daylight rowed to Cape, saw no boats until 6 a.m., several battaux appeared at Northern Bill.

Friday, 20th August—Rowed to Cape, no Frenchmen in sight until 7 a m saw several battaux three miles North of the Limit.

Saturday, 21st August—Saw but few boats all day.

Sunday, 22nd August—Remained at anchor all day.

*APPENDIX, No. 19.*

Monday, 23rd August—Rowed to Cape, saw two boats hauling bultow, great quantity of herring in Mansfield's Bite.

Tuesday, 24th August—No Frenchmen at the Cape, all day plenty herrings.

Wednesday, 25th August—Rowed to Cape, no French in sight, sent 2 men to Shoe Cove.

Thursday, 26th August—Saw 4 bultow boats all day at North Bill.

Friday, 27th August—Blowing hard from the Westward all day, no French near.

Saturday, 28th August—No French south of North Bill, fish very scarce, Shoe Cove fishermen up to this time, average 7, hook and line.

Sunday, 29th August—Remained in Camp all day.

Monday, 30th August—At 6 a.m. rowed to Limit, saw no boats, returned to camp and began to pack baggage for a fair start.

Tuesday, 31st August—Took down tilt and took up moorings and went to Shoe Cove with a boat load of baggage.

(Signed)

**HENRY KNIGHT,**  
Protecting Officer, Cape John.

*APPENDIX, No. 19.***REPORT**

*Of Mr. Crockwell, Protector of Fisheries at Labrador from York Point to Blanc Sablon in the Summer of 1858.*

Lance A'Loup, 30th August, 1858.

SIR,—

For the information of His Excellency the Governor, I have to inform you that, in accordance with the instructions with which you were pleased to intrust me, bearing date Secretary's Office, 1st June, 1858, and having reference to

the prevention of "French encroachments" on the Coast of Labrador from "Blanc Sablon" to "York Point," I made efficient arrangements for obtaining timely information of any such encroachments, and have frequently, with a Boat and Crew which I was instructed to have in constant readiness, visited the Coves and Harbours on the line of coast usually resorted to by French fishermen.

A battaux arrived in the evening of July 24th at Lance Amour, she sailed again in a few hours for Port Ferrolle, Newfoundland, she caught no fish whilst anchored in Lance Amour.

This is the only French fishing craft which, during the past season, has visited this line of Labrador Coast.

The absence of French fishermen from this Coast during the past season may, without doubt, be attributed to the great scarcity of cod fish on the Labrador side of the Straits of Belle Isle, the fishery being the worse ever remembered by the oldest inhabitant.

The Salmon fisheries have been remunerative. The spring Seal fisheries in Frame Nets much below the usual average. A few Barrels of Mackerel have been taken, an unusual event, which has occurred but once before during my residence here of Twenty-six years. The prospects for the Herring Fishery are of a very gloomy character.

By information received from English residents on the French Shore, I learn that most stringent measures have been this season taken by the French authorities, and will be continued in future, for preventing any English subjects from catching Codfish, Caplin, Salmon or Herring, on the Coast of Newfoundland known as the French Shore.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

THOMAS R. CROCKWELL.

Honorable John Kent,  
Colonial Secretary.

## APPENDIX, No. 20.

## REPORT

*Of Mr. Caleb Young, on the Protection of the Fisheries at and about the Island of Belle Isle in the Summer of 1858.*

St. John's, Newfoundland, Sept, 6th, 1858.

SIR,—

In conformity with the instructions received from you under date 11th June last, as the person appointed to take charge of a Boat and crew of five hands engaged from Mr. Stephen March for the protection of the fisheries at and about the Island of Belle Isle for a period of two and one half Calendar months.

I beg leave to report that on the 14th June I left St. John's for my station at Belle Isle, but on account of the Ice which filled the Northern Bays and stretched itself along the coast as far as Cape Fogo, I did not reach my destination until the 13th day of July.

July 14th—Employed landing stores.

15th—Employed landing stores.

16th—Wind South West, with showers, four sail in sight.

17th—Several boats from Trinity Bay come to fish.

18th—Wind West, strong breeze, four boats passed.

19th—Morning pleasant, went to Battaux Cove, at noon strong breeze West.

20th—Calm and foggy, heavy Sea on.

21st—Wind North East, pleasant breeze.

22nd—Wind E.N.E. strong breeze.

23rd—At Crow Head at 10 a m, one sail in sight, wind West, fishing pretty good.

24th—Morning pleasant, went to Lark Harbor, three boats North, at 6 p m Brig steering South.

25th—Pleasant weather, ten sail passed.

26th—Fine weather at Crow Head by 6 a m, wind variable, crafts of all kinds passing in different directions, at 2 p m, heavy squall from North East.

27th—Strong breeze from West, two vessels steering East, at noon on Battaux-look-out, one vessel in sight steering South East.

28th—A Steamer passed.

## APPENDIX, No. 20.

29th and 31st—Wind South East and foggy.

August 1st—Wind North East, strong breeze and foggy.

2nd—Morning pleasant, at Lark Harbor by 10 a.m., two Vessels passed.

3rd—Fine weather, two Boats and one Brigantine passed North.

4th—Wind West, strong breeze, 40 Boats, one Steamer and a Brig passed, William Dreker, a British subject from Secret Bay sent by the French to ask permission to fish, permission not granted, he informed me that they are making preparations for fishing at Belle Isle, and that they have their boats fitted with false bottoms and the sides fixed to hold Bait and Fishing Gear unobserved, he also states the French are taking large quantities of fish, from the Banks lying  $2\frac{1}{2}$  leagues off Secret Bay with bultows, the average per night is 12 Qtls. of very large fish for each bultow.

5th and 8th—Wind variable, observed several craft of different kinds passing.

9th—Wind West, a strong breeze, a Sloop passed at 2 p.m. in Lark Head, a battaux in sight leaving Quirpon, passing Black Joke Cove, they landed at 6 p.m. to ask permission to fish. Not granted—and they departed.

10th—Wind West, strong breeze.

11th—Wind South West, very foggy, strong breeze.

12th—Calm and pleasant, went to Battaux Cove.

13th—Wind West, a strong breeze, a Steamer Barque, Brig and Brigantine passed to the North.

14th—Wind West, fresh breeze, at 9 a.m. went to Crow Head.

15th—Wind West, pleasant weather, went to Lark Harbor.

16th—A heavy squall from N.E.

17th—Wind West, a French battaux from Cape Norman sent by the Commodore to know how the Breakwater was progressing, thinks it will make the anchorage perfectly safe for vessels of 80 Tons and that the Sea will have but very slight effect upon it.

18th—Wind West, strong breeze, four Boats and a Brig passed North, went to Lark Head by 10 a.m.

*APPENDIX, No. 21.*

19th—Moderate breeze S.W., the French battaux left the Island.

20th and 23rd—Wind variable, weather fine, the Boats fishing here, preparing to return, having had on the whole a fair fishery, all would have been loaded with Green fish had they arived at the Island somewhat earlier.

24th—Wind South West, heavy thunder at 10 a.m., left the Island, and 4th September, arrived at this port.

I am, Sir,

Your most obt. Servant,

CALEB YOUNG.

Honorable John Kent, Colonial Secretary.

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*APPENDIX, No. 21.*

**REPORT**

*Of the Cashier of the Newfoundland Savings' Bank for Year ending  
31st December, 1858.*

The deposits on 1st January were £119,508 1s. 4d., since when £53,490 17s. 4d. was deposited and £29,520 4s. 6d. withdrawn, shewing an increase of £23,970 12s. 10d. and making the gross deposits on the 31st December £143,478 14s. 2d. including interest due to that date.

The amount of interest received on debentures, together with discount on bills and notes, amounted to £6,737 5s. 5d. ; of which £3,544 8s. 9d. was passed to Depositors' Accounts for interest, £2,580 18s. 3d. to accumulated profit account, and the balance disbursed for the expenses of the Bank and its Branch at Harbor Grace.

The Balance of the accumulated profit account was £17,030 17s. 8d., to which has been added the net profit of this year, viz : £2,580 18s. 3d., which now leaves to the credit of that account £19,611 15s. 11d.

## APPENDIX, No. 21.

The Deposits are in the following order :

256	Accounts	under			£20
191	do.	from	£20	to	40
73	do.	from	40	to	50
334	do.	from	50	to	100
300	do.	from	100	to	200
102	do.	from	200	to	300
34	do.	from	300	to	400
13	do.	from	400	to	500
32	do.	upwards		of	£500

1335 Accounts.

THE ASSETS OF THE BANK.

Bills and Notes on hand	....	£43,687	0	0
Mortgages (old)	....	3,589	0	3
Note on personal security unfd.	....	41	13	11
Government Securities	....	69,680	16	3
Late P. Morris's Account	....	4,148	15	10
Cash	....	42,103	16	7
		£163,251	2	10

CONTRA.

Deposits	....	£143,478	14	2
Accummulated profit	....	19,611	15	11
Disbursements reserve fund	....	160	12	9
		£163,251	2	10

The Statement from the Harbor Grace Branch, shews—

72 Depositors ..... £3,055 5 10

viz :

To the credit of the Branch at St. John's £2,947 8 7  
 In the hands of the Cashier at Harbor Grace 107 17 3—3,055 5 10

Respectfully submitted by

EDWARD MORRIS,  
 Cashier Newfoundland Savings' Bank.

Certified by

A. SHEA,  
 JAS. J. ROGERSON. } Directors.

## APPENDIX, No. 22.

## GENERAL STATEMENT

*Of the Affairs of the Union Bank of Newfoundland, for the year ending 31st  
May, 1858.*

## LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid up . . . . .	£50,000	0	0
Bank Notes in circulation . . . . .	89,307	0	0
Due by the Bank including amount on Interest, &c. . .	192,255	3	4
Dividend No. 7, payable 16th June, 1858, 3 per cent. for 6 months . . . . .	1,500	0	0
Bonus No. 2, payable 16th June, 1858, 3 per cent. for the year . . . . .	1,500	0	0
Former Dividends unpaid . . . . .	162	0	0
Reserve Fund . . . . .	10,220	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£344,944	3	4
	<hr/>		

## ASSETS.

Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins, in the Vault of the Bank	68,054	15	6
Notes of other Banks . . . . .	1,875	1	5
Bills Discounted, Balances due by Agents, &c. . . . .	275,014	6	5
	<hr/>		
	£344,944	3	4
	<hr/>		

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

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Average amount of Notes in Circulation and Specie on hand, for the year ending 31st May, 1858.

1857.	Specie.	Circulation.
June . . . .	£98,823 Cy. . . .	£99,268 Cy.
July . . . .	72,933 . . . .	85,563
August . . . .	81,032 . . . .	82,238
September . . . .	78,065 . . . .	90,076
October . . . .	60,004 . . . .	104,107
November . . . .	51,764 . . . .	118,412
December . . . .	56,563 . . . .	101,670
1858.		
January . . . .	59,859 . . . .	89,688
February . . . .	59,650 . . . .	81,123
March . . . .	62,432 . . . .	75,315
April . . . .	66,775 . . . .	81,214
May . . . .	71,690 . . . .	90,662

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

St. John's, Newfoundland, 31st May, 1858,

**WALTER GRIEVE, President.**  
**E. HARVEY, Vice-President.**  
**J. MACGREGOR.**  
**ROBERT PROWSE.**  
**LAURENCE O'BRIEN.**  
**EWEN STABB.**

St. John's, }  
to wit. }

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

**JOHN W. SMITH,**  
 Manager.

Sworn to before me this 8th day of June, 1858.

P. W. CARTER, J. P.

## APPENDIX, No. 23.

## GENERAL STATEMENT

*Of the Affairs of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, 30th June, 1858.*

*Dr.*

To Proprietors for paid up Capital	....		£50,000	0	0
Bank Notes in circulation	....		26,887	10	0
Amount due to sundries on current Accounts, Deposits at Interest, &c.	....		37,706	4	2
			<hr/>		
			£114,593	14	2
Balance in favor of the Bank (first year)	....		2,674	7	11
			<hr/>		
			£117,268	1	11
			<hr/>		
To Dividend No. 1,	....	1,500	0	0	
Reserve Fund	....	1,174	7	11	£2,674 7 11
			<hr/>		

*Cr.*

By Specie in the Vault, viz., Gold	50,646	0	1		
Silver, &c.	2,991	6	4	£53,637	6 5
Notes of and Cheques on other Banks				271	13 8
Local Bills Discounted				58,104	9 9
Amount due from sundries on Cash credit and other Accounts	2,298	6	7		
Amount due from other Banks	2,419	2	8	£4,717	9 3
				<hr/>	
Amount of preliminary expenses	807	2	10		
Less one-third which has been charged to this year's business	270	0	0	£537	2 10
				<hr/>	
				£117,268	1 11
			<hr/>		
By Balance brought down				£2,674	7 11
			<hr/>		

*A P P E N D I X , N o . 2 3 .*

Average amount of Notes in Circulation and Specie on hand, during the year ending 30th June, 1858.

Month.		Notes.		Specie.
1857.				
July	....	£1,951	....	£26,384
August	....	5,352	....	14,056
September	....	14,154	....	10,720
October	....	26,102	....	17,309
November	....	35,716	....	19,133
December	....	29,177	....	17,704
1858.				
January	....	£24,483	....	£16,792
February	....	22,553	....	21,803
March	....	20,780	....	22,816
April	....	23,431	....	34,067
May	. . .	30,936	....	45,203
June	....	28,232	....	50,008

We certify, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that the within is a true and correct Statement of the affairs of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, as made up from the Books of the Establishment.

<b>FRANCIS C. K. HEPBURN,</b> <b>THOS. B. JOB,</b> <b>G. EHLERS,</b> <b>JOHN BOWRING,</b>	}	Directors.
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30th June, 1858.

Robert Brown, Manager of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, maketh Oath and saith, that the within Statement is just and true in every particular, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

**ROBERT BROWN,**  
Manager.

Sworn before me this 8th day of July, A.D. 1858.

**GEO. ANDERSON,**  
Com. of Aff'ds., Supreme Court.

## APPENDIX, No. 24.

## GENERAL ABSTRACT

*Of the Affairs of the Newfoundland Marine Assurance Company as they existed at 3 o'clock, p.m., on Thursday the 13th day of January, 1859.*

*Dr.*

To Capital Stock paid up	....	£5,000 0 0
“ Premiums on unexpired Risks	....	1,846 4 1
“ Balance to meet Current Claims	....	3,228 13 3
		<hr/>
		£10,074 17 4

*Cr.*

By Investments in Union Bank	....	£5,000 0 0
“ Deposits do. do.	....	2,105 2 10
“ Bills Receivable	....	1,195 1 11
“ Balances of Accounts	....	1,774 12 7
		<hr/>
		£10,074 17 4
		<hr/>

*A P P E N D I X , N o . 2 4 .*

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Aggregate amount of Risks taken under Policies of this Company since January 14th, 1858	....	£242,959 10 0
Aggregate amount of Premiums charged upon said Policies	....	7,772 3 1
Aggregate amount of Current Risks at this date	....	23,913 0 0
Aggregate amount of Premiums charged for said Current Risks	....	1,846 4 1
Aggregate amount of Losses paid by this Company since January 14th, 1858	....	5,903 16 10
Amount of dividend declared in January, 1858, (the reserved profits at that period being £720 10 0)		250 0 0
Amount of Bonds for Unpaid Capital as per Share list, marked A. herewith	....	20,000 0 0

We the undersigned, Directors of the Newfoundland Marine Assurance Company, do certify that the Books of the said Corporation indicate the facts above stated by the Secretary thereof, and that we have full confidence in the truth of this Return.

**WALTER GRIEVE**  
**J. MACGREGOR**  
**W. M. BARNES**  
**LAURENCE O'BRIEN**  
**P. G. TESSIER**  
**HENRY K. DICKINSON**  
**JAMES S. CLIFT**

Directors.

I, EDWARD L. JARVIS, Secretary of the Newfoundland Marine Assurance Company, do swear that the Return hereunto annexed exhibits a true state of the affairs of the said Company up to the time therein named.

**EDWARD L. JARVIS.**

Sworn to before me at St. John's,  
 this 17th January, 1859.

**THOS. BENNETT, J.P.**

## APPENDIX, No. 24.

[A]

## PARTICULAR STATEMENT

*Shewing the names of the Stockholders in the Newfoundland Marine Assurance Company, on the 13th January, 1859, the number of Shares held by each, the amounts paid up, the amounts secured by Bonds and the names of the Sureties respectively.*

Stockholders.	Shares	Paid	Sureties.	Bonds.
Alan Goodridge	97	£485	[Kelligrew E. Harvey, G. Ehlers & W.	£1940
Laurence O'Brien	60	300	Jas. Furlong	1200
Henry K. Dickinson	60	300	Robert Prowse	1200
James Furlong	59	295	Laurence O'Brien	1180
John Munn	40	200	William Donnelly	800
William Kelligrew	40	200	Alan Goodridge	800
Patrick Tasker	32	160	James S. Clift	640
James S. Clift	30	150	Patrick Tasker	600
Jeffery Lash	30	150	Alan Goodridge	600
John Macgregor	21	105	Charles F. Bennett	420
Walter Grieve	20	100	Jamas Cormack	400
Peter G. Tessier	20	100	William H. Mare	400
William M. Barnes	20	100	James S. Clift	400
T. Harrison Ridley	20	100	John Munn	400
William H. Ridley	20	100	John Munn	400
William Donnelly	20	100	John Munn	400
John J. Roddick	20	100	John Munn	400
William L. Solomon	20	100	John O'Mara	400
John Barron	20	100	James W. Prowse	400
John Bond	20	100	James McLaughlan	400
Nicholas Cusack	20	100	Philip Duggan	400
George Lash	20	100	John Goodridge	400
James Cormack	20	100	James J. Grieve	400
Robert Pack	20	100	James J. Rogerson	400
Thomas Avery	20	100	Thomas R. Smith	400
Kenneth McLea	15	75	William Donnelly	300
Henry C. Goodridge	15	75	Jeffery Lash	300
James Crowdy	12	60	Joseph Crowdy	240
Joseph Crowdy	12	60	James Crowdy	240
Charles Crowdy	10	50	Joseph Crowdy	200
Nicholas Mudge	10	50	John Bond	200
John O'Mara	10	50	Lawrence J. Geran	200
Laurence Maccassey	10	50	William Hogan	200
William Hogan	10	50	Lawrence Maccassey	200

[A]

## PARTICULAR STATEMENT

*Shewing the names of the Stockholders in the Newfoundland Marine Assurance Company, on the 13th January, 1859, &c. (Continued.)*

Stockholders.	Shares	Paid.	Sureties.	Bonds.
Edward White	10	50	Thomas B. Job	£200
William W. LeMessurier	10	50	James B. Wood	200
Edward L. Jarvis	10	50	Robert Prowse	200
James McLoughlan	10	50	John Bond	200
William Parsons	10	50	John Munn	200
Edward Bowring	10	50	James S. Clift	200
Lewis Tessier	10	50	William H. Mare	200
John J. Geran	10	50	John O'Mara	200
Alan Avalon Goodridge	10	50	Alan Goodridge	200
Philip Hutchins	6	30	John Bowring	120
John Goodridge	5	25	George Lash	100
James Goodfellow	5	25	James A. Whiteford	100
James A. Whiteford	5	25	James Goodfellow	100
Thomas Boyd	5	25	William Boyd	100
Francis MacDougal	5	25	William Boyd	100
Joseph Noad (in trust)	4	20	Edward L. Jarvis	80
Henry Winton	2	10	John H. Cozens	40
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>£5000</b>		<b>£20000</b>

EDWARD L. JARVIS,

Secretary.

*APPENDIX, No. 25.**APPENDIX, No. 25.***STATEMENT**

*Of the Affairs of the St. John's Marine Insurance Company, for the year ending 10th January, 1859.*

1858—9.

To Stock	....	....	£12,000 0 0
Amount reserved to meet Casualties		....	6,216 15 0
			<hr/>
			£18,216 15 0
			<hr/>

1858—9.

By Monies and Securities	....	....	18,216 15 0
			<hr/>
			£18,216 15 0
			<hr/>

Errors Excepted,

St. John's, Newfoundland,

10th January, 1859.

**JOHN B. BULLEY,**

Agent.

Audited and found correct,

**THOMAS R. SMITH,**  
**LEWIS TESSIER.**

## APPENDIX, No. 26.

## REPORT

*Upon the Inspection of Protestant Schools in Newfoundland, for the year 1858.*

SIR,—

On the twenty-third day June last, I had the honor of receiving His Excellency the Governor's Commission nominating me to the office of Protestant Inspector of Schools throughout the Island of Newfoundland; and knowing that an Inspection tour throughout the several Educational Districts would occupy five or six months at least, and that every summer's day would be precious in getting through the distant water, travelling involved, I lost no time in departing to execute the business with which I was charged. On the 24th I was sworn to the faithful performance of my duty, and the same day sailed for the Northern limit of my tour. My plans of travelling were on the whole well arranged, as it proved. I first went through the Northern Districts as far as Trinity, from thence I proceeded by way of Bay Bulls Arm to the Westward, and finishing the Inspection of Schools in this direction at Burin, I sailed to St. John's, and immediately passed on to Trinity and Conception Bay, leaving the St. John's District till last. I was generally fortunate in procuring passages from place to place as I required without much delay, was favored with fair winds and fine weather, and spent as short a time in the work of Inspection as was consistent with duty, yet time had advanced to the 18th December when I was ready to return to visit the Schools of the St. John's District, and to the last of January when I had completed my visitation for the season.

There were One Hundred and Thirty-one Protestant Schools in operation during the past year, either partly or wholly sustained by Government Grants (exclusive of the St. John's Academies, and the Harbor Grace and Carbonear Grammar Schools), attended by Six Thousand Five Hundred and Twenty-one Scholars, of whom Two Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-four could read in the Scriptures. The number of Schools actually Inspected by me was One Hundred and one; fifteen were visited for inspection but happened to be closed at the time; six were not visited on account of being suspended; and the others I felt compelled to pass by for want of time, or as being difficult to reach.

In supplying a full and particular account of every School visited, I have endeavoured to present as correct and impartial a view of them all as possible,

but yet I feel convinced that it represents them rather below than above their true status and value to the community ; for as the teachers were generally unapprized of the time of my coming, they had made no special preparation for an examination, and I found them engaged in their usual routine of school exercises with no more than the ordinary number of pupils present for the state of the weather or the time of the year. Moreover, during caplin skull, I came upon teachers whilst they were availing of their fishing vacation, who had suddenly to lay by their fishing equipments and assemble for my inspection as many of their children as they could quickly summon ; and in the fall of the year, the cold weather setting in earlier than usual, and before some school-rooms and many children were prepared for it, had the effect of diminishing the school attendance,—consequently none of the schools were seen to the *greatest* advantage, and many at an unfavorable time when they were below an average condition.

With much pleasure I acknowledge the cordial co-operation of the several Boards, whose members often accompanied me in my inspections ; also, with equal gratitude, the kind hospitality of several Clergymen, Messrs. Newman & Co's. Agents in the districts of Fortune Bay and Burgeo, and many other friends.

It will be observed that I mention the schools in the order in which they occur going from North to South and West along the line of coast, instead of in the order of time in which they were visited, which arrangement I trust will be approved of as being more regular, and facilitating reference.

### MORETON'S HARBOR DISTRICT.

#### EXPLOITS BURNT ISLAND. (Elementary Board School.)

July 22nd—Present twenty-two ; twelve boys and ten girls ; four stood up in first class and read in the Testament tolerably well ; spelling moderate ; answers to questions on subjects read, failure ; writing on slates fair ; the four copy-books submitted, bad ; no cyphering-books kept at present. All the remainder in easy spelling. The Lord's Prayer and Ten Commandments said rather well ; questions on Scripture History and counting, failure. This school suffers from two-third the population removing to the Bay in the winter season, leaving only about twelve children in the school, and the six weeks' fishing vacation allowed in summer. Where the attendance is interrupted for such lengthened periods, of course Education cannot prosper. There is no complaint about fire-wood, but fees are badly paid. There is a want of reading-books, slates and pencils, and a new stove.

*A P P E N D I X, N o. 26.*

The school-room is well situated in the centre of the harbour, and is quite large enough, but it is now old and requires repairs ; it has a dingy appearance inside, and needs better furniture.

The teacher, Andrew Pearce, is an elderly respectable person, quite qualified, as regards attainments, to conduct this school ; the neatness and order of his own household is an indication that he would have his school in good discipline if well encouraged.

**MORETON'S HARBOR. (El. Board School.)**

June 29th—Twenty present ; six read Scriptures well, spell poorly, the rest in easy reading ; Church and Wesleyan Catechism and Prayers repeated nicely ; mental arithmetic, failure. The children neatly dressed and well behaved. Books used are Guy's and the Union Spelling Book. The teacher, John Pike, is a very well conducted and improvable person ; has been engaged in this school about two years, and is evidently doing much good here.

**TIZZARD'S HARBOR. (El. Board School.)**

When I arrived here I found that the teacher had just left for Twillingate, and so I passed on to Moreton's Harbor. Calling again the following day, he had returned, but was not engaged with his school. I then requested him to assemble his children for my inspection, but he was not inclined to comply, remarking that there would be no more than about twelve children come, and they chiefly of the alphabet class. This is a very compact settlement, and the attendance at school should be both large and regular, and a high comparative degree of proficiency attained. The teacher's conduct, and the condition of the school by his own statements, I must pronounce unsatisfactory.

The school kept in the teacher's dwelling-house ; a school-house in course of erection.

By a late Resolution of the Board, the sum of £105 currency was appropriated to the establishment of three additional schools in this District, viz., at Shoe Cove, Little Bay Island, and Ward's Harbor ; which will come into operation probably next spring.

**DISTRICT OF TWILLINGATE.****TWILLINGATE. (Newfoundland School Society.)**

Twillingate is a very extensive harbor, thickly settled both on the north and

south sides, which are separated by a narrow gut. The Newfoundland School Society's school is situated in a central position on the north side, and the Elementary Board school occupies a suitable position on the south side ; by which arrangement the interests of the two schools do not clash, and the educational wants of the harbor may be fully met ; nevertheless, I must say that neither of these schools is adequate to the requirements of such an important place as Twillingate. Not knowing at that time that it was the wish of the Government that I should visit and report upon the Newfoundland School Society's school's, I am not prepared to give a particular account of this school ; but from what I learned respecting it, I should say that it did not at that time fully come up to the character of the principal schools of this Society. The teacher, Mr. Every, was then unwell, and since becoming deranged, was obliged to be removed to the Lunatic Asylum. It is now suspended. The school premises are sadly out of repair. This station affords a worthy field for the labors of a first-rate master and mistress.

#### TWILLINGATE. (El. Board School.)

The number on the books is forty ; present, twenty-one. It being the busiest time of the fishing season, the elder children were away assisting their parents. Six stood up in the first class, read and spell fair for their age, they being all under nine years ; their writing on books or slates, tolerable. The rest were of a very tender age, about half of whom were spelling, and the other half learning letters.

There is an ample supply of reading books, but spelling books or cards are needed.

The school-room is an excellent one, well proportioned, well lighted, and lofty, wanting only some slight repairs and painting. It is also a good looking house, and might almost be taken as a model school-room for out-harbors. It is greatly encumbered with benches used for Divine Service on Sundays. I understand that it is the property of the Newfoundland School Society, and lent to the Board on condition of keeping it in good repair.

The teacher, Mr. Moss, is an excellent writer, cypherer and book-keeper ; he resides on the north side of the harbor, which is about half a mile wide, and it must be very inconvenient to him, and I should think interfere with punctuality to have to cross in stormy days, especially when loose ice is in the harbor. It would be well if lodgings could be procured for him on the same side as the school.

**HERRING NECK, SALT HARBOR. (El. Board School.)**

When I arrived the teacher was engaged in the fishery, his vacation not being expired, but he promptly assembled thirty-four pupils out of forty on the books, for my examination. Fourteen stood up in first class and read a chapter in Irish National Third Book; reading free but indistinct, spelling tolerable, writing tolerable, not very smart in tables and mental calculations, Catechism fair. There is a great want of Testaments, Slates, Pencils and Ink.

School held in a dwelling house, without any school furniture except a few stools. A school-room in course of building.

The teacher, Mr. Miles, is a very suitable person for this place; was educated by a former Clergyman residing here; he writes a fair hand and cyphers as far as practice. The present Clergyman takes much interest in this school.

**HERRING NECK, CLERK'S COVE. (El. Board School.)**

James Pride, the teacher of this school, was also taking his vacation at this time, (June 30th), but came up with me from Twillingate and opened his school; he collected sixteen out of twenty-two, the number on his books; four read in the Testament, their enunciation remarkably good, spelling tolerable, five read in Second Irish National Reader, the rest in alphabet; counting and tables, feeble; Catechism and Prayers, fair.

The school held in a small store lent for the purpose. There is a large building rough covered in, commenced some years ago for a Church and School, standing on property belonging to the Newfoundland School Society; it would be desirable to have it returned to the inhabitants in order that they may be at liberty to convert it into a good school-room under the control of the Board, as the Newfoundland School Society has, I believe, abandoned the station.

The Teacher is a very creditable person; cyphering as far as Rule of Three.

I regret that, owing to the Rev. Chairman of the Board being on a visit to St. John's, I had not the opportunity of conferring with him; but John Peyton, Esquire, was particularly kind, and communicative. With reference to the grant for a Commercial School for the district of Twillingate and Fogo, I

would say that I do not know of any harbor now having so great need of a Commercial School, where navigation may be well taught, as the Harbor of Twillingate; and I would recommend that the proposed Commercial School be planted near the West end of the North side of that harbor, so that when the bridge is completed it may be availed of by those living on the South side also.

### DISTRICT OF FOGO.

#### FOGO HARBOR. (El. Board School.)

Examined July 9th.—Present, thirty-six; number on the books seventy-one. All the first class absent assisting their parents during the busiest part of the fish season. Ten stood up in the second class; the reading and spelling very good, writing tolerable, cyphering as far as Division very smart and correct, mental arithmetic very good. Third and fourth classes also went through their reading and spelling exercises very satisfactorily. Hymns, Catechism and Prayers, repeated nicely by the whole school, which shows that religious instruction is carefully attended to. Singing exercises beautifully performed for an Outport school. Girls learn sewing and marking. The order of the school is good, children neat in person, they wear an expression of happiness and manifest respect and love for their teacher. Mrs. Holden is doing a great and good work amongst the children attending her school. The Clergyman, who is the Chairman of the Board, takes a lively interest in this school, and it is in a great degree owing to the encouragement which he gives, that it is in such a prosperous condition. Also, the school bears evidence of the successful labours of former teachers. The children in this school are in an excellent state of training.

The school well supplied with books for all the classes from the History of England down to the first spelling book, all published by the Christian Knowledge Society, and the walls are adorned with beautiful modern maps.

The school-house is a substantial building, lately built by the inhabitants, on an eligible site; it contains a finished school-room 23 by 18, well lighted, rather low, well furnished, and kept particularly clean; together with convenient apartments for the teacher.

July 11th—I visited the Sunday School; there were seventy-one neatly dressed children present, from sixteen years of age downwards. As it is atten-

ded by many of the former day scholars, as well as those temporarily absent from the day school, it affords a valuable means of keeping up or improving their former acquirements. The various lessons usually performed in the best Sunday Schools were gone through with much correctness, and my questions on Scripture History were answered with more than satisfactory promptness and intelligence.

#### CHANGE ISLANDS. (El. Board School.)

The day was unfavorable for a large attendance when I visited this place; rain was falling, which made the bushes wet and the paths muddy, also, the teacher's vacation was not expired. Forty-three is the number on the books, thirty-five the usual attendance, and twenty-two present on this occasion. Thirteen stood up in first class, the reading excellent, questions on subject answered well, spelling good, mental arithmetic and tables lively, Catechism perfect, creditable specimens of arithmetic exhibited as far as Fellowship, the writing middling on most inferior paper.

The second class read and spell nicely in Second Book of Christian Knowledge Society, and repeat Catechism. There was no alphabet class present. The youngest repeat the Lord's Prayer and spell in monosyllables.

The school is in a most creditable state of proficiency, and has an unusually large per centage reading the Scriptures.

The school held in a Cooper's Shop, which is a very unsuitable place, not well lighted, dirty, and too small, with no suitable furniture except a desk. Materials are being prepared for erecting a school-room.

A road is very much required in this settlement to enable the children to get to school clean and dry.

#### BARRED ISLAND HARBOR. (El. Board School.)

Number on the books forty; twenty-three were in attendance on the day of my visit. Five read and spell rather well; answers to questions on Catechism and Scripture History, fair; exercises in mental arithmetic, as far as tables of money, middling; cyphering, as far as Compound Subtraction; writing, good. The younger classes doing well for their age; all say the Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments. The books used are the Christian Knowledge Society's publications, and there is a fair supply of all except Testaments.

Many of the elder children were absent, engaged more or less in the fish-

ery; and this school like the others in the neighbourhood, also suffers from so many families removing to the woods in the winter season.

The school is kept in a Cooper's shop belonging to Mr. Rolls, and there is no school furniture. A new school-room 28 by 17 is about half built, situated in a clean open place between Joe Bat's Arm and this harbor.

The teacher is a very faithful labourer in his school, though of humble attainments; he writes fairly and cyphers as far as Compound Division. Mr. Haggett also keeps a Sunday school at which the attendance is large for the number of inhabitants; there were present fifty-four last Sunday, and sixty the Sunday before. It would be well that Mr. Rolls should be appointed a member of this Board.

#### MUDY HOLE. (El. Board School.)

I arrived here on Saturday, July 18th—when there was no school, and the boys out fishing, so I had to defer the examination till Sunday. There were thirty-three present; fourteen boys, nineteen girls. Sixteen stood up in first class, the majority of whom read the Testament pretty well, spelling poor, Catechism fair. Ten others reading in monosyllables, and repeat the Commandments well, the others in the alphabet, and say the Lord's Prayer.

The three copy-books exhibited, tolerable; two enter sums in cyphering books.

The books used are the New Testament, Third Book of Irish National Series, and Second of Christian Knowledge Society.

The school-house is about seven years old, 41 by 17, and nine feet upright; ten feet of the length is divided off for a teacher's residence, leaving the school-room 31 by 17. It was built by the inhabitants for the Wesleyan School Society, and was since, with the consent of all parties, assigned to the Greenspond Board. The school-room is not more than half finished, encumbered with seats and a gallery to accommodate the public for Divine Worship on Sunday.

The teacher, Charles Harris, writes a middling hand and cyphers as far as Practice.

It would greatly increase the usefulness of this school if the road to Doating Cove were completed, and be a great convenience generally; the distance is less than a mile, but there is such a deep swamp lying between the settle-

ments that with the utmost care in dry season one cannot avoid sinking over shoes in it.

Although this school has been hitherto considered as under the direction of the Greenspond Board, yet it more properly belongs to the Fogo Board, and the transfer will or has been lately made.

### DISTRICT OF GREENSPOND.

#### CAPE FREELS. (Elementary Board School.)

On the morning after my arrival, the children were summoned to school by the sound of a conch. It was the first time I had heard it used for this purpose, and I think it might be used with advantage in small settlements as a cheap substitute for a flag or a bell.

The usual attendance at this school is twenty; eighteen were present on this occasion. Ten stood up in the first class, eight of whom read the Testament tolerably well. The spelling and answers to questions as well as might be expected of their age, averaging only eight years; multiplication tables as far as six times, good; counting, feeble; five write in copy-books fair for their age, the rest of this class write on slates, two enter sums in multiplication. In the next class six are spelling monosyllables and write on slates, the others are in the alphabet class.

A Sunday school is kept, when the usual attendance is thirty-five. The teacher conducts Divine Worship on Sunday in the school-room.

The school-house is a building 33 by 20, thirteen feet of which is parted off and fitted up for the teacher's residence, with the addition of a commodious porch. The school-room is twenty feet square, more than ample for school purposes, but the inhabitants are accustomed to use this room for performing Divine Worship on Sundays, and it being rather small to serve as a church, the necessary school fittings are not put up, to give room. It is well lighted, lofty and comfortable, and with proper school furniture, would be an excellent school-room. The dwelling apartments are also comfortable and kept in the neatest order.

Mr. Parker, the teacher, has been fourteen years at this station, and has been much longer engaged in school keeping, and is quite competent for this place.

*A P P E N D I X*, No. 26.**PINCHARD'S ISLAND. (El. Board School.)**

Thirty-nine on books ; thirty-five present. Twenty-one stood up to read in the Testament, which is a very large proportion of readers. The reading distinct, and in a good style ; questions on subject, failure ; spelling, moderate ; Catechism, perfect ; questions on miscellaneous subjects, fair ; mental arithmetic, fair ; two or three boys would do credit to any school in the capital.—The specimens of writing exhibited, very creditable. All of this number write either on paper or slates.

The school is well supplied with books and maps.

The school-house is about 34 by 20, and fifteen feet upright ; fourteen feet is divided off for the teacher's residence, leaving the school-room twenty feet square ; it is a very excellent room, well lighted, lofty, and finished in a tradesmanlike manner, and is furnished with suitable desks and forms. The dwelling apartments are also nicely finished, and the outside has quite a beautiful appearance.

The teacher, Mr. Hann, is a self-taught man, and of a good understanding ; he writes a good hand, and can work nearly all the questions in Guy's Arithmetic ; has been two years at this station.

Mr. Hann also conducts a Sunday School, at which about forty usually attend.

**GREENSPOND. (Newfoundland School Society.)**

One hundred and thirty-nine pupils present. Examined first class, which is not well represented at this season of the year (July 22) ; geography, fair ; reading, correct ; writing from dictation perfect and rapid ; mental arithmetic, and on slates, good. The elder girls engaged in sewing, &c., under the superintendance of Mrs. Dyer. The majority of children present were of a tender age. This has been for many years a very large and prosperous school.

The school-room is most unsuitable for such a large number of pupils ; it is too small and dilapidated, and stands upon such uneven ground that it is impossible to have yard or play ground. The master and pupils are worthy of a commodious and well furnished school-room.

**GOOSEBERRY ISLAND AND FLAT ISLAND.**

There is a very good school-house in both Islands, but the stations are at present vacant, the Board not being able to procure teachers.

Since I returned to St. John's I have received an account of the re-opening of the Flat Island School under the Board.

**SALVAGE.** (Newfoundland School Society.)

July 23rd—Thirty-two children present ; examined the first class, who performed exercises in reading, spelling, and answered questions on miscellaneous subjects and Scripture history quite satisfactorily. The majority are very young children, the elder ones being still engaged in the fishery.

The school-room suitable, and tolerably well furnished. Mr. Thurman, the teacher, is a very respectable man, and is spending his time usefully amongst the inhabitants of this settlement.

**DISTRICT OF BONAVIDA WEST.**

**TICKLE COVE.** (El. Board School.)

On the books forty ; thirty present at examination ; thirteen stood up in first class ; reading in Testament clear and correct ; spelling and questions on subject, fair for their age, averaging but eight years. Catechism moderate. Children lose much time by going into the woods in the winter, and fishing in the summer. Eight Roman Catholic children, who use other reading books, read and spell equal to the former. Twelve writing books submitted, only middling ; the teacher should be supplied with copy slips, his own hand writing not being quite good enough for imitation. The multiplication, pence and shilling tables repeated perfectly forwards, but they fail on cross examination. Short of all books besides Testaments and slates.

The school-room is suitable, and has a little humble school furniture, but no maps or cards adorn the walls. It is ceiled and well lighted, and with a good Canadian stove would be quite comfortable. It was built by the inhabitants, and is not yet transferred to the Board. Wants a few pounds expended on it in painting.

The teacher, Mr. Skiffington, has been twenty-one years engaged as a teacher at this station ; he is competent to teach Arithmetic as far as Fractions ; he conducts school and Divine Worship on the Sundays. Although Mr. Skiffington has rather more scholars than any other teacher on this Board, yet his salary is Five Pounds lower than the next lowest ;—it is only Twenty-five pounds.

*A P P E N D I X, N o. 26.***OPEN HALL. (El. Board School.)**

Mr. Shears, the teacher of this school, was away when I called, spending his vacation ; knowing him personally I can say that he is a young man of an excellent character and disposition, and his attainments are very creditable for the opportunities that he has had. The Board reports most favorably of his school.

**KING'S COVE. (El. Board School.)**

July 27th—The teacher was engaged in the fishery, his vacation not being expired ; at my request he collected as many pupils as could be assembled at so short a notice. His number on the books is thirty-six, twenty-five his average attendance, and nineteen were present at the examination. Six read, spell, and answered questions on subject, fair ; nine said the Catechism pretty well ; tables and counting, feeble. The lower pupils coming on as well as can be expected.

The school-room is finished ; it is close and snug on all sides, but too low to be healthy ; is provided with school furniture of a humble description.

The teacher, Mr. Coffin, is an improveable person, cyphers fair, and can parse a sentence in Grammar ; both he and Mr. Shears are indebted to the Rev. J. Moreton for their knowledge of Grammar.

**DISTRICT OF BONA VISTA.****NEWMAN'S COVE. (El. Board School.)**

July 28th—The school is kept in a dwelling house rented by the Board at Two Pounds per annum. It is a round stud building, about 25 by 13, one part of which is divided off for a teacher's residence, leaving the school-room about 12 by 13. It is attempted to be warmed by a fire on the hearth ; the floor is a single one, and full of openings, whilst the blackness of the loft and walls is an indication that it smokes abominably. The teacher has a family of six children, and his residence is as comfortless as the school-house. Looking at the attendance sheet, I perceive that in the month of April the attendance reached as high as twenty-three, and just before the vacation as low as seven. The vacation was over the day before I arrived, but the children had hardly yet found their way back to school ; the attendance yesterday eight and to-day six.

Joseph Tilly, the teacher, writes fair, and cyphers as far as Practice.

No school furniture except two paltry stools, and no copy-books to be exhibited. There is preparation making for erecting a new school-room. It would be far better for such a school to be closed until a suitable school-room were provided.

**BONAVISTA. (Commercial Board School.)**

July 29th—Number on the books thirty-one ; nineteen present at examination. The oldest being under twelve, no great proficiency could be expected. Reading and spelling, good ; questions on subject, moderate ; tables, moderate ; one boy smart in mental arithmetic. All present write in copy books ; those exhibited were very creditable both for neatness and style of writing ; three cyphering books produced, rather neat, one having examples as far as the Rule of Three.

The school is kept in a small attachment to the teacher's private dwelling, 10 by 16, and built entirely at the teacher's cost ; it is well lighted and furnished with good desks, and must be very warm in winter.

The teacher, Mr. Rowsell, is a beautiful writer and a clever accountant, and has had much experience in school-keeping. Besides the day school, he conducted a night-school last winter, four evenings a week, which was attended by eight young men.

Out of the thirty-one on the books, several are Roman Catholics, the Roman Catholic Board School being at present closed.

**BONAVISTA, CENTRAL. (El. Board School.)**

This school was closed when I was in the Harbor, but the Board had just made an agreement with Mr. G. Miffen as teacher, and it was re-opened a few days afterwards.

The school-room is a new building not quite finished, of excellent proportions, and in a handsome style, but unfortunately it stands too near the road, and has no yard or play-ground belonging to it.

Two other Board Schools have been established in Bonavista, since I was there, viz., one at the West extremity of the Harbor, called Canaille, under Miss Robins, and one at the East extremity, called Bayly's Cove, under Mr. Abbott. Knowing the teachers personally, I can say that they are both worthy persons, and are likely to prove faithful teachers according to their ability.

**BONAVISTA. (Newfoundland School Society.)**

One hundred and fifty-seven on the books, and one hundred and three present. The majority are below nine years. The several classes were going through their lessons with close attention and good order. Examination of first class shewed fair attainments in outline of geography, mental arithmetic and Scripture history. The reading lessons of first, second, and third classes most satisfactory.

The school buildings occupy a central position and are in a tolerably good state of repair. The school-room is of good size, 50 by 20. and the teacher's apartments rather comfortable. This is one of the most important stations belonging to the Newfoundland School Society, and by its successive agents during twenty years has been the means of conferring great blessings on all classes in the community. The present teacher, Mr. Laurence, enters into the spirit of his predecessors, and is doing his utmost to keep the school in an efficient state.

The town of Bonavista has now three Elementary Board Schools, one Commercial School, elementary in character, though greatly superior to the former, and the Newfoundland School Society's School, professedly Elementary; so that whilst there are too many Elementary Schools, there is still a want of a superior school to impart a knowledge of English Grammar, Mathematics and Geography. I would recommend the Elementary Board to supplement the Commercial grant with the sum now paid to the Central Board School, which is all but thrown away, and giving up the use of their school-room to the Commercial Board, assist them in making the Commercial School a highly efficient establishment.

**DISTRICT OF TRINITY BAY EAST.****BIRD ISLAND COVE. (El. Board School.)**

July 29th—Mr. Minty, the teacher, taking his vacation, would not be up for a week longer. The school is kept in a house built for a store by Messrs. Slade & Co., and kindly allowed at a nominal rent. At a small cost it might be made a suitable school-room; the dimensions are 25 by 16, and about eleven feet stud; it is studded, clapboarded and double floored.

On arriving at Bird Island Cove, I found that the teacher had not collected his children together, as I had sent to request him, on the plea that it was the time of his vacation. I informed him that I would be in the neighbourhood

for a few days, and if he would name a day when he would have his school ready for my inspection, I would call again. He declined to name a day, saying that he would not be able to get the children to come.

This is a compact settlement, and the attendance at school should be large, yet the number stated on the Returns furnished by the Board is only twenty-seven, which shews that the school is not so useful as it ought to be.

#### LITTLE CATALINA. (El. Board School.)

The usual attendance at this school is about twenty. There were eighteen present when I visited it, all of a tender age. Four read in Testament moderately; spelling and answers to questions on subject, failure; four in easy reading; Catechism and Scripture history, imperfect.

The school-house is of the humblest description; it is a studded building 12 by 30; a partition divides it into about equal parts, one of which is occupied by the teacher's family, and the other by the scholars. It is not ceiled, and the teacher complains that the drift comes in all over in the winter, and that it smokes so much he is obliged to poultice his eyes to draw out the inflammation produced by it. There is a frame of a new school-house erected.

#### CATALINA. (El. Board School.)

The Rev. Wm. Netten is continuing this school in operation until a competent teacher can be agreed with. Mr. Netten have been a successful teacher in the Newfoundland School Society's service for many years, it is sufficient to say of this school that it is conducted on the same system as the Society's schools, and with his usual ability. There were thirty-seven present, of whom twenty read in the Scriptures distinctly and freely. The specimens of writing shewn were excellent, tables and counting good. The lower classes all doing well.

The school-house is a large building, giving a good sized school-room and teacher's apartments. It is situated much too far back from the road, and wants some repairing and painting.

#### DISTRICT OF TRINITY.

##### TRINITY. (Commercial School.)

August 5th—The number on the books for the year was forty, eleven of whom were learning Navigation; twenty present to-day; nine read third book

of Irish National Series, freely ; spelling perfect, one translating Latin, two reading French, specimens of writing, fair. The school is supplied with maps and a pair of globes.

There is no school-house belonging to this Board, nor is there any probability of one being built except the Board receive a special grant for the purpose, as the whole of the annual grant is given to the teacher as salary. The school is at present kept in the Court-house, which on many accounts is quite unsuitable. I cannot say upon what conditions the privilege of keeping school in the Court-house was obtained, but appearances would indicate that there is a misunderstanding between the keeper and the master about keeping the room in decent order.

The qualifications of the master, Mr. Campbell, are well known in the Capital, where he conducted a Grammar School with much success during several years. Many of his former pupils are now filling high and influential positions in the country. I would respectfully recommend to the Government, that in order to mark their appreciation of his useful and long-continued labors as a teacher, they would make provision for his declining years, and release him from the duties of the school-room, which he has no longer the energies to fulfil.

After the inspection of the above school, I proceeded to the Westward, being anxious to get over the water travelling, which is there most considerable, before the cold and stormy weather set in. On the 9th of November I returned to Trinity and resumed the inspection of the District.

#### SHIP COVE. (Newfoundland School Society.)

The teacher divides his time equally between Ship Cove and English Harbour, (four miles apart,) giving three days a-week to each place. He was occupied at Ship Cove when I called upon him ; there were twenty-two present, thirty on the books ; eleven stood up to read the Testament, five of them read fair, the others poorly ; tables imperfect, Catechism well said, writing moderate, the highest cypherer in compound rules, ten others reading in monosyllables.

The school-room is a poor building, 22 by 16, wants repairs and a new stove.

I did not visit English Harbor school ; but from what I could learn from the teacher, it is rather below Ship Cove in average attendance and attainments.

Mr. Moore is a humble teacher and faithful according to his ability ; he has labored between his two schools thirty years, and his salary never rising above £30, has been ever in needy circumstances. In his Report, printed by the Society in their General Report, he writes, “my walk to Ship Cove is very trying sometimes in winter, and the distance more than four miles. I should always be most humbly thankful if the honorable gentlemen of the Society could give me a warm coat for my winter’s travels to Ship Cove, after my long service of thirty years.” As soon as the Board School at the North side of Trinity is commenced (and I presume that it is at this date) Ship Cove will be otherwise provided for, and I think it would be well for the School Society to relieve Mr. Moore from his tri-weekly walk of eight miles, and confine his labors to English Harbor where he resides.

TRINITY NORTH SIDE. (El. Board School.)

The Board have engaged the services of Mrs. Holden for this school. It was not in operation when I was there ; a chimney was being built in their new school-room, and apartments fitted up for the teacher. I have no doubt that there will be a flourishing school there after it has been in operation a few months.

TRINITY. (Newfoundland School Society.)

This is a very fair Elementary School, possessing the advantage of a female teacher to instruct the girls in sewing, knitting, &c. About sixty children were assiduously engaged in their lessons when I visited it.

CUCKOLD’S COVE AND TROUTY. (El. Board School.)

Mr. Gover has been nine years keeping school at Cuckold’s and Trouty, giving three days a-week to each place. The last year he has been obliged to give up Cuckold’s Cove, for want of a house to serve as school-room, and even at Trouty the Board does not possess one. The school is kept in the loft of the teacher’s dwelling-house, and the building is rented by the Board at £4 per year. The stove is worn out. I had not the opportunity of seeing the scholars ; but from their writing and cyphering books, which I looked over, and what I could learn from the master, I believe they are doing quite as well as can be expected with their few advantages.

The teacher, Mr. Gover, is quite competent for this school.

*A P P E N D I X, N o. 26.***OLD BONAVENTURE. (El. Board School.)**

Fifteen the average attendance, thirteen present. Three in first class ; reading, good ; spelling, fair ; writing, failure. Three in easy reading, three in monosyllables, and the rest in letters. First and second class repeat Catechism very well.

The school is kept during the winter in a fisherman's dwelling-house, giving a room about 14 by 12, warmed by a fire on the hearth. This plan does not answer for a school, as the heat is not disseminated throughout the room. In the summer, school is kept in a dilapidated Wesleyan Church. Neither of these buildings are well situated, being at one extremity of the harbor.

The teacher of humble attainments, but a useful man in the settlement.

**NEW BONAVENTURE. (El. Board School.)**

Twenty-two present, which is about the average attendance ; twenty-nine on the books. Nine read Testament, well ; spelling, perfect ; questions on subject read, moderate ; some say all the tables and count well ; all say Catechism and write fair. The teacher has kept school here only a year and a half, and all this class commenced then with the alphabet.

Second class, fourteen reading and spelling, in Second Union Spelling Book, beginning to write on slates.

The school-house is a new building not quite finished, 25 by 15. The school-room 15 by 12, the other part fitted up for the teacher's residence. No school furniture is yet provided. Much credit is due to the inhabitants of this place, for getting up this school-house with so little assistance from the Board. The teacher, Mr. Morris, being a very intelligent and active young man, I trust their labors in connection with this building will be amply rewarded by the progress of their children in education, and stimulate their neighbours at Cuckold's Cove and Trouty, and Old Bonaventure, to imitate their example.

**BRITISH HARBOR. (El. Board School.)**

November 12th—It was a very cold day for the time of the year when I visited British Harbor. On entering the school-room there were but twelve children present, shivering with the cold, as there was no fire or means of making a fire. A Franklin stove had been sent to the school by the Board last

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year, but as it was unaccompanied with funnelling, and there was no chimney to set it into, it was not made use of.

Eight, out of the twelve present, went through exercises in reading, spelling, tables and Catechism, most satisfactorily; their writing was fair for their age. The neatness of the children, and their good behaviour, is creditable to the master and the parents.

The school-room is an excellent new building, only wanting a good stove to make it comfortable.

Only the clergyman has visited this school since it was established four years ago, which is scarcely to be wondered at, as it is most difficult of access, the path leading over the most abrupt hills that I ever climbed.

The teacher, Mr. Gawler, is a very competent person for this school; cyphers as far as Practice.

IRELAND'S EYE. (El. Board School.)

The wind being unfavorable to proceed to this station, I was obliged to return to Trinity and take passage to New Perlican; it is however but a humble school.

NEW HARBOR. (El. Board School.)

I was informed this school was closed when I was in Trinity Bay, for the want of a teacher, and therefore I did not go there.

Heart's Delight (El. Board School,) and Heart's Content (Newfoundland School Society,) I omitted for want of time, there being so many important schools at this date yet unvisited.

DISTRICT OF TRINITY BAY WEST.

NEW PERLICAN. (El. Board School.)

November 4th—Twenty-five present, of an average age; first and second classes, numbering ten, read Testament, well; spelling, fair; answers to questions on subject read, dull; first class say tables correctly though not very quick, and calculate pretty well; specimens of writing, moderate; some cypher as far as Tare and Tret, but enter slovenly.

Second class know but little of tables; are learning to write on slates.

The others are not classified, and spell or read in different books ; nine read in monosyllables or spell in two syllables ; the rest in the alphabet class.

The teacher informs me that he has not his usual number to-day in consequence of the cold weather. He is about getting a brick flue built which will have the effect of making his stove draw better, and the room more comfortable ; but he is rather late with his improvements, for the cold weather has come before they are begun. The school-house is rather a good looking building, 37 by 17, and ten feet upright. The school-room is 25 by 17, and seven and a half feet high. It is well finished, and the only fault is that it is much too low, and the teacher's apartments too confined. Around the room are table cards, Scripture texts, and reading lessons, but they are ill arranged ; cards, mottoes, &c. should not be fastened to the wall, but pasted on boards and hung against the walls. The room is well furnished with desks.

The teacher, Mr. Swansborough, writes a good hand, and cyphers through *Walkingame's Arithmetic*.

#### SCILLY COVE. (El. Board School.)

November 5th. Present sixty-two, on the books eighty. Eleven in the first class, average age twelve, read the bible distinctly and well ; spelling, good ; answers to questions on subject very fair ; tables, fair ; mental calculations, moderate ; they being rather diffident, I could not discover the true extent of their knowledge. Six of this class beyond the Rule of three, and five in Compound Rules. Specimens of writing exhibited by this class all excellent.

Eight in second class, aged nine, read testament well ; spelling, well ; questions on subject, fair ; count in addition and subtraction, well ; do not know multiplication table ; write in copy books ; and manifest creditable improvement. The rest in letters and easy reading. All the first, second and third classes, repeat the Church or Wesley's Catechism.

The School-room is well situated, has been newly ceiled, and is now in good condition. It is light, airy, furnished with a good stove, and tolerably well furnished ; but a road up to it is sadly needed, as it is swampy just below it and children get their feet wet.

Mr. Walker, the teacher, is a good writer, and of his competency the good condition of his school is ample proof.

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**HANTS HARBOR. (El. Board School.)**

Thirty-three present, fifty-two on the books. A wedding happening to-day in which many families were interested, had the effect of lessening the attendance.

Twelve in first class, age eleven, read the Scriptures, well; spelling, fair; answers to questions on subject, moderate; tables of weights and measures imperfect; multiplication, perfect; Wesley's Catechism said well; writing, tolerable; several cyphering books exhibited, containing sums from Extraction of Square Root downwards.

The school-house is 32 by 18, a two story building, the lower floor being the school-room. It is in good repair, but wants rather better furniture and a little sprucing up.

Mr. Hasson has been long accustomed to teaching and is quite competent; he writes pretty well, and cyphers through Guy's Arithmetic.

**SEAL COVE. (El. Board School.)**

Twenty-nine present, thirty-three on the books. The first and second class went through exercises in reading, spelling, tables, Catechism and singing, with much ability. Their writing fair, several cyphering books shewn ranging from Compound Interest downwards.

The third and fourth classes doing well. All the children remarkably tidy, and good order prevails.

The school-room is well placed, 15 by 22, height eight feet; it is kept particularly neat; it has a good stove and neat desks.

The teacher, Mr. Balbin, is a self-improved and improving man; he writes fair, cyphers through the arithmetic, he is a faithful and kind teacher, and otherwise a useful man in the settlement.

**OLD PERLIAN. (Wesleyan Society.)**

Sixty on the books and fifty-eight present. Thirty-one, average age ten, stood up to read the Scriptures; reading, good; answers to questions on subject, quick and intelligent; spelling, moderate; Scripture history, good; tables and mental calculations, perfect and lively; Wesley's Catechism repeated perfectly. The copy books exhibited manifest creditable progress, some reaching

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to a beautiful free hand. A few cypher as far as Discount, and one boy of ten years has advanced to Navigation and works a traverse table.

The lower scholars are reading in different books, and cannot be classified, but they are making good progress.

There is a want of suitable readers for first and second classes. Would recommend the Irish National Series.

The school-house is a tolerably good two-story building, with teacher's apartments, but the school-room is too small, and much too low to be healthy.

The master, Mr. Christian, is a well-informed man and a successful teacher ; he has been here fourteen years, and during that time has turned out some very fair scholars.

The grant for this place, for a Commercial School, I understand the Board intends giving to Mr. Christian, and I think it cannot be better bestowed.

**GRATE'S COVE. (El. Board School.)**

On my way to Grate's Cove, I met the teacher going towards Perlican ; he said he had an engagement to keep which could not be put off, and therefore could not return with me to Grate's Cove, consequently the scholars were not examined. The school-house is a neat looking building, and well situated.

**DISTRICT OF BAY-DE-VERDS.**

**BAY-DE-VERDS. (El. Board School.)**

October 30th—Fifty present, rather below average age ; fifteen stood up in first class (age 10,) read Testament well ; questions on subject, fair ; spelling, fair ; mental calculations, fair ; Catechism, perfect ; writing, indifferent.

Second class read well in monosyllables ; writing a little on slates ; say Catechism fair.

The lower classes doing well.

The order of the school, good ; classes well arranged, and well supplied with books.

The school-room well situated, is a pretty good building, only wanting some repairs inside, and stove funnelling. The weather was now cold, and no fire could be made for want of funnelling.

The teacher, Mr. Picot, is a good writer and quite competent to conduct such a school.

The Rev. O. Rouse, one of the members of the Board of this District, proposes that the place of holding the meetings of the Board be changed from Blackhead to Island Cove. Blackhead is situated at one extremity of the District and Bay-de-Verds at the other, Island Cove being nearly equi-distant from both places. It occupies two days for a member residing at Bay-de-Verds to attend a meeting at Blackhead and to return, the distance being twenty-six miles, whereas if the meetings were held at Island Cove, members from Blackhead as well as from Bay-de-Verds could come to the meeting and return the same day.

#### ISLAND COVE. (El. Board School.)

Forty present, number on books fifty-eight. Four stood up in the first class, (age 10) read Testament, well; spelling, failure; questions on subject read, dull; two say tables imperfectly; writing fair, but not accustomed to read it; mental calculation, dull.

Six in second class, (age 8); reading in Guy's Primer; monosyllables, fair; spelling, imperfect; just beginning to write on slates; know a little of Wesley's Catechism.

The rest in spelling and letters, not classified. The teacher tells me that their not being classified is not for want of books, but that the parents object to their children being taught in classes.

The exterior of the school-room presents a good appearance and is in a pretty fair state of preservation, but the interior is badly furnished and is out of repair; it requires a new floor, better stools, &c., and a general sprucing up.

The teacher, Mr. Parsons, is a good accountant, and would do much better with proper encouragement.

#### NORTHERN BAY. (El. Board School.)

This school is usually attended by twenty scholars, but only twelve were present to-day on account of the cold weather. The reading and spelling in Third Book of Irish National Series, very fair; two say multiplication and pence tables perfectly, cypher in Reduction, and their sums creditably entered. The lower classes doing well for their age.

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The school is kept in an old dwelling house ; is miserably cold, and without stove ; no desks or seats provided.

Mr. Loader has had considerable experience in conducting a small school, and is considered a successful teacher ; he writes well, and cyphers as far as Barter.

**OCHRE PIT COVE. (El. Board School.)**

A gale of N.E. wind having set in, very few children attended school to-day. On examining those present, and looking over the work of the absent belonging to the first class, I find them in a very fair state of proficiency, and I observe that a large proportion of the number on the books can read and write.

The school-room is comfortable but far too small to accommodate properly the number of scholars in general attendance, and it is ill provided with forms.

The teacher, Mr. Curtis, (son of Mr. Curtis, teacher of the Blackhead School) has had much experience in the management of a school, both with his father and with Mr. Hamilton, late of St. John's, and cyphers through Guy's Arithmetic.

**WESTERN BAY. (El. Board School.)**

This is the station that was occupied a short time since by Mr. Churchill, whose melancholy end is well known. The Board kindly allowed Mrs. Churchill to continue the school some months after her husband's death, but she has lately removed to Carbonear, and a Mr. King has been appointed teacher ; yesterday he opened school for the first day and twenty entered ; two read in Testament, but do not write or cypher ; four in easy reading in two syllables, the rest in joining letters and letters.

The school-room is a good and substantial building, and about 22 by 18, well-ceiled, well-lighted and airy, and is provided with a good stove ; is furnished with poor desks and stools ; no cards, maps or mottos adorn the walls.

The teacher writes pretty well, but spells incorrectly.

**ADAM'S COVE. (El. Board School.)**

October 16th—Number on books fifty, of whom thirty-nine were present. Two boys and one girl stood up to read in Testament, which is a small proportion of readers ; reading, fair ; spelling, moderate ; cyphering Compound Rules ; writing, tolerable ; the rest learning to read, and are rather backward.

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The school well supplied with books, &c.

The school-house is a two-story building ; the lower floor will make a very good school-room when completed ; it was comfortably warmed by a Canadian stove when I went in, though the day was cold. It is not well furnished with desks and stools.

The teacher, Mr. Martin, does not write or spell quite well enough for this school, and I suspect allows his attention to be diverted in school hours, for I perceived a new Salmon net hanging up in the school-room.

**BLACKHEAD.** (Wesleyan Society School.)

October 25th—Present thirty, the number being a little reduced by the cold weather ; number on the books forty-two ; twelve stood up in first class, age ten, read in Testament well ; spelling, fair ; questions on subject, moderate ; multiplication table, perfect ; Wesleyan Catechism, fair.

Ten in second class, read in monosyllables, and say Wesleyan Catechism.

The school-room is of good size, 40 by 16, is well-placed, and tolerably well furnished with desks and stools, it now requires a new floor and painting.

This school has been in successful operation under the present Master, Mr. Curtis, during several years, and has been the means of doing much good in the neighbourhood ; many youths have obtained a fair mercantile education in this institution.

**MULLY'S COVE.** (El. Board School.)

Mrs. Howel, the teacher, informed me that she had not received any books from the Board for three years until a few days ago, and was not able to classify her pupils as she wished. The usual number were present, thirty-two ; three only could read in Testament, and write, and one say the multiplication table. Two other classes were doing pretty well for their age, in easy reading and monosyllables. The greater portion say Wesley's first Catechism.

There is no proper school-room at present, but one is in course of building. School is held in a poor, little dwelling-house, without sufficient form or desk accommodation. Education here suffers a great hindrance by children being taken from school at such a low age to engage in the fishery.

The teacher is a good writer, and I should think a very suitable person to conduct a small school.

## DISTRICT OF CARBONEAR.

## PERRY'S COVE. (El. Board School.)

Twenty-one present of a tender age ; the usual attendance is twenty-eight or thirty, and thirty-four on the register. The coldness of the weather kept some at home to-day. Three read in Testament, two read in dissyllables, and three in monosyllables. The rest joining letters, and learning letters ; only about four write on slates. Older children, who are further advanced, attend in the winter. The school not supplied with books by the Board ; different sorts are used, and no classification of pupils.

There is a very suitable school-room, which also serves for a place of Public Worship ; it needs better desk and form accommodation.

The teacher, Mr. Swain, cyphers as far as Practice ; he is a very worthy man, but I think rather lacks energy.

## OTTERBURY. (El. Board School.)

It was Saturday when I came to Otterbury, and this day being a holiday in all the Board Schools, the school could not then be inspected, so I passed on to Perry's Cove, purposing, when I revisited Carbonear, which I was obliged to do, as Mr. Peters was absent on my first visit, to go to Otterbury also ; but time would not then permit, and I have to regret that I can give no report of this school.

## FRESHWATER. (El. Board School.)

At my inspection there were forty-five present, which is below the usual attendance ; the number on the register is eighty. Twenty-four stood up for examination in first class ; reading in Testament, distinct and free ; answers to questions on subject, quick and intelligent ; tables, good ; mental arithmetic, very good ; Scripture history and Catechism, excellent ; specimens of writing, creditable.

The lower classes progressing satisfactorily. The singing at the close of the school was performed in good time and tune by the most agreeable voices. I was no less pleased with the good conduct of the children, and their happy and intelligent expression of face, than with their general proficiency. The examination of this school afforded me much gratification, and the children were evidently well pleased with my visit ; for although I had never seen any of them before, they were not satisfied to leave at the close of the school

without coming each one to shake hands with me as a token of their respect and good will. I felt on this occasion, as well as after every satisfactory examination, a strong desire to leave a few rewards with the teacher for distribution, and I have no doubt the Government will enable me to fulfil it at my next inspection.

Mr. Parsons is an excellent writer, and must be considered a successful teacher.

The school-room is much too small, otherwise suitable.

CARBONEAR. (Wesleyan Society School.)

This school is ably conducted by Mr. Peters, and well merits the encomiums bestowed upon it by my predecessor in office. Always well attended, efficiently managed, and having suffered no interruption from change of masters, it is perhaps not too much to say, that there is no school in the Island which has effected more in the cause of education since it has been in operation.— Here the youngest children are admitted to learn their letters, and young men to study the science of Navigation. At my inspection there were present fifty-seven boys and forty-six girls, total one hundred and three. On the register there are one hundred and fifteen names, and on looking through the books I perceive that the attendance is very regular. Seventy-five per cent. are able to read, write and cypher. The reading, good; spelling, perfect; questions on subject, fair; wanted, self-reliance; amongst the copy books exhibited a few rose to excellence; outline of Geography, moderate. The pupils acquitted themselves especially well in Arithmetic, in which Mr. Peters is a superior teacher. The question I proposed for trial was the following:—A fisherman had the misfortune to lose a borrowed anchor, weighing 3cwt. 1qr. 12lb. worth 3½d. per lb.; how much fish should he give in payment for it, at 13s. 6d. per quintal. It was solved in a few minutes, first by a girl aged 10, next by a girl a little older, and soon after by twenty or thirty boys and girls. The boys had been delayed by taking a longer method.

There are five young men at present learning Book-keeping and Navigation.

The school-house is a large and well-built two story building, the lower story of which is used as the school-room, which is 40 by 30, and well furnished with desks, forms, &c. The only fault is that it is much too low to be healthy.

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Mr. Peters is an elderly man, of deep and varied information ; he is assisted in the school by his daughter, who presides over the female department.

CARBONEAR. (Church School.)

Present at examination twenty-eight boys, thirty-nine girls, total sixty-seven ; there are ninety on the books. Seven stood up in the first class ; read History of England freely and distinctly ; answered questions on subject admirably, and spelled perfectly ; miscellaneous questions answered well ; cyphering from Fractions down to Long Division. The writing good.

Second class, nine stood up ; age, ten ; read in Third Book of Irish National Series, well ; spelling, well ; questions on subject, fair ; tables, imperfect ; writing, good.

Third class, five stood up ; read in Second Book of Irish National Series, well ; spelling, fair ; all write tolerably.

There are three other classes progressing satisfactorily, and all the above say the Church Catechism.

This school is well classified, and good discipline maintained. It is a very satisfactory school, and must be doing a great deal of good. The teacher, Mr. Roberts, is a good writer and cypherer, and teaches Navigation ; has been here six years ; and the condition of the school and school premises do him and the Clergyman, who, I understand, takes a lively interest in it, much credit.

The school-room is an excellent building, situated on an airy and pleasant site ; it is 20 by 46, ten feet of which is divided off for a private room. There are two maps against the wall ; a few others are required, and a little more desk room.

CARBONEAR, SOUTH SIDE. (El. Board School.)

This school is conducted by Mr. Apsley, who is an efficient teacher and a worthy man. There were sixty present to-day, and ninety on his books. As the school-room is only 27 by 18, it is full to overflowing, and requires to be enlarged without delay. The proficiency of the scholars, creditable.

**DISTRICT OF HARBOR GRACE.**

MUSQUITO. (El. Board School.)

Number on the books, forty-five ; of whom twenty-seven were present at my inspection. Twelve stood in first class ; reading, distinct ; spelling, im-

perfect; about half of the class say the pence and multiplication tables pretty well; Catechism, fair; writing, tolerable.

The lower classes progressing satisfactorily.

The school-room is a most suitable building, quite finished, nearly new, well-lighted, and lofty.

The master, Mr. Simmonds, professes to teach Navigation; and having conducted this school for fifteen years, must have gained considerable experience in teaching.

#### BEAR'S COVE. (El. Board School.)

October 20th—Twenty-eight boys and girls present, which I find is the average attendance. Ten stood up in first class, age nine; reading, fair; spelling, imperfect; answers to questions on subject, moderate; two write fair in copy books, the rest moderately well on slates; cypher as far as Long Division.

Five in second class; age, eight; reading in Second Class Union Book; writing and cyphering on slates; learning Catechism.

Miss Comer, the teacher, writes a good lady's hand, and cyphers as far as Practice; has been engaged in this school three years. She teaches sewing, &c. to the females, every evening.

#### HARBOR GRACE. (Newfoundland School Society.)

This is one of the principal stations occupied by the Newfoundland School Society; and since its establishment, which was shortly after the origin of the Society, has been the means of disseminating the blessings of education with a skilful and liberal hand. The school has suffered some interruptions these late years in consequence of the removal of teachers and the difficulty the Society experiences in immediately and suitably filling their places. This is to be regretted, as such interruptions are a disappointment and hindrance to those youths trusting to it, and have a tendency to weaken confidence in its stability. As a proof of the need of this school, and public approbation of its character, it was re-opened on the 25th of November, and when I visited it on the 17th December, I found one hundred and one pupils present, and one hundred and forty-eight on the register. The school-room is a rather comfortable but plain-looking room, 50 by 25, divided equally, to separate the boys' and girls' de-

partment. Mr. Gardner, late of St. John's, is the Master, and Mrs. Gardner presides over the girls' department. Several well educated young ladies have volunteered their services to assist Mrs. Gardner in the day-school, who, by an arrangement amongst themselves, devote a week, each one in turn, to the arduous work of teaching. Besides the direct benefit of these services, they will operate indirectly, by the encouragement thereby given to the paid teachers, in promoting the progress of this school.

The school is well classified, and the work engaged in as follows:—First class boys reading Bible and Fourth Book of Irish National Series, doing compound rules in arithmetic, writing in copy books, receiving lessons in outlines of geography and grammar. First class girls ditto, and sewing.

Second class boys reading Testament, Third Book of Irish National Series, cyphering in Addition of Money, and writing in copy books or on slates. Second class girls ditto, and sewing.

Third class reading Third Class Union Book, and Second of Irish National Series, writing and figuring on slates. Girls ditto.

Fourth, in spelling cards.

All receive religious instruction, and join in singing some very pretty school songs.

#### HARBOR GRACE, WEST END. (El. Board School.)

Out of fifty-five, the total number on the books, forty were present at my examination, which is the average attendance. Nine stood in first class, age ten; reading, good; spelling, imperfect; counting, failure; could not repeat multiplication table. Five in this class exhibited copy-books tolerably written.

Three in second class, age ten, read in three syllables and spelled in two, fair; do not write or say tables.

Four in third class, read in monosyllables, fair. The others heard singly, not being able to classify them, for want of similar books.

The whole school examined in Catechism; about four or five knew it pretty well, the others most imperfectly.

The school-room being an excellent one, situated in a populous part of the town, and well supplied with maps, and provided with form and desk accommo-

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dation, and the attendance good, and being long conducted by the same master, I must say that it did not nearly come up to my expectations of it. Reading appears to be almost the only thing taught, and the proportion of readers was very small. Several children have gone through columns of spelling of three and four syllables and are not able to read a line in monosyllables, which speaks neglect. Yet the teacher is quite competent, as far as acquirements are concerned, to conduct this school efficiently.

**HARBOR GRACE, SOUTH SIDE. (El. Board School.)**

The teacher was ill when I called upon him, and it was under much suffering that he opened school and retired, leaving me alone with his scholars, so that the examination was not as well conducted as otherwise. There are fifty names on the register, of whom thirty were present, which is a few below the usual number. Eleven read in the Testament pretty well, and ten others read lessons in two syllables. Catechism said by the whole school very well.

The school-room is an excellent building, and well situated; it is the property of the Newfoundland School Society.

**BRYANT'S COVE. (El. Board School.)**

Forty-two present, which is the full number on the books. Fourteen stood up in first class, age twelve; read Testament, well; spelling, moderate; tables, perfect; mental calculations, good; Catechism, very good; writing, fair.

The lower classes getting on well for their age.

No school-room yet built belonging to the Board; a house is hired to answer for a school-room and teacher's residence, but the school-room is much too small.

Mr. Stevenson writes well, and cyphers as far as Fellowship; he appears to be quite happy in his work, and a successful teacher.

**ISLAND COVE. (El. Board School.)**

There are sixty-seven names on the register, fifty-five is the average attendance, which was the number present at the examination.

Five in first class, read Scriptures well; spelling, good; answered questions on subject, with much intelligence; writing, good.

Seven in second class, read in Third Book Irish National Series ; reading and spelling, excellent ; questions on subject, fair ; cypher as far as Long Division, and write in copy books creditably.

Thirteen in Third class, age seven and a half years ; reading in Testament very good ; spelling, good ; answers to questions, fair.

Eight in fourth class, read in Part Two, Union Spelling Book, very nicely, and spell well.

The whole school say Church Catechism perfectly.

The school-room is a new building, very suitable, well lighted and airy ; the walls are adorned with good maps, and it is well provided with desks, &c.

The examination of this school afforded me much pleasure ; the children were neat and well behaved ; they were all properly classified, and under excellent discipline without the appearance of constraint. The efficient state of this school does much credit to the teacher, Mr. Martin, and also rewards the time and attention devoted to its advancement by the Rev. Mr. Walsh.

#### SPANIARD'S BAY. (Newfoundland School Society's School.)

This school is ably conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Earle, whose kind disposition causes them to be general favorites both with parents and pupils. On account of the cold weather there was not the usual number present. I counted sixty, but the attendance sometimes reaches to one hundred and fifty. The first class, numbering twenty-five, read the scriptures and went through the usual exercises with much ability ; their writing was remarkably good. The lower classes repeated the Catechism and Watts' Divine Songs, correctly, and are doing well. Many of the people of this settlement are very poor ; I noticed one little boy at school barefoot this cold day, when the ground was covered with ice and snow

#### DISTRICT OF BAY ROBERTS.

##### BAY ROBERTS, EAST END. Nfld. School Society.

Fifty-three present, of an average age ; number on the books, seventy-five. Seventeen in first class, age nine and a half ; reading, good ; spelling, fair ; answers to questions on subject, fair ; Catechism, good ; writing, fair, some reaching to excellent ; cypher from practice down to addition.

The younger children well classified, and appear to be making good progress.

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The school-room is spacious and comfortable, one of the best school-rooms belonging to the Society ; it requires some maps and an addition to the school furniture.

Mr. Dobie, the teacher, is a highly respectable and well-educated young man, and will doubtless in two or three years train some very smart pupils.

**BAY ROBERTS, WEST END. (El. Board School.)**

I was very sorry that I had not the opportunity of examining this school, conducted by Mr. Beasant, (as he was keeping a few holidays by permission of the Board,) for it is a large school and I understand in a prosperous condition.

**COLEY'S POINT. (El. Board School.)**

The school-room is a well-finished building, 30 by 16, far too small to accommodate properly the number of children in general attendance. At my inspection there were seventy-five present, which is the average attendance, and they were uncomfortably crowded together ; a large proportion are able to read and write, which proves the school to be effecting much good ; the usual subjects of examination were gone through with credit by all the classes.

The teacher, Mr. Hierlihy, is a well-educated and experienced teacher, and is otherwise a very useful man in the settlement.

**BARENEED. (Newfoundland School Society.)**

Sixty present at examination ; the number of names on the attendance sheet is eighty-eight. Twenty-five stood up to read the Scriptures ; reading, well ; questions on subject read, well ; spelling, moderate ; tables and Catechism, excellent ; copy books, neat ; cyphering ranging to the highest rules in Arithmetic.

Fifteen read the Parables ; a few of these write on slates and say Catechism.

Fourteen reading in monosyllables.

This is a very efficient school, conducted by Mr. Paine.

The school-room, which is an attachment to the teacher's house, is old and shabby, but comfortable.

**PORT-DE-GRAVE. (Newfoundland School Society's School.)**

Of one hundred and twenty-four names on the register, one hundred were present at examination, which rather surprised me as the day was bitterly cold.

In the first class, thirty-seven read in the Old Testament, age ten, reading distinct and free, answers to questions on subject, quick and intelligent; miscellaneous questions, including tables and Catechism, good; writing, neat and well formed; cyphering from Duodecimals downwards, cyphering books kept neat.

Second class thirty-one, age eight, read in Testament well, and repeated hymns and Catechism; in this division I met with the youngest readers that I had seen in my inspection tour; two girls of three and a half years read the Testament with much ease and correctness, and repeated, without missing a word, many of those incomparable Hymns for Children by Dr. Watts.

Fifteen in third class, age seven, read in Second Book of Irish National Series; eleven in the fourth class, in monosyllables; and six in the alphabet class.

It is scarcely possible for the order and discipline of this school to be exceeded. The boys are at one end and the girls at the other end of the school-room, and they are all properly classified. The children were neat in person, wore an expression of happiness, and were evidently well pleased with my visit. This school fully maintains the character of the Society's Schools established by the first teachers, and is just such a one as is required in every populous settlement in the Island. It is conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Maddock.

The school-room is out of proportion, being sixty-two feet long and twelve feet wide, and very low; adjoining the school-room is the teacher's house, which has lately been repaired, and is now respectable.

#### HIBBS'S HOLE. (El. Board School.)

This is a humble school, kept by Miss Kelligrew, who I dare say is quite competent. There were fourteen present when I visited it, seven of whom could read in the Testament, but are not writing in copy books. This school is but little more than a mile off from that excellent one conducted by Mr. Maddock; and when I thought of many isolated harbors where the people have no one to conduct service for them or to teach their children, I could wish that the cost of this school had been applied to a place more destitute.

The Board has purchased a dwelling-house to convert to a school-house, which will answer very well with a little expended on it.

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**PORT-DE-GRAVE. (Wesleyan Society's School.)**

Thirty present at examination ; the cold weather kept back eight or nine that usually attend.

Five in the first class, spelling and reading in the Bible, well ; questions on subject answered, well ; tables and miscellaneous questions, fair ; specimens of writing, good ; English Grammar known as far as conjugation of Verbs, and outline of geography ; cypher from Practice to Long Division.

Thirteen in second class, reading in Testament, fair ; spelling fair ; tables, good ; nearly all write in copy books, and manifest considerable progress ; cypher in the first four rules.

The rest in easy reading and monosyllables.

This school is efficiently conducted by Miss Nightingale.

The school-room is an adjunct to the Wesleyan Church, 24 by 29, and is a comfortable and well-lighted building.

**THE DOCK. (El. Board School.)**

The school-room is a very good building, but situated too near the road, and has no ground about it for a yard, although the land cannot be very costly, some of it being still uncultivated. The teacher is only competent to conduct a humble description of school, as there are children who pass by this school and go to the Bareneed school which is not more than a mile off. The same remarks that I made of the Hibbs's Hole school apply to this. I do not mean to say that the school is perfectly useless, for I observe that there are usually twenty children present, and it must be a convenience to those living near it ; but I fully believe that if it were closed the greater number of the children would attend the Bareneed school, where they can obtain a better education than is imparted in this school.

**DISTRICT OF BRIGUS.**

**SALMON COVE. (Newfoundland School Society's School.)**

The weather was very cold and stormy when I visited this school, so that the usual attendance was reduced about ten ; there were twenty children present, half of whom read and write moderately well, and repeat tables and Catechism.

The school-room is used for assembling in for Divine Worship on Sundays, and is much larger than is necessary for a school-room, and than can be kept warm by the small quantity of fuel brought by the children, especially as it is so badly and imperfectly ceiled. The children were miserably cold, and had to go home earlier than usual for want of fuel.

A new Church is building, and when finished, the school-room had better be rebuilt on a smaller scale.

**BURNT HEAD. (El. Board School.)**

Twenty-three children present at my inspection, which is three over the average attendance. Fifteen stood in first class, reading and spelling, moderate; about half say the multiplication table; ten write on paper, fair; the rest on slates; cyphering from Reduction downwards. The other classes in monosyllables. About half the children present are Roman Catholics, and the other half say the Church Catechism. The school is well supplied with class books.

In order to make the school serve for two little settlements, it is placed midway between them on a bleak common. The school-room is well built and kept in the best order, it is comfortable, light and airy, furnished with a good stove, and suitable desks and forms.

The teacher, Mr. Smith, is a good writer and professes to teach Navigation; he appears to discharge his duty with faithfulness, and gives complete satisfaction to the board.

**BRIGUS. (Newfoundland School Society's School.)**

Notwithstanding the competition arising from the establishment of other schools in Brigus, this institution well preserves its numbers and its long possessed character of efficiency. There are one hundred names on the attendance sheets of whom seventy-six were present at my inspection. Fifty per cent. passed through an examination in reading, spelling, tables, Catechism, mental arithmetic, and miscellaneous subjects, with much credit; writing, neat; cyphering, from Interest downwards.

The school-room, 44 by 25, is quite comfortable and well furnished. The teacher, Mr. Mills, is an experienced and faithful agent in the cause he has espoused.

**BRIGUS. (Commercial Board School.)**

On the resignation of the charge of this school by Mr. Shenstone, the Board was fortunate in engaging the services of Mr. Nightingale, who has had the advantage of a superior training under Mr. Scott, of the St. John's General Protestant Academy. There were fifteen intelligent looking lads present at my inspection, who acquitted themselves most satisfactorily in the several branches which they were studying. The parsing exercise in English Grammar was performed with pleasing rapidity, and a rather difficult question in arithmetic which I proposed was solved with remarkable facility.

It is a pity that so large a proportion of the Commercial Grant (£25 I understand) should have to be applied for house-rent; an effort should be made by the Board to build a suitable school-room. The room at present used is quite comfortable.

**CUPIDS. (Wesleyan Society's School.)**

December 6th. Seventy-one names on the register; forty-two present at examination. Thirteen in first class read distinctly; spelling, perfect; answers to questions on subject, intelligent miscellaneous questions, good; mental arithmetic and tables, perfect and smart; Catechism and Scripture History, good; outline of geography and history of Newfoundland, moderately good; writing, very good; cyphering from Tare and Tret to Division.

Second class, eleven present, aged seven and a half, read and spell in Testament, fair; write and figure on slates.

Fourteen others in easier reading, and only one in alphabet.

The efficiency of this school is proved by the usually large proportion able to read and write, amounting to about seventy per cent.

I was much pleased with the manner in which this school is conducted by Mr. Reader; the singing is cheerful and in good time and tune, and I very much approve of the method adopted by him, of saying prayers at the close of the school;—a simple prayer for children is chosen; all kneel, one boy or girl says it aloud, and the rest follow in detached divisions of the sentences, when too long. The attention of the children appears to be thus more engaged than when the teacher alone utters the prayer.

**BULL COVE. (El. Board School.)**

The school-room is well painted inside and outside, and is a pretty looking

building, though rather small. There were fifteen assembled at my inspection, including four adult pupils ; sixteen is the average attendance. Of the four adults, two were learning Navigation, and the others arithmetic. Of the eleven ordinary pupils, four could read in Testament, five were in monosyllables, and two in the alphabet. The writing, spelling, &c., of the first class was not satisfactory, and the personal appearance of the children slovenly. From the abilities of the teacher, Mr. Youden, and the comfortable school-room provided by the Board, I was led to expect a better school. I believe the people of this place are poor, and that there is a difficulty in procuring fuel for the school.

### DISTRICT OF ST. JOHN'S.

#### UPPER GULLY. (El. Board School.)

Thirty-one names on the register, twenty-one is the average attendance, which was the number present at my visit. Five stood up in first class ; age, nine ; read Testament, well ; questions on subject, moderate ; spelling, perfect in portion read ; writing, fair ; multiplication table, imperfect ; counting, feeble ; cypher as far as subtraction, and numerate remarkably well.

Four, age eight, in second class, read in Second Book of Irish National Series, well ; spelling, good ; no tables yet taught.

Third class, ten read fair in monosyllables.

Nearly all say Church Catechism very well.

The school-room, 18 by 14, built by and at the alone expense of the teacher. It is provided with a good stove, and I found the room agreeably warm on a cold day, but it is rather small and not furnished with proper desks and forms.

The teacher, Mr. Coates, has kept school here six years, writes a good hand, and cyphers as far as Long Division. I believe he is a faithful teacher according to his ability.

#### MIDDLE BIGHT. (El. Board School.)

Forty-two children present at examination, which is rather below the usual attendance, on account of the coldness of the weather. There are sixty names on the register.

Nine stood in first class, age nine, reading in Irish National Series ; Fourth Book, good ; spelling, perfect in the chapter read ; questions on mis-

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cellaneous subjects, and meaning of terms used in their course of reading, answered with surprising intelligence ; mental arithmetic, excellent ; outline of geography, excellent. They had made good use of the map of Newfoundland lately received from the Board ; could point out all the Bays and head-lands, &c. ; grammar, very good, and parsed a sentence with much facility ; writing, fair, but none excellent ; cyphering, as far as Rule of Three.

Second class, twelve, age eight, read in Testament, well ; spelling, fair ; multiplication table and counting, moderate ; four write on paper, the rest on slates.

Eight in third class, reading monosyllables.

The rest in letters.

This is a successful school, and affords a proof of what boys of nine years in this country may acquire.

The Board supplies all the Books gratis, and a part of the fuel.

The school-room substantial, neat in appearance, and well lighted, is short of desks and forms, and requires a better stove.

The master, Mr. Parmiter, is competent to teach Navigation ; the condition of his school is the best proof of his general qualifications as a teacher.

**LONG POND. (El. Board School.)**

The teacher having closed school rather before the proper time, on this day, the children were dismissed when I called upon him. There is no school-room yet provided by the Board, and the school is of a humble class. The teacher's name is Charles Saunders, and the number of his scholars is about thirty.

**TOPSAIL. (El. Board School.)**

Twenty-six children present, which is about an average number ; there are thirty-three names on the register.

Five stood in first class, age ten, reading in Fourth Book of Irish National Series, very distinct ; well regarding the punctuation ; spelling in chapter read, perfect ; questions on subject (the covering of animals), very fair ; all the tables repeated correctly ; mental arithmetic, fair ; questions on miscellaneous subjects, very good ; writing, good ; cyphering as far as Compound Division.

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The other classes are progressing satisfactorily.

This is a successful school, and does the master much credit.

LANCE COVE. (El. Board School.)

I have not yet visited this school, but purpose doing so when the weather is more favorable; the returns of the Board give twenty-six names on the register.

BROAD COVE. (El. Board School.)

I may have visited this school at a particularly unfortunate time for an inspection, for there were only seven children present, and the school-room in an untidy state. Of these seven, two read, write, spell, and say the multiplication table, moderately well; four read in *Second Book*, and write on slates, and one is learning the alphabet. On looking over the attendance sheet I observe that the average attendance would be about fifteen, and the teacher informs me that he keeps a night school at which eighteen attend to learn the elementary branches.

The school-room is a rather good looking building, 27 by 15, and eight feet high, and only requires better furniture. Books are well supplied.

PORTUGAL COVE. (Newfoundland School Society's School.)

On account of the late change of masters, the school was closed about a month; and since the new master, Mr. Ward, has re-opened it, all the scholars have not yet made their appearance; there were twenty present at my inspection, who acquitted themselves satisfactorily in the usual branches taught in this description of schools. The weather was very cold, and the stove quite insufficient to warm the building, which I have no doubt kept many children at home to-day.

The school-room is of excellent proportions, 38 by 18, and the interior is thoroughly well floored and ceiled; but a great blunder was committed in building a chimney right in the middle of it, which should have been at one end.

POUCH COVE. (Church School.)

There were fifty-six present at my examination, which is rather below the average attendance; first and second classes stood up together and read in the

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Testament; reading, good; questions on subject, fair; spelling, moderate; tables and mental arithmetic, very good; Catechism, perfect; writing, fair.—The first class passed examination in English grammar, and can distinguish the parts of speech with facility; cyphering books exhibited extend as far as Alligation.

The lower classes progressing satisfactorily.

The order and discipline of this school is remarkably good; the attendance is high and regular for the number of inhabitants, and it is most efficiently conducted. Mr. Vile, the master, is a most respectable and well informed person, and is in many ways rendering himself eminently useful in the settlement.

The school-room is rather shabby, but tolerably comfortable and convenient, and kept clean.

## POUEH COVE. (Wesleyan Society School.)

Fifteen children present. The teacher informed me that some of his pupils were absent, from sickness; seventeen is the usual attendance; three reading in the Testament, eight in monosyllables, and four in letters.

The school is kept in the building used for Divine Worship on Sundays, but there is a good stove in it and it is not an unsuitable place. When the new Wesleyan Church is finished, and the benches are removed, it will be an excellent school-room.

## TORBAY. (Newfoundland School Society's School.)

This station has been vacant now over a year; it is a pity for here is a nice little school-house, and thirty or forty children would be in attendance, who are not now provided for.

## QUIDI VIDI. (El. Board School.)

There were fifteen children present at my visit, which is one less than the average attendance; the number on the register of attendance is thirty. Five stood up in first class, age nine, read testament distinctly; pronunciation, good; spelling in chapter read, good; questions on subject, fair; multiplication table, perfect; counting, fair; Catechism, fair; writing, neat.

Second class reading and spelling in First Book of easy reading; they write and figure a little on slates, learning tables and Catechism.

The rest in joining letters and letters.

This school fully supplies the educational requirements of *Quidi Vidi*, and is efficiently conducted by Mr. Humphrey who is a respectable person and an excellent accountant.

The school-room is a neat and substantial little building, of a pretty style for a school room ; it is quite comfortable, and well supplied by the Board with every requisite.

#### BALLY HALEY. (El. Board School.)

The number that have entered since this school was established is twenty-one ; sixteen of whom were present at my inspection. Mrs. Walters, who conducts this school, appears to be a kind, attentive, and well-qualified teacher. The children are properly classified, well supplied with books, and are making fair progress. Five read and write well in first class, four read moderately well in second class, and the rest are in monosyllables.

The school is kept in a lincay attached to Mr. Thomas's farm-house, properly fitted up, and furnished with a stove, desks and forms. I found it quite comfortable on a cold day, and in a tidy state. By this school provision is made for the education of the rural population between the Torbay Road and the White Hills.

#### MAGOTTY COVE. (El. Board School.)

Present at examination thirty-eight boys, twenty girls. Total entered since Mr. Ewing has had charge, sixty-two.

Seventeen boys and girls stood up in first class and read in *Fourth Book of Irish National Series* ; reading and spelling, moderately good ; a few, good ; writing, careless ; a part of the class say the tables very fair, also the Church Catechism counting and miscellaneous questions, moderate.

Second class, twenty boys and girls read in *Second Book* ; reading and spelling, moderate.

Third class, fifteen boys and girls in *First Book*.

Six in the alphabet class. Needle work taught by Mrs. Ewing.

This school is conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Ewing, who have had charge too short a time to be responsible for the proficiency of the scholars.

The school-room is a beautiful building, spacious, well proportioned and well finished ; and is furnished with every requisite to carry on the several branches of education designed to be taught therein. If it had been a short distance from the roadside, with a play-ground attached, it would have been an improvement. It is planted in a thickly inhabited part of the town, where a great want of such an Institution had long existed. The majority of the children who attend this school are of the labouring classes, whose parents are obliged to avail of their services at an early age whenever they can turn them to profitable account, which occasions a great fluctuation in the attendance.— Also these boys who go early in life to work, chiefly on the wharves, are subjected to many corrupting and corroding influences, which in a great measure destroy that docility which is favourable to education. Therefore this school is one of the most difficult to manage, requiring on the part of the master both firmness and kindness, severity and humour, to enforce good discipline and still to make the school a pleasant place to boys who are so much their own masters that they can come to school or stay away as they please themselves.

ST. JOHN'S, (Newfoundland School Society's School.)

Formerly this school was attended by children of the middle as well as of the lower classes, when the attendance was larger and the attainments of the scholars ranged somewhat higher ; but since the establishment of the Wesleyan Day School, the Presbyterian school, and private schools, with low fees, the middle class children have been withdrawn, and it is now attended by those of the lower classes, who do not remain long enough at school to arrive at a high degree of proficiency. This is the cheapest Protestant school in the town, excepting the Board School, the fees being a penny a week : on which account, as well from its central position, it is extensively available to the laboring class ; whilst the nature of the instruction imparted therein is, I believe, well adapted to the requirements of the children attending it, and merits the confidence of the several Protestant denominations existing in the community. The usual branches of an Elementary Education are taught, including needle work, to the girls, but the chief excellence of the school consists in the great attention always bestowed in giving the daily Bible lesson, embracing the correct reading, the understanding, and the application of the portion selected.

The establishment is divided into three departments, viz., the boys' school, the girls' school, and the infants' school, each of which has its proper teacher. On the day of my visit there were in the boys' school seventy-two present, in the girls, thirty, and in the infant twenty-one. During the winter season the

latter schools are much reduced, but in summer the average attendance would be seventy, fifty, and seventy, respectively, making in all one hundred and ninety. This Institution it will be seen from these numbers, is still a highly important and beneficial one. The school-buildings are old and shabby, and the rooms much too low, and encumbered with posts.

ST. JOHN'S. (St. Andrew's Church.)

The number on the register of attendance is fifty-nine, whereof fifty-four were present at my inspection. The reading was free, and the emphasis so accurately placed, as to shew that they understood their subject. The spelling was perfect, not only so, but the derivation of every compound word was readily pronounced. A sentence was chosen in their reading books for a grammar exercise, which was parsed moderately well. In the cyphering in class the teacher has contrived to excite the liveliest emulation, which promotes rapidity of calculation. In geography the attainments range singularly high, the pupils of the first division manifesting a thorough knowledge of the names, positions and attributes, of every considerable town, as well as the political divisions and the physical features of the continent examined in, and I believe I many say they are equally conversant with the other continents. Much of the teacher's success in giving lessons in geography is owing to his engaging the attention and interest of his pupils by relating to them incidents of travel, or events in history connected with the locality understudy. The method adopted of teaching reading is peculiar, being a modification of the Phonetic system; I am not competent to judge of its merits, not having had any experience of its use, but with respect to some different methods of teaching the art of reading, that I have seen in use, I observed that the degree of success attained, depended more upon the zeal and tact of the teacher, than upon the system adopted, therefore I did not study it with a view of introducing it into other schools.

The order of the school is good without the appearance of constraint, the children seeming to feel quite at home and happy.

The object of this Institution is to impart a thorough commercial education, which, in a community so largely engaged in commercial pursuits, must be the most generally useful; and the proficiency of the pupils attending it, in the several branches taught, bears testimony to the superior qualifications of Mr. Neilson as a teacher.

The school-room is a beautiful and well proportioned room, furnished with every appliance needful for the accommodation and the advancement of the pupils. Adjoining is the teacher's residence.

*APPENDIX, No. 26.***SAINT JOHN'S. (Wesleyan Society's School.)**

The number of names on the register is seventy-two ; sixty is the average attendance, and there were fifty present at my examination. In no school that I have visited were the pupils so equal in age and attainments ; there being no class of beginners in reading. In reading, spelling, tables, mental calculation, outline of geography and English grammar, they passed examinations with much credit.

The copy and cyphering books exhibited by each scholar were admirably neat, and well executed ; and I have no hesitation in saying the best that have yet been submitted to my inspection.

Mr. Bacon, who conducts this school, is well and favorably known as a successful teacher in this community, where very many of his former pupils are now residing ; and it is pleasing to observe, that engaged in educating the second generation as he is, his energy to maintain good discipline and to instruct is not abated.

The school-room is the finest Protestant school-room in the Island, and well furnished with desks and forms, and amply supplied with maps.

**SAINT JOHN'S, SOUTH SIDE. (Newfoundland School Society's School.)**

There are fifty-six names on the register of attendance, of whom forty were present at my examination. Six stood up in first class, reading in fourth book Irish National Series, fair ; spelling, fair. Twelve stood up in second class, reading and spelling in the third book of Irish National Series, fair ; the first and second classes together answered questions moderately well in tables, mental arithmetic, outline of geography and English grammar as far as the conjugation of the verbs.

This school is attended by the children of the laboring classes, for whose benefit it was chiefly established, and supplies a want that exists in that locality. It was established about twenty-five years ago and has been long conducted by Mr. Crosby, who is a well qualified teacher.

The school-room is situated near the south end of Job's Bridge ; it has been lately repaired, and although plain looking is a comfortable room of suitable dimensions. The teacher's apartments are adjoining.

**PETTY HARBOR. (Newfoundland School Society's School.)**

There were forty-three children present at examination, which is three less

than the average attendance ; the number on the books is sixty. A large proportion can read and write.

The usual exercises were gone through with pleasing intelligence.

The good conduct of the children is commendable.

Mr. Bishop, who conducts this school, is an efficient teacher, and maintains the former reputation of this school.

The school-room is well situated, comfortable and sufficiently spacious ; adjoining it is the teacher's residence.

#### DISTRICT OF FERRYLAND.

I did not visit this district, the Protestant grant being only £9 10s. 6d., and I have not yet seen any return of Schools in operation there.

#### DISTRICT OF PLACENTIA.

##### HARBOR BUFFET. (El. Board School.)

In the year 1844, the Newfoundland School Society established a school in this harbor, which hitherto was destitute of the means of Education. In 1851 the Board commenced an opposition School. These schools shared the limited number of pupils the harbor could supply, and were both continued in operation until last spring, when the Society resolved upon abandoning the station, and removed their master. The injustice done to the Society is to be regretted, and likewise the loss the harbor will sustain, for the teachers stationed there by the Society were superior to any that the Board have engaged, or are likely to have means to command. I am happy to say that I know of no other instance where the Board grant has been thus misapplied. The Society and the several Boards shew a mutual respect for each other's interest and the public benefit. Wherever the Society has a school-room unoccupied it grants the free use of it to the Board requiring it.

At the examination of the Board School there were thirty children present, which is the usual number ; there were thirty-eight on the books ; fifteen stood up to read Testament ; reading, fair ; spelling, faulty ; questions on subject read, failure ; multiplication and pence table perfect, forwards ; counting, failure ; Catechism, perfect ; scripture history, good ; specimens of writing, pretty good ; one girl present, excellent in dictation, cyphering and mental arithmetic ; the rest of her class away. The lower classes, good progress.

The school-room is a very comfortable and suitable building, and well situated, the property of the Church.

The teacher, Mr. Burton, is a well conducted young man and deserves much credit for his self-improvement ; he writes an excellent hand, and cyphers as far as fractions.

SPENCER'S COVE. (El. Board School.)

The Board has had a School in operation here for many years under the management of Mr. Slade, yet there is no school-room provided.

The teacher was absent on leave, so that I could have no examination of his school. The Board grant is £20 to this place, and I understand that the condition of the school is not quite satisfactory to the Chairman.

WOODY ISLAND. (El. Board School.)

A School was kept here last winter by Thomas Stevens, for £10. I did not see the teacher, but learn that he gave much satisfaction, and that the Board intends to employ him during next winter. There is a school-room in course of erection by the inhabitants.

SOUND ISLAND. (Wesleyan Society's School.)

The day school numbers between 30 and 40 pupils in the summer time, and less in the winter. The Sunday School is remarkably well attended for the number of inhabitants residing here, there being fifty scholars present when I visited it. The proficiency and behaviour of the children were very pleasing ; specimens of writing, excellent.

The Church, School-room and teacher's apartments, are all under one roof on a compacted scale, and built entirely by the inhabitants.

Mr. and Mrs. Downs, who occupy this station, devote their whole time for the benefit of this place ; and as a proof of the appreciation of their useful labors by the inhabitants, they contribute £40 towards their support. This sum, together with the £10 granted by the Board, make up the total amount of salary guaranteed them by the Wesleyan Society.

ISLE OF VALEN. (El. Board School.)

This school was re-opened a month ago, having been some years closed.—The teacher is a servant of the Newfoundland School Society, but is aided by

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a grant of £30 currency from the Board. The school-room is an attachment to the Church; is very neat, and pretty, well furnished with maps, cards, &c., but the room is too small, being only 17 by 11. On the day of my visit, Sunday, there were forty present, several of whom were over fifteen years of age. The exercises and lessons were gone through creditably considering the length of time the school has been closed. It was too soon after the arrival of the teacher to expect much proficiency, but the twenty-eight copy books examined manifest considerable improvement. The number on the books, including Sunday Scholars, is fifty-seven, and the average daily attendance is thirty-three.

I am sorry to add that since I have returned home, I have learned that this school is again closed. A vacancy occurring at Portugal Cove, at the teacher's wish he was removed there, and it is not easy to get persons willing to go for a small stipend to such a secluded place as Isle of Valen.

## ODERIN. (El. Board School.)

There are eighteen names on the attendance sheets, twelve of whom were present at my inspection; ten stood up in one class; reading, distinct; spelling, fair; the order of the school admirable; copy and cyphering books exhibited are beautifully executed, and shew that much proficiency may be attained under Mr. Bailey.

The school is kept in a room in the teacher's own house, well furnished with desks. The teacher informs me that there would be a larger attendance if a proper school-room was provided. Mr. Bailey is a most competent person to conduct a Commercial School, and I can safely recommend him to any Board requiring a superior teacher.

## DISTRICT OF BURIN.

## PORT AU BRAS.

The Episcopal Clergyman, with the assistance of the inhabitants, has here built a very pretty school-house on a well chosen site. The school was closed, but the master was still living in the house; from him I learned that he had discontinued the school because he could not get paid for the past year's services. It appears that the Board did not engage or recognize the teacher, and would not therefore be responsible for his salary. The Rev. Mr. Gathercole did engage him, and against him only has he any claim. As the Episcopalian portion of the Grant to Burin is, as far as I know, unappropriated and under the more

immediate control of the clergyman, I would recommend his paying the teacher with the past year's grant and re-engaging his services, or at least his wife's services, for the future; for it is a pity to have such a useful school closed, while there is means to continue it in operation. The whole difficulty arises from the anomaly of having a school-house erected on any Church property or afterwards transferred to the Church, which is intended to be occupied by a teacher engaged and paid by the Board; such a procedure is to be avoided as always liable to beget disputes, and it manifests a want of confidence in the people and the future acts of the Board.

**BURIN, COLLINS' COVE. (Wesleyan Society's School.)**

Thirty-eight on the Books, twenty-eight present; thirteen read Testament well; spelling, fair; questions on subject, moderate; writing in copy-books, tolerable, the paper is very bad; two cyphering books, as far as subtraction; eight in easy reading, five monosyllables, the rest in alphabet. The whole school stood up to say Catechism, and with a few exceptions it was repeated correctly. The school is at present kept in a room in the mission house; it is close, rather dark, and too small, books are required. The teacher, Mr. Harding, is faithful according to his abilities.

**STEP ASIDE. (El. Board School.)**

Nineteen children present; nine read, spell, and reply to questions very satisfactorily; four others read fair in two syllables; all say Church Catechism. Children neat in person, well behaved, and appear very happy. The examination of this school afforded much pleasure to myself and the gentlemen of the Board who accompanied me thither. Mrs. Cramm is a kind and affectionate teacher; her school-room is the principal room in a dwelling house which I believe was purchased by the people for a school-house.

**GREAT BURIN. (El. Board School.)**

Thirty-two present at examination, which is about the average attendance at this time of the year; there are forty names on the register; twelve stood in first class; age ten; reading, fair; spelling, moderate; mental arithmetic, feeble; tables, as far as multiplication, imperfect; Catechism said well.—Eight in second class reading in two syllables. The others are progressing fair for their age. The school-house, with its school-room 16 by 12, is considerably dilapidated; the Board was about undertaking some repairs and an addition to the school-room, for which a sum of money was voted at the last meeting.

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The teacher, Mr. Churchill, has occupied this station fourteen years ; he is a competent and attentive master, and was favorably mentioned by the last Inspector.

**BURIN. (Commercial School.)**

I am sorry to say that by the division of the Commercial School grant into a Wesleyan portion and an Episcopalian portion, the object for which the grant was made is defeated. With one part, I believe, a humble Elementary school is kept, and the other part is, I believe, unexpended. Yet Burin certainly requires a Commercial School, of a high order, as it is the capital of the West part of the Island, and the centre of an extensive trade. I should feel most happy if I could be in any way instrumental in promoting the object of the Government in regard to the Burin Commercial School.

In this District is the long-neglected settlement, Rock Harbor, which has more urgent need of a teacher than any unsupplied place that I know of. Being in an isolated position it seldom receives the visits of a Clergyman, and they cannot attend his ministrations. The inhabitants have at much cost and labor built a Church in hopes of having a teacher who would read prayers for them ; but this hope not being realized, both old and young are now without the means of instruction. I brought their case to the notice of the Board, but their funds would not enable them to take up the station. On account of the District of Burin affording so many coves and harbors suitable for the occupancy of fishermen, the inhabitants are located in such numerous settlements that the Educational Grant is altogether insufficient to meet the requirements of the District ; and I would beg to recommend that, if possible, an addition be made to its Educational appropriation, or at least that a special grant be made for a school at Rock Harbor.

**LAMALINE. (El. Board School.)**

No passage offering for this place, I was obliged to pass it by. It would cost more than my means would allow to hire a conveyance from Burin to Lamaline, nor would time permit me to wait for a chance opportunity.

**DISTRICT OF GRAND BANK.****FORTUNE. (El. Board School.)**

Present at examination seventy-five, number on the books eighty-one.— This school was closed during four years, and re-opened three months ago, so that those who had gone to school before had time to forget much that they had

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learned, and an unusually large number of beginners were entered. Thirteen stood up in first class, reading in Scriptures, well ; spelling, moderate ; questions on subject, moderate ; tables, imperfect ; Catechism and Scripture history, fair ; one in the Rule of Three, the rest of the class in the simple rules.

Second class, eight boys and girls went through exercises in reading and spelling in dissyllables, with credit. Some of these commenced to learn their letters three months ago. They also write a little on slates.

Third class, eighteen boys stood up, age seven, performed a lesson in reading and spelling in monosyllables perfectly well, and in good order ; nine girls, the same. All these commenced with the alphabet three months ago.

Twenty younger boys and girls spell very well in words of four letters.

A high degree of credit is due to the teacher, Mr. McKay, for the zeal and perseverance he has exercised since he has been stationed here. When he commenced school three months ago, fifty-four entered, who had to be taught the alphabet, and now all these are in various degrees of reading, from lessons in two syllables downwards, and they are all well classified, and under excellent discipline. He writes a fair hand and cyphers as far as Fractions.

The school-house is about 40 by 20, well situated, with ample space for a play ground. It is the property of the inhabitants, who built it without any assistance from the Board. Much praise is due to the parents for the interest they take in the education of their children, having guaranteed £35 to supplement the Board grant to the teacher.

**GRAND BANK. (El. Board School.)**

It being a broken day, the full number was not in attendance. Fifty-two however were assembled out of sixty-five, the number on the books.

The age of the first class eleven years, their attainments in reading and spelling, fair ; outline of geography and rudiments of grammar fair, but not far advanced ; cyphering, moderate ; tables perfect, forwards ; counting, moderately good ; writing, fair.

Second class, reading and spelling, fair ; tables, imperfect ; writing on slates.

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Third class read very well, in three syllables, for their age. All the above give intelligent answers in Scripture history, and repeat Wesley's Catechism.

Fourth class read in two syllables, and make figures.

Fifth class read in monosyllables.

The classes are well arranged, and the discipline is excellent. Mr. Hart is an intelligent and affectionate teacher, eminently qualified for his present position by a training at Sackville, N. S. He has been here but a short time.

The school-room is comfortable and conveniently situated.

**DISTRICT OF FORTUNE BAY.**

**GARNISH. (El. Board School.)**

Twenty-two children present, only two short of the total on the books. It being a rule for the children on this day, Friday, to repeat the Collect and Gospel for the next Sunday, eleven performed the task with pleasing accuracy.

The reading, good ; spelling, feeble ; answers to questions on subject, intelligent ; Scripture history fair ; Catechism, multiplication, pence and other tables, perfect ; outline of geography, very good ; writing pretty fair. The singing in this school the best that I had heard up to this date ; the practice of calling upon different children to commence each succeeding verse is worthy of imitation. The order of the school is excellent. The books used are miscellaneous, and worn. A Sunday school is kept, at which about thirty-six attend.

The school-room is a well-planned room, conveniently situated, ceiled all round, well-lighted, and lofty. The walls are adorned with some excellent maps, which are made good use of ; there is plenty of desk and form accommodation.

Mr. Camp is a superior teacher, and is a most useful man in the settlement, being, besides, reader, doctor and surveyor. He is fully competent to conduct a Commercial School.

**ENGLISH HARBOR. (El. Board School.)**

Twenty-four names on attendance sheet, sixteen present, for the most part of a tender age ; three read the Scriptures pretty well ; spelling, failure ; writ-

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ing, poor ; six read in easy lessons, five in monosyllables, the rest in letters. A Sunday school is kept, where the Church Catechism is taught.

There is a very good school-room, in a central position, well furnished with desks and forms, but no maps.

This school was re-opened less than a year ago, after being closed five or six years, and it is not yet in so creditable a state as it ought to be. Mr. Lucas, the teacher, should use copy-slips, not being a good writer, but he is a fair cypherer and has a pretty good knowledge of English grammar.

**BELLORAM.** (Newfoundland School Society's School.)

Although a change of masters has taken place at this station since it was visited by the former Inspector, yet it is still the same particularly interesting school, and his report would be an apt description of it at the present time.—The same scrupulous neatness of the school-room, the floor, the stools, the desks,—the same perfect order and pleasing behaviour of the children. The tender age at which the children here learn to read in the Scriptures, and commit to memory long Sunday tasks, is truly surprising. A school can only be brought up to this state when the teacher is actuated by the highest Christian principles, added to intelligence, amongst a people who appreciate his motives. Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall are the worthy teachers of this school.

**HARBOR BRITON.** (El. Board School.)

This school is conducted by Miss Chapman, and its examination afforded me much pleasure as well as the member of the Board who accompanied me. The proficiency of the children, for their age, and their gentle and orderly deportment, were proof of kindness and strict attention on the part of their teacher.

The school-room is a well-finished building, suitable in all respects.

There was no Commercial School in operation when I was in Harbor Briton, nor had been for years ; but I understand that since I left, one has been opened under the conduct of Mr. Blackburn, jr.

There is no settlement in this District now so much requiring a teacher as that on the Island of Sagona. The Clergyman engaged a female to keep school during last summer on his own responsibility, but that did not meet the requirements of the place, which needs a well qualified and permanent teacher, who may also conduct Divine Worship on Sundays.

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**BRUNET. (El. Board School.)**

When I arrived at this harbor I learned that the teacher had the same morning sailed for Jersey Harbor. As I had been to some expense in getting here, I did not like to go away without seeing the children in school; so, with the consent of the teacher's wife, I put up the flag, which had the effect of attracting the usual number of pupils, who passed into the school-room and took their places without the least confusion. I found the class-books placed in such excellent order, and the children were so docile and confiding, that I had not the least trouble in conducting the examination. There were twenty-four present; eight stood up in first class, aged ten, read Testament distinctly, and answered questions on subject, lively; spelling, fair; all writing in copy-books, specimens excellent for their age; cyphering in the Compound Rules; tables, fair; Catechism, perfect; Scripture history, good.

Second class read in Second Book of Irish National Series, and said a part of the Catechism.

Third class in monosyllables.

The school-house is 38 by 20, the school-room is twenty feet square, leaving the rest for the teacher's apartments. It is a suitable room and kept in very neat condition.

Mr. Snelgrove is a respectable man, and his school bespeaks orderly habits.

**GROLE. (El. Board School.)**

Fifteen children present, all under ten years; twelve read surprisingly well for their age in Scripture extracts, some being no more than five years; spelling, fair; repeated several Hymns and Catechism perfectly; tables, as far as seven-times; writing on slates, fair. The children particularly neat and well-behaved; they are carefully instructed in their moral duties, and seem to spend their time in school very happily.

The school-room is the property of the Newfoundland School Society; it is used as a place of Worship, and fitted up accordingly. It is much decayed. The teacher's residence is a comfortable house, the property of the Bishop, in the kitchen of which the school is kept.

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Mr. Shepherd informs me that he periodically visits Pass Island, Push-Through, Boone Bay, and Musquito, to catechise the children of those places, there being no teachers there.

SAGONA. (Episcopal Church.)

Elizabeth Skinner was engaged by the Rev. W. K. White, and commenced school on the 16th of May last; none ever kept before; children quite ignorant of reading, Catechism and Prayers, with the exception of one family. About fifteen pupils attend in the week, and twenty on Sundays—none read as yet. The teacher's agreement expires 16th November, and she does not intend to renew it. There is the frame of a school-house put up and partly covered in, but it is of such large proportions that there will be a great difficulty in finishing it. Nothing has been done towards it for several years. There seems a great want of a leading man in the harbor. The people are willing to come forward in the matter.

The teacher's salary Seven Pounds Ten Shillings for six months; no collection made. She can read, but not write or cypher. School kept in a small dwelling house. This school is altogether inadequate to the requirements of this place.

FURBY COVE. (Church.)

When I visited this school I did not know but that it was sustained by a Government grant, but I afterwards learnt that it is altogether supported by the private benevolence of some friend or friends at a distance. To such it may be a satisfaction to learn that I found the venerable teacher, Mr. May, in good health, labouring with unabated zeal and affection to promote the advancement of his attached pupils. The first class acquitted themselves very well in reading, spelling and writing, and especially well in Catechism and Scripture history, also the singing was very fair.

The school requisites are some writing materials and a stove, but the school-room, which is nicely ceiled, would be greatly improved by painting.

HERMITAGE COVE. (El. Board School.)

Present seventeen, all below nine years; twenty-one on the books; three read tolerably well in easy lessons, and just beginning to write. The rest, beginners. Six repeat the Catechism, and the youngest the Lord's Prayer.—Order, good.

This school is kept by Mrs. Francis, every afternoon, in her own house; a school-room is in course of erection.

*APPENDIX, No. 26.***DISTRICT OF BURGEO.****BURGEO. (El. Board School.)**

There are eighty-five names on the register of attendance, of whom fifty-four were present at the examination, which is below the average attendance. The school is properly classified, and each class is well supplied with suitable books or cards. The several divisions performed their exercises with much accuracy, and in admirable order. The attainments of the first class are creditable in grammar, geography, arithmetic, reading and spelling, and the copy-books exhibited are neatly executed.

Much credit is due to the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, who, on the failure of the Board to procure a competent teacher, has conducted this school three hours a day during the last five years. A new school-room was built last winter in which much judgment is displayed, as it fulfils all the conditions of a good school-room. It is just such a one as ought to be, and might be, in every Ouport, as its cost was only £80.

**HUNT'S ISLAND. (El. Board School.)**

Out of thirty names on the register, twenty-two children were present.—Twelve read tolerably well in the Bible, and some of them write a little in copy books. The teacher's attainments are of a low order, but he is useful in imparting a knowledge of the rudiments, and is the most suitable man that could be obtained. A small school-room has been provided by the Board.

**UPPER BURGEO. (El. Board School.)**

This school, which has been closed for many years, was re-opened about a month ago. Forty-two children were present at my examination, many of them being girls over fourteen years, who have not had an opportunity of going to school before. Seven could read pretty well, having been taught by their parents. Nine in dissyllables. About sixteen say Catechism.

The teacher, Mr. Prior, is quite competent to conduct this school, being an excellent writer and cypherer; and as far as I could judge from the short time he has been here, he gives promise of being a very useful man in the settlement.

There are three other schools in this District, beyond Burgeo, viz., one at LaPoile, one at Rose Blanch, and one at Channel, to visit which, from Burgeo, would involve one hundred and thirty miles of water travelling. As I heard

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that two of these schools were not in operation, and considered that it was high time for me to commence the inspection of the Central Districts, Burgeo became the limit of my inspection-tour westward.

In this District there are three other settlements worthy of a teacher, viz., Burnt Islands, Pettites, and Garia. And in the District of Fortune Bay the most important places unprovided for are Sagona, Pass Island, Little Bay, and Rencontre.

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**GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.**

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The Tabular Abstract of the state of Education in Eighteen Hundred and Forty-nine, prepared by Mr. Delaney, shews the number of Scholars on the Registers of Protestant Schools to have been Five Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-seven. Deducting One Hundred for the pupils belonging to the Academies, we have Five Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-seven names of scholars on the Registers for the year Eighteen Hundred and Forty-nine. The number on the monthly Registers of attendance this year (Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-eight) I have found to be Six Thousand Five Hundred and Twenty-one, not including the names of any scholars who were known to have left school, being an increase of nearly 13 per cent. There were then (Eighteen Hundred and Forty-nine) One Hundred and Six Protestant Schools in operation, and this year One Hundred and Thirty-one, the increase being over 23 per cent. The average amount of a Teacher's Salary was then Twenty-seven Pounds Ten Shillings, it is now in the Board Schools Thirty-six Pounds Ten Shillings. No very particular and accurate returns of Schools having been collected in past years, there is no sufficient data to arrive at any just estimate of the degree of progress made in attainments during their operation; but by looking carefully through the Report of Schools by the last Inspector for the year Eighteen Hundred and Forty-five, and getting thereby a tolerably correct impression of their condition, I feel convinced that their present state presents a favorable contrast with it. We have now no "nominal schools" in existence—several school-rooms have been built since then, and several more are

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in course of erection. On the whole the Teachers are better qualified and better paid, many highly efficient Masters having been since then engaged. The Schools are much better supplied with books and of an improved kind. I believe that the attainments of the scholars range higher, and that their attendance is more regular. Nevertheless I must say that the public schools require the introduction of many improvements, in order that they may more worthily sustain the important relation which they bear to the community as the chief means of educating and forming the character of the rising generation, that they may become more extensively useful, and may be benefitted by whatever is considered exemplary in the school systems of other countries. The assurance that the Government has given to the country of their zeal in the cause of Education, by so largely increasing the grant, by making provision for the training of Masters, and for the Inspection of Schools, makes me hopeful that whatever suggestions I may be enabled to make for the more efficient working of the Schools as the result of my examination of them, added to my former experience, the Government will carefully consider, and such of them as may appear to them to be wise and applicable, that they will adopt; and most honored and happy would I feel if the Government should make use of my humble services in carrying them or any plans of improvement into effect.

Notwithstanding the considerable augmentation made to the Education grant this year, I must say that the greatest of all deficiencies is still in the pecuniary means at the disposal of the Boards. In visiting the several schools established under the Act, indications of short means unpleasantly abound.—For want of means to build a school-room there are many instances of a school being kept in an unsuitable room for years; or if a school-room is built, for want of means it is not painted or properly furnished, or the work is done roughly. For want of means a bad stove cannot be replaced, books, particularly writing books, cannot be supplied to all who should have them; and in short for want of means to provide a suitable school-room and school requisites, the full benefit of a Teacher's services is not obtained, and Education is otherwise more or less retarded in almost every school in the outports, whilst the good effect which would be produced by a neat and well-arranged school-room is not secured. The grant for Educational purposes is made for the *Encouragement* of Education in the expectation that by aiding the efforts of the people, the Educational requirements of the Colony would be provided for. But this expectation has not been hitherto realized. The grant is now depended upon to *maintain* Education, and for this purpose it is not quite sufficient. The clause in the last Act empowering the Teacher to recover his fees by le-

gal proceedings was useful in destroying a wrong impression that was prevalent on that matter, and in establishing his right to the school fees fixed by the Act, but in most cases the Teacher is very lenient and foregoes his claim to them ; hence, in looking over Table *A* it will be seen that the amount of Fees does not average more than about Four Pounds for each school. From all I have seen and heard, I feel certain that it is useless to expect the means of Education to be much increased by the collections of the Teacher. There are only two other ways that present themselves, to my mind, of increasing it. One is by the Boards making it a rule not to engage a Teacher for any place until the principal inhabitants agree to pay a certain portion of his salary, and not to pay their part when the salary is due until the inhabitants have paid theirs, either to the Board or to the Teacher. New settlements would, I have no doubt, readily consent to the arrangement, and many harbors where there are wealthy planters residing, could easily raise a respectable sum, but there are numerous poor settlements where the people would find a difficulty in raising Ten Pounds, and all would shrink from the responsibility of collecting even a smaller sum. Putting such a rule into operation would have the immediate effect closing many of the schools ; but whether from the example those places consenting to the arrangement and enjoying the services of a superior Teacher, all would in time agree to the terms of the Board or suffer their children to grow up in ignorance, I am not prepared to say ; but I apprehend that where the conditions would be complied with, the burden would be most unequally distributed and fall on a few worthy men already bearing more than their share in other matters for the public good. Assessment for Educational support being altogether out of the question in Newfoundland, I am confined to the only other way of adequately increasing the funds, and that is by a grant of the Legislature. The amount granted by the last Education Act is so nearly enough to *maintain the Elementary* Institutions, and the sum raised by the inhabitants bears such a trifling proportion to it, that I am opinion it would be well for the Government to give the additional means required for their full support, and grant the boon of Free Education. With the best economy in the purchase of school requisites, and the erection of school-houses. I consider that the addition of Two Thousand Pounds to the present grant, divided between Protestants and Catholics, would be sufficient for the purpose. The Commercial Schools, however, should exact fees. The granting of free institutions would be hailed with delight by the lower classes especially, even if they were assured at the same time that some article of general consumption would have to bear an additional tax to meet the expenditure.

In looking through Table *B* it will be at once perceived that some Districts

are largely provided for by the Newfoundland School Society, or by the Wesleyan Society, while other Districts receive no such assistance. In the compact District of Bay Roberts there are three large Society's Schools and one Wesleyan School which constitute such an auxiliary to the Board that it has, I believe, quite as much funds now as it can properly spend. The District of Brigus also has quite sufficient funds. In the straggling District of Burin there is no Society's School, and the whole burden of Education has to be sustained by the Board, and the funds at its disposal are far too small to divide among the several Harbors requiring Teachers. In the next money appropriations to the Educational Boards, or when the amount of the special grant to the Newfoundland School Society and the Wesleyan Society for repairs reverts to the Government, and has to be otherwise appropriated, I would beg to recommend the Districts of Burin, Placentia Bay and Trinity North to favorable consideration, as being most in need of an increase to their funds.

Since the new Act has come into operation, most of the Teachers' salaries have been increased by about Five Pounds; they were in very straitened circumstances, and the addition is gratefully acknowledged. Still in some cases it might have been given where it was not given, in some others it might have been made a larger sum. The great disparity between the amount spent by the Boards in salaries and the amount received from the Treasury is striking, but it must be considered that the Boards have not yet appropriated the whole of the increase to the old grant. In the present imperfect state of some of the accounts rendered by the Boards, it is impossible for me to arrive at the incidental expenses, &c. of each Board, but I trust that another year I will be fully prepared to make a comparative statement in this matter of all the Districts.

I am sorry to say that the Members of the Boards do not visit the schools as often as is required for their encouragement. It would be most desirable that Members should make an arrangement amongst themselves, by which every school under their direction should be so visited monthly where practicable.

In looking over the Bye-Laws I do not see that any of the Boards bind themselves to give a Teacher notice of dismissal. Six months' is usual to give, also to require of a Teacher's resignation.

The duty of a Secretary is performed by some Boards gratis, and by others it is charged for at from Five Pounds to Ten Pounds. It would be well for uniformity of practice to be established in this matter. Where the Secretary is paid for his services more satisfactory returns may be expected.

### SCHOOL-ROOMS.

It is now generally acknowledged that an error was committed by the Boards in engaging the services of Teachers before suitable buildings were provided for them; hence there are about thirty schools still kept in unsuitable rooms, for which perhaps One Hundred Pounds per annum is thrown away in rents. Some of the school-rooms lately built are suitable and rather good-looking, but they do not all display equal good taste and judgment; and each Board being independent of the rest, no uniformity prevails in the school-buildings. Like my predecessor I see strong objections to the plan of connecting a Teacher's apartments with the school-room; it presents too strong a temptation to the Teacher often to leave his scholars to themselves for a short time, attending to family or friendly calls, and to keep irregular hours; it is injurious to the health of the Teacher and his family, for the foul air of the school-room finds its way into their rooms, besides that it interferes with their comfort and quiet, especially in times of sickness, and there is more risk of fire. The plan has been adopted on the plea of economy, but I am of opinion it would cost no more to erect the school-room and Teacher's house separately. I do not know of a single instance where they are under the same roof, in which the Teacher's apartments are not ill-contrived or inconveniently small. Too much attention cannot be given to the improvement of our school-buildings in style and convenience. They should be educational in their very appearance, setting an example of neatness in every settlement, and reflecting credit upon all concerned in them. The external appearance of a public school-room should be attractive and appropriate, rather plain and severe in style, than elaborately ornate; it should be constructed with a view to permanence and stability as well as to convenience and healthfulness. Every dollar of money appropriated should be returned in the work and materials. The proportion of the length to the breadth should be as thirty feet is to eighteen feet; in a school-room of this size eight feet upright, the rafters and boarding of roof planed inside and left unceiled, three windows in front one at each end, and none at the back, to be of double sashes of a common sized panes, the top sash being made to let down; the door towards or in the end sheltered by a porch; the stove a good-sized Canadian (if to burn wood), of thick metal, placed in the centre, the

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piping going straight up and entering a brick flue resting on the short collar-beams; the piping should be taken down and cleaned in the summer, as it is the damp soot which so soon corrodes the iron.

The remarks under this heading by the Superintendent of Education in Nova Scotia appear to me to be so excellent that I beg permission to supply an extract from them.

“The first thing to be attended to in the erection of a school-house is the site. This should be in a dry, airy, and pleasant situation, detached, if possible, from other buildings, in towns or villages, and a few feet back from the street or road. Instead of being in a low, swampy, gloomy situation, surrounded by woods or houses, it should be on a small eminence, with a southern aspect and a pleasant prospect, so as to give a favorable impression to the young mind, and associate with the school what is pleasant and agreeable. The next thing is the size of the building, and this should be proportioned to the number of children intended to occupy it. Six feet square is considered by all experienced educationists to be indispensably necessary for each pupil; this with a ceiling of ten or twelve feet in height, would secure a sufficient supply of atmospheric air, for one. Due provision should also be made for having all the apartments thoroughly ventilated, for the egress of the foul and the ingress of the pure air. Whatever is the character of the furniture it should be so arranged as that the Teacher shall see every face from the platform, and every scholar see his. The seats should be graduated, rising a few inches the one above the other, and arranged two and two in parallel rows, not in squares or semicircles. If the attendance exceed fifty scholars, a gallery ought to be constructed at the end of the school opposite the Teacher's platform, and sufficiently large to accommodate all the children. It is also of the greatest consequence, if the moral nature of the scholars is to be cultivated and developed, that a play-ground with all the necessary appendages be provided. If these simple directions are attended to, and they can be carried out without almost any additional expense, they will go far to render the school premises subservient to the accomplishment of the work for which they are intended.”

### SCHOOL MASTERS.

The Teachers may be divided into three classes; the first class is composed of highly competent and successful Masters; the second class includes those who are improvable persons and who would become good teachers if they had the opportunity of spending a few days in a well conducted school, and

were properly supplied with school requisites; the third and smallest class consists of elderly persons, rather inefficient as teachers, who have been appointed to humble stations and were chosen on account of their excellent moral character and general usefulness. I am happy to say that on the whole I consider the schools to be susceptible of much improvement under the present masters. The estimate of their value to the community and the influence of their labours in the cause of education would be very much undervalued if only those services were taken into account which they render under obligation to the Boards; besides these many of the teachers keep a night school for adults, a Sunday School, conduct Divine Service on Sundays, and act as public notaries, in the places where they are stationed. Whether more or less competent the Teachers now engaged are the best our means and our country can supply; and none others being under training to occupy their places, it becomes a necessity to make the present teachers as efficient as they may become at a moderate consumption of time and expense. To this end I would beg to propose that a Model School be established at Magotty Cove or River Head in St. John's, to be conducted under such a system of education as the Government would approve for all the Elementary Schools; and that the Outport Teachers be invited to spend a week or more in St. John's to acquire the system; and that on returning to their respective stations they be supplied with the necessary class books to carry out the same in their own schools. Not only would Teachers thus be improved, but also by this means a uniform system would be extended throughout the Island, which is now highly desirable, a uniform system; besides facilitating a comparison of the schools with each other, would prevent a loss of time, and a change of books to pupils removing from one harbor to another. On a change of school the pupil would undergo a very serious loss were he obliged to pursue different studies instead of those already commenced. Under a perfectly uniform system of instruction, the pupil would merely have to make known the grade of study to which he belonged, and his proper position would be at once determined, and he would be able to proceed with his studies with precisely the same facility and advantage as if he had continued to attend the same school.

#### FEMALE TEACHERS.

The employment of Female Teachers is well worthy the consideration of the Boards, not only as requiring a smaller salary for their maintenance than males, but as being better adapted to conduct many of the small schools. The

six schools that I have examined under the charge of females, give proof of their adaptation to this pursuit, and it therefore appears only fair to this sex that employment under the Board as Teachers be open to their competition.—“A larger proportion of men are found to distinguish themselves for ability and success in other departments of life than in the profession of teaching. But a small number of male Teachers leave their impress clearly marked upon their pupils. They lack the requisite patience and perseverance in little things—the quick discernment of character—the sympathy and sensibility to penetrate the youthful spirit and arouse its dormant faculties. Above all they are destitute of those delicate arts which are so requisite to win the affections of children, to call forth and direct their earliest aspirations and to impart the requisite impulse to their minds. Cheerfulness and enthusiasm, courtesy and kindness, and the power of easy, quiet, unconscious influence, are requisites indispensable to the attractiveness, order and efficiency of the school. Females are endowed with a more bountiful share of these desirable qualities.”

### SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.

In looking over Table *A* the percentage of scholars able to read in the Holy Scriptures will I think be considered satisfactory, when their age is taken into account. The reading is generally accurate, and the pronunciation rather good. I am happy to say that the habit which obtained in this country amongst the children of the lower classes of pronouncing *th* hard as *dis* for *this*, &c. is becoming eradicated; in a few schools it yet remains. To exercise the understanding on the subject read is sadly neglected. The Holy Scriptures and the Irish National Readers are the books generally used for the first division.

The spelling, on the whole, is imperfect. I would recommend dictation to be practised in all the schools, as the best method of making good spellers.

Very few of the Teachers understand English Grammar, so that that branch will have to be given up for the present, except in the Commercial schools and where the Teacher may happen to be competent to teach it.

Geography requires to receive much more attention than it ever has done. It is a branch of education which can be successfully studied at an early age, and would be likely to have an important bearing on the future course of our male youth. Accustomed as they are from their infancy to behold the sea every day of their lives, and with the deepest interest as the scene of the only tales which they hear, and as yielding their daily bread, it is natural that they

should make choice of marine pursuits, and I am persuaded that if our youth obtained a thorough knowledge of Geography at school, it would prove to many of them the first step in nautical science, and would be the means of converting them into a superior foreign-going marine, thus relieving fishermen at home from too severe a competition and extending our commerce. I would recommend that the Elementary schools as well as the Commercial be supplied with large maps and a few geographies, not omitting a map of Newfoundland, together with St. John's Catechism of its history.

The writing is moderately good, and would doubtless be better if the schools were better supplied with copy-books, and all had suitable desks. The writing exercises are too much confined to imitations of set lines, they require to be varied by extracts of poetry, forms of letters, orders, &c.

The attainments in cyphering are not high; children remain too short a time at school to make much proficiency in this necessary branch of education. But if a daily exercise in mental arithmetic were adopted, a general facility in making small calculations would be obtained, and a practical acquaintance with the power of figures that would be always of use, and might afterwards be easily improved upon.

The Church or Wesleyan Catechism is regularly taught in all the schools; perhaps a suitable morning and evening Prayer for children, selected by the Boards, should be added, as some of the parents may neglect to perform this duty.

Singing at the opening and closing of the schools is not generally practised. There is such a penury of enjoyments for children in many of the outports, and so little to awaken the finer feelings of their nature, and to teach their utterance in suitable language, that the introduction of singing is greatly to be desired. It is well known that vocal music holds a high place in all the great systems of public instruction in Europe which are so highly and so justly celebrated. A distinguished Educator who has visited these schools says, that "no one who has examined this subject, can entertain a doubt that all children from six to ten years of age are capable of learning to sing, and that this branch of education can be introduced into all our common schools with the greatest advantage, not only to the comfort and discipline of the pupils, but also to their progress in other studies." As the songs of childhood will never

be forgot, and will compose a rich and exhaustless source of pleasure in riper years ; it is most important that the sentiment be of the purest character ; I don't know of any couplets being so simple, so instructive, and so taking with children, as Watts' Divine Songs. The Teachers may not be all able to conduct singing, but with the occasional assistance of the Clergyman something might be accomplished ; and where and when possible I have no doubt this assistance would be readily afforded, as school practice is the most effectual means of improving the Church music.

### SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

A large number of the homes of the children attending the Board schools are altogether destitute of books, forasmuch as the parents are not able to read themselves, so that the toil of learning to read is not lightened by conning over at home those illustrated tales that are accessible to children in the cities ; and I have good reason to believe that for want of entertaining books to read after leaving school, numbers of children suffer the knowledge they have acquired with so much cost of time and labour to lie dormant until it is forgotten. The object of many a child's daily journeys to school, often performed under great difficulties, is allowed to fall as valuess from his grasp, and he or she remains still poor amid the intellectual and moral riches of the universe, as unlikely as ever to be instructed by the imperishable productions of genius. This is a lamentable fact. In order therefore to prevent the foundation laid at school from crumbling to decay, and to incite the scholars to build upon it themselves afterwards, I would recommend the Board of every District to procure a School Library, consisting of easy, interesting, and attractive books, to circulate amongst their schools, and also to distribute a few cheap rewards from time to time as children may deserve them. The Child's Newspaper published in Boston would have an excellent tendency in the schools, and it is remarkably cheap.

### SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

The school requisites are now such a considerable item of expenditure that it becomes expedient to ascertain which is the cheapest way of procuring them. At present each Board orders its own, sometimes from England and sometimes from booksellers in St. John's. I would respectfully propose either that a Depot of school supplies be established in the capital, or that a contract be entered into with one of the Booksellers to supply the school requisites at a certain rate.

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**TRAINING OF MASTERS.**

The Boards have not as yet availed of the liberal provisions of the Act for this purpose ; there appears to be some difficulties in the way. I would venture to suggest that if the most competent and successful Masters were authorized to pay from this fund one or more Pupil Teachers, any number required could be at once apprenticed ; in this case the Teachers would make the best selection for apprentices amongst their own scholars, and such apprentices would not only by their assistance to the Teacher actually render value for their support during their course of training, but would most likely become thorough practical Teachers, who, however, should be expected to pass an examination and take a certificate of qualification before obtaining charge of a school. The Academies and Grammar schools to participate in this arrangement, which, as well as the larger Elementary schools, require assistants.—The wants of the Colony for Protestant schools will be about five Teachers per year ; and if three years be allowed each pupil for training, there would require to be fifteen pupil teachers distributed amongst the most efficient schools. Twenty-five Pounds per year would be barely sufficient to pay a lad's expenses coming to the capital, but it would be a large remuneration for a pupil-teacher living at home.

In submitting the foregoing Report upon my inspection of the Protestant Public Schools of this Colony, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, I am aware that it contains many defects, but His Excellency's Government are well acquainted with the disadvantages under which I labored : I trust that if I should have the honor of preparing the succeeding year's report, the experience which I have now gained will enable me to make it more accurate and complete than the one now most respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient and humble Servant,

**JOHN HADDON,**

Protestant Inspector of Schools.

To the Honorable John Kent,  
Colonial Secretary.



TABLE A.

Abstract Return of the Protestant Public Schools Established in Newfoundland, for the Year 1858.

Educational Districts.	Locality of Schools.	Under whose direction.	When established.	No. on Books.			Average attendance.	Present at examination.	PerCentage of Children Learning.										Teachers' Names.	Amt. of Teacher's Salary.	Amount of Fees collected during the past year.	No. of weeks allowed Teacher for fishing.	Value of fishing vacation to Teacher.	School Room Area.	Value of School Buildings.	To whom belonging.	Remarks.
				Male.	Female.	Total.			Grammar.	Geography.	Arith- metic as far as		To write		To Read												
											Proportion	Comp. rules	1st four rules	On paper	On slates	Books of gen information.	Holy Script.	Mono and dis syllables.									
Moreton's Harbor	Exploits Burnt Island	El. Board	1842	13	18	31	25	22	3	25	12	15	20	80	Andrew Pearce	£ 40 s. cy	£ 1 10 0	4	£ 10 0	28 x 17	10	Inhabitants	{ This Board intends establishing three other Schools where there are none at present.				
	Moreton's Harbor	do.	1842	10	9	19	17	20	5	5	15	20	15	30	70	John Pike	35	2 10 0	4	8 0	none			School is held in a store belonging to Slade & Co.			
	Tizzard's Harbor	do.	1844	11	7	18										T. J. Every	35	2 10 0	4		none			A School Room is in course of erection.			
Twillingate	Twillingate N. Side	Nfl. Sl. Soc'y.																					This School is at present closed for want of a Teacher				
	Twillingate S. Side	El Board	1847	25	15	40	30	21	1	10	15	12	12	30	40	30	40	5 2 0	4	5 0	33 x 24	80	Nfl. Sl. Soc'y				
	Herring Neck E. Side	do.		26	14	40	30	34	7	10	27	27	35	40	45	15	40	1 10 0	4	15 0	none			School kept in a dwelling house.			
	Herring Neck W. Side	do.		12	10	22	16	16		14	37	28	30	28	50	22	40	2 9 0	4	5 0	14 x 12	15	The Board				
Fogo	Fogo	do.		31	40	71	45	36	17	5	43	34	43	17	57	17	9	35	stg	11 0 0	4		23 x 18	150	The Board		
	Change Islands	do.				43	35	22		7	7	35	33	36	25	50	18	7	24	3 0 0	4	20 0	none			{ School kept in a cooper's shop ; a School Room is being built.	
	Barred Island Harbor	do.				40	35	23		10	15	15	12	45	42	13		20	1 10 0			none			{ School kept in a cooper's shop ; a School Room is nearly completed. The teacher is old and does not make use of his fishing vacation.		
	Muddy Hole	do.		12	11	23	15	33		4	20	20	14	35	60	27	13	30	cy	2 0 0	6	10 0	31 x 17	60	The Board		
Greenspond	Cape Freels	do.	1845	19	16	35	20	18	10	20	40	40	33	40	50	10		35	1 10 0	6	3 10	20 x 20	150	The Board			
	Pinchard's Island	do.	1844	25	14	39	30	35	5	7	15	35	15	10	45	25	20	35	2 10 0	6	12 0	20 x 20	200	The Board			
	Swain's Island	Nfl. Sl. Soc'y.				40																					
	Fair Island	do.				35																					
	Greenspond	do.						139																300	Nfl. Sl. Soc'y		
	Flat Islands	El. Board	1846	14	17	31												35			6 10 0				The Board	{ This school was re-opened since the Inspector passed by.	
Bonavista North and West	Salvage	Nfl. Sl. Soc'y.						32																80	Nfl. Sl. Soc'y		
	Tickle Cove	El. Board	1843	27	13	40	29	30		7	15	30	17	50	32	18		25	3 8 0	none		23 x 15	60	The Board			
	Open Hall	do.	1856	17	7	24	18		4	17	12	8	33	17	80	17	3	30	1 10 0	6		24 x 18	40	The Board			
	King's Cove	do.	1853	22	14	36	25	19	3	9	14	11	11	22	5	60	37	3	32	2 13 0	6	10 0	22 x 18	50	The Board		

TABLE A.—Continued.

Abstract Return of the Protestant Public Schools Established in Newfoundland, for the Year 1858.

Educational Districts.	Locality of Schools.	Under whose direction.	When established.	No. on Books.			Average attendance.	Present at examination.	PerCentage of Children Learning										Teachers' Names.	Amt. of Teacher's salary.	Amount of Fees collected during the past year.			No. of weeks allowed Teacher for fishing.	Value of fishing vacation to Teacher.	School Room Area.	Value of School Buildings.	To whom belonging.	Remarks.			
				Male.	Female.	Total.			Grammar.	Geography.	Arithmeticas far as		To Write		To Read						£	s.	d.							£	s.	£
				Proportion	Comp. rules	1st four rules			On paper	On slates	Books of gen information.	HolyScript.	Mono and dis syllables.	Letters.	£	s.	d.	£			s.	£										
Bonavista	Newman's Cove	El. Board	1853	16	14	30	18	6			30	20	20		45	28	27	Joseph Tilly	35	cy	1	0	0	6	15	none			{ School kept in teacher's house; a School Room is being built.			
	Bonavista (Cos. street)	Com. Board	1857	17	14	31	19	19	7	10	16	30	71		20	43	37	Samuel Rowsell	50	stg	4	0	0			none	100		School kept in teacher's house.			
	Bonavista (Central)	El. Board	1852	17	5	22												George Miffen	40	cy						36 x 20	100	The Board	{ Was re-opened since Inspector was at Bonavista in July.			
	Bonavista (Canaille)	do.	1858	24	22	46												Miss E. Robins	25							none			{ This and the following School was established since the Inspector was at Bonavista in July.			
	Bonavista (Cove)	do.	1858	30	24	54												Abraham Abbott	25							none						
	Bonavista (Central)	Nfl. Sl. Soc'y.		82	75	157		103									John Lawrence								50 x 20	250	Nfl. Sl. Soc'y					
Trinity Bay East	Bird Island Cove	El. Board	1853	10	17	27											William Minty	25		2	2	0	6	10	none				School kept in a new store lent by Messrs. Slade & Co.			
	Little Catalina	do.	1855	18	9	27	20	18			7	7		40	25	35	John Way	25		2	0	0	6	12	none							
	Great Catalina	do.	1843	36	20	56	36	37	10	25	55	43		25	25	40	10	Rev. Wm. Notten	35		5	0	0			32 x 18	100	Inhabitants				
	Catalina West End	Wes. Soc'y.																														
Trinity Bay North	English Harbor	Nfl. Sl. Soc'y.															} James R. Moore	30								22 x 16	20	Nfl. Sl. Soc'y	{ Mr. Moore keeps School both at English Harbor and Ship Cove, dividing his time equally between these places.			
	Ship Cove	do.				30	20	22		16	16	20		20	53	27																
	Trinity (North Side)	El. Board																								30 x 20	80	The Board	{ Was not in operation when Inspector visited Trinity but would soon be.			
	Trinity (Commercial)	Com. Board	1852	30	0	30	24	20	13	13	33	26	40	60	13	60	27	James Campbell	50	stg	20	0	0			none				{ School was kept in Court House, but lately in a private dwelling.		
	Trinity (Central)	Nfl. Sl. Soc'y.																														
	Cuckold's Cove	El. Board	1843	12	11	23											} John Gover	30		0	17	6				none				{ This School was suspended when Inspector visited the place.		
	Trouty	do.	1843	13	9	22	19			12	20	32		32	40	28					1	10	0	6	10	none				{ This School happened to be closed the day the Inspector called.		
	Old Bonaventure	do.	1855	18	20	38	15	13		23	23		23	61	16		James Pitcher	30		1	0	0	6	8	none							
	New Bonaventure	do.	1857	14	15	29	22	22		20	20	41	30	41	54	5	Jacob Morris	30		3	8	0	6	15	15 x 12	70	The Board					
	British Harbor	do.	1854	17	12	29	22	12		30	20	30	20	50	40	10	Thomas Gawlor	30		2	5	0	6	15	24 x 14	50	The Board					
	Ireland's Eye	do.	1854	19	14	33											William Watton	25		1	10	0	6	10					{ This School was suspended when the Inspector was in Trinity Bay.			



Abstract Return of the Protestant Public Schools Established in Newfoundland, for the Year 1858.

Educational Districts.	Locality of Schools.	Under whose direction.	When established.	No. on Books.			Average attendance.	Present at examination.	Per Centage of Children Learning										Teachers' Names.	Amt. of Teacher's salary.			Amount of Fees collected during the past year.			No. of weeks allowed Teacher for fishing.	Value of fishing vacation to Teacher.	School Room Area.	Value of School Buildings.	To whom belonging.	Remarks.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.			Grammar.	Geography.	Arithmetic as far as			To Write		To Read					£	s.	d.	£	s.							£	
											Proportion	Comp. rules	1st four rules	On paper	On slates	Books of gen information.	Holy Script.	Mono and dis syllables.		Letters.													£
Harbor Grace	Mosquito	El. Board	1843	22	23	45	30	27			5	20	25	20	45	25	30	William Simmonds	50	stg	1	10	0			30 x 18	70	The Board					
	Bear's Cove	do.	1851	17	17	34	28	28			6	17	20	10	40	50	10	Miss Comer	36		2	0	0			none							
	Harbor Grace (N. Side)	do.	1843	44	11	55	40	40			5	12	20	15	30	37	33	Henry Trapnell	50		5	0	0			32 x 15	70	The Board					
	Harbor Grace (Central)	Nf. Sl. Soc'y.		68	80	148	120	101										Mr. Gardner							50 x 25	250	Nf. Sl. Soc'y						
	Harbor Grace (S. Side)	El. Board	1843	31	19	50	36	30			6	12	20	33	36	33	31	John Martin	50		2	0	0			30 x 18	70	Nf. Sl. Soc'y					
	Bryant's Cove	do.	1843	28	13	41	30	42			7	10	10	25	25	48	30	22	Thomas Stevenson	50		2	0	0			none						
	Island Cove	Com. Board	1856	37	30	67	55	55			4	25	36	5	15	60	13	12	William Marten			8	0	0			30 x 16	80	The Board				
	Spaniard's Bay	Nf. Sl. Soc'y.					100	60							43	10	10	33	38	19	William Earle			9	0	0			35 x 15	120	Nf. Sl. Soc'y		
Bay Roberts	French's Cove	El. Board	1853	14	14	28	20			8	18	20		40	56	4	Robert Pepper	40	cy	none													
	Bay Roberts (E. End)	Nf. Sl. Soc'y.				75	60	53	3	3	5	4	16	35	16	10	44	20	26	Mr. Dobie						45 x 22	100	Nf. Sl. Soc'y					
	Bay Roberts (W. End)	El. Board	1853	60	43	103	74			5	6	22	20	20	20	32	48	John Beasant	40		12	18	2										
	Coley's Point	do.		48	44	92	75	75			10	30	30	13	10	43	27	20	G. Hierlily	40	stg	11	17	4			30 x 16	70	The Board				
	Bareneed	Nf. Sl. Soc'y.				88	65	60	6	6	20	10	20	40	30	16	50	23	11	George F. Paine	50	cy	14	0	0			30 x 16	100	Nf. Sl. Soc'y			
	Hibb's Hole	El. Board	1853			18	15	14					23		44	44	12	Miss Killegrew	30		none						60	The Board					
	Port-de-Grave (E. End)	Nf. Sl. Soc'y.				124	110	100	6	6	7	10	23	50	40	37	31	27	5	Mr. Maddock	65		16	0	0			62 x 12	250	Nf. Sl. Soc'y			
	Port-de-Grave (W. End)	Wes. Soc'y.				40	35	59			7	19	45	35	30	25	35	40	Miss Nightingale	28		7	0	0			29 x 24		Wes. Soc'y	This School-room is an attachment to the Wesleyan Church, and cannot be valued apart from it.			
The Dock	El. Board	1853	19	10	29	20					34	34		40	50	10	J. Batten	40		none					33 x 15	70	The Board						
Brigus	Salmon Cove	Nf. Sl. Soc'y.				37	30	20						30	20	50	40	10	William Killegrew							36 x 32	80	Nf. Sl. Soc'y	The School-room is an attachment to the Wesleyan Church.				
	Cupids	Wes. Society				71	55	42	18	10	6	28	30	25	28	43	27	2	Robert Reader	50	stg	20	0	0			17 x 17			Wes. Soc'y			
	Burnt Head	El. Board	1843	15	10	25	20	23			20	30	40	25	65	35		William Smith	45	cy	3	0	0	6		35 x 14	60	Nf. Sl. Soc'y					
	Brigus	Nf. Sl. Soc'y.				100	72	76			6	26	20	26	20	20	30	35	15	Mr. Mills						44 x 25	290	Inhabitants					
	Brigus	Com. Board		16		16	15	15	16	16					16				John Nightingale	50	stg	20	0	0			none						
	Bull Cove	El. Board	1843	18	22	40	16	15			5		15		36	40	24	James Youden	45	cy	1	0	0	6		22 x 18	60	The Board					
	Upper Gulley	do.	1850	15	16	31	21	21				24	24		24	61	15	Charles Coates	45		3	10	0	4	5	18 x 14	20	The Teacher					
Middle Bight	do.	1850	30	30	60	49	42	20	20	11	16	11	30	6	22	30	20	28	Richard Parmiter	55		6	0	0			30 x 18	70	The Board				

TABLE A.—Continued.

Abstract Return of the Protestant Public Schools Established in Newfoundland, for the Year 1858.

Educational Districts.	Locality of Schools.	Under whose direction.	When established.	No. on Books.			Average attendance.	Present at examination.	PerCentage of Children Learning										Teachers' Names.	Amt. of Teacher's Salary.		Amount of Fees collected during the past year.			No. of weeks allowed Teacher for fishing.	Value of fishing vacation to Teacher.	School Room Area.	Value of School Buildings	To whom belonging.	Remarks.							
				Male.	Female.	Total.			Grammar.	Geography.	Arith-metic as far as		To write		To Read					£	s.	£	s.	d.							£	s.					
									Proportion	Comp. rules	1st four rules	On paper	On slates	Books of gen information.	Holy Script.	Mono and dis syllables.	Letters.																				
St. John's	Long Pond	El. Board	1851	16	18	34												Charles Saunders	45	cy	3	10	0			none											
	Topsail	do.	1844	14	19	33	24	25			16	16	30	13	20	40	30	10	James Allen	50		4	0	0		24 x 16	50	The Board									
	Belle Isle	do.	1841	13	13	26												Edward Bickford	45		4	0	0														
	Broad Cove	do.	1842	21	28	49	15	7										William Bursell	55		4	10	0		27 x 15	80	The Board										
	Portugal Cove	Nfl. Sl. Soc'y.		15	15	30	22	26			7	13	13	40	23	16	24	60	William Ward						38 x 18	90	Nfl. Sl. Soc'y										
	Pouch Cove	Wes. Church		23	16	39	17	15			12	15	32	15			20	60	20	Joseph Baggs	35					27 x 20	50	Wesleyan Ch									
	Pouch Cove	Epis. Church		35	29	64	59	56	11	10	12	30	17	36	50	15	35	39	11	— Vile		8	0	0		30 x 18	80	Nfl. Sl. Soc'y									
	Torbay	Nfl. Sl. Soc'y.																																			
	Quidi Vidi	El. Board	1850	18	12	30	16	15					32	24	32		33	47	20	Edward Humphrey	50		4	10	0		20 x 17	50	The Board								
	St. John's (Mag. Cove)	do.	1843	38	24	62	50	58			7	10	36	20	10	20	60	10	Mr. and Mrs. Ewing	110	10	2	0		40 x 33	250	The Board										
	St. John's (Rural)	do.	1858	9	12	21	20	16			4	31	31	50	50	31	25	44	Mrs. Walters	40					25 x 9	rented by Board											
	St. John's (Central)	Nfl. Sl. Soc'y.																																			
	St. John's (Central)	Presbyterian	1847	43	16	59	50	54	35	57	23	20	30	80	75	25			James N. Neilson		100	0	0		40 x 25	500	Presbyter. Ch										
	St. John's (Central)	Wes. Church		60	12	72	53	50	69	69	34	45	21	69	83	17			Joseph Bacon		90	0	0		60 x 30	800	Wesleyan Ch										
	St. John's (S. Side)	Nfl. Sl. Soc'y	1833	37	19	56	40	40	10	10	2	10	50	50	26	14	25	51	10	Mr. Crosby	50	12	0	0		35 x 15	150	Nfl. Sl. Soc'y									
	Petty Harbor	do.	1828	30	30	60	46	43			5	13	17	33	33	20	37	36	7	Mr. Bishop	50	9	0	0		40 x 16	200	Nfl. Sl. Soc'y									
Ferryland																																					
Placentia	Harbor Buffet	El. Board	1838	21	17	38	30	30			23	26	23	42	20	20	30	35	15	James Burton	30	3	10	0	4	25 x 16	50	Epis. Church									
	Spencer's Cove	do.																																			
	Woody Island	do.																																			
	Sound Island	Wes. Soc'y.	1850	31	18	49	30	50												Mr. and Mrs. Downs	10	40	0	0		20 x 16		Inhabitants									
	Isle of Valen	El. Board	1842	15	25	40														William Ward	55*					17 x 11		Epis. Church									
	Oderin	do.	1850	11	8	19	14	12			5	5	22	44	56	44	44	12		Neilson Bailey	30	none				none											

Vacant.

{ Not in operation when Inspector was in Placentia Bay, and no return received from the Chairman.  
 Not in operation during the summer months. No return  
 \*Only £25 was paid by the Board, the other £30 by the Newfoundland School Society.



**TABLE B.**

Educational Districts.	No. of Board and Commercial Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance	No. of Denominational and Nfld. Society's Schools	No. of Pupils in attendance	Total No. of Pupils in attendance.	Percentage of Pupils that can read the Scriptures.	Amount paid by Boards in Teachers' Salaries.	Remarks.
Moreton's Harbor	3	68			68	25	Cy. £110	
Twillingate ....	3	102	1	60	162	33	120	
Fogo ....	4	177			177	64	122	
Greenspond ....	3	105	4	400	505	40	105	
Bonavista, West	3	100			100	63	87	
Bonavista ....	5	183	1	157	340	40	175	
Trinity Bay, East	3	110	1	20	130	40	85	
Trinity Bay, North	8	234	3	120	354	37	248	
Trinity Bay, West	3	100	1	80	180	40		No return.
Trinity Bay, South	4	215	1	60	275	46	144	
Bay-de-Verds ....	7	303	1	42	345	30	220	
Carbonear ....	5	326	1	115	441	53	215	
Harbor Grace ....	6	292	2	298	590	47	286	
Bay Roberts ....	5	270	4	327	597	53	195	
Brigus ....	3	81	3	208	289	62	148	
St. John's ....	9	346	8	630	976	51	495	
Placentia Bay ....	5	142	1	49	191	60	125	
Burin ....	4	119			119	44	99	
Lamaline ....	1	40			40			No return.
Grand Bank ....	2	146			146	36	70	
Fortune Bay ....	6	137	1	80	217	37	165	
Burgeo and LaPoile	6	279			279	49	220	
	98	3875	33	2646	6521	45	£3434	



## APPENDIX, No. 27.

## REPORT

*Upon the Inspection of Catholic Schools in Newfoundland.*

## DISTRICT OF BAY BULLS.

Having received my Commission and Instructions from the Secretary's Office, on Friday the 23rd of July, I left Placentia for St. John's on the following Monday, for the purpose of commencing my tour of Inspection of the Catholic Schools of the Island. On the 30th I arrived at Bay Bulls.

## BAY BULLS SCHOOL. (Established 1843.)

There is a very fine school-house here ; it is two stories high, 40 feet long by 18 feet broad, the chimney being in the centre ; the lower story is divided into two equal parts, of about 18 feet square. The Rev. P. Cleary, the Chairman informed me that the object in so dividing the lower portion of the building was, that the boys and girls might be taught in separate apartments. The upper part of the building is used by the teacher as a residence.

The teacher of this school is Mr. Morrissey, who has conducted the school for the last six years ; salary £40 currency ; the amount of fees about £5 a year. The branches taught are spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, and navigation.

The maximum attendance by register is 76 ; the average stated to be 60. When I visited the school there were but 38 present ; of these 38 there was 2 in the alphabet, 36 spelling, 12 reading, 10 writing on paper, 6 on slates, and 14 learning arithmetic, 2 of whom were as far as Loss and Gain. The spelling and reading of the pupils were very good ; and those learning arithmetic had a fair knowledge of the rules they were learning.

The teacher complained, not only of the insufficient supply of books in the school, but also of the diversified character of those they possessed, which prevented anything like classification of his pupils. It will not be deemed out of course, to state here, that I have heard the same complaint in every school, with the exception of 3 or 4, that I visited ; and as I consider the existence of this evil one of the great preventives to the efficient working of the schools, and consequently its removal of the first importance, I will refer to the subject again at a future stage of my report.

*A P P E N D I X, N o. 27.*

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The hours of teaching are from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., with an hour for dinner. The teacher appears to be competent to teach a school like the present one ; but as there has been a special grant of £40 for this harbor, the Board are in a position to establish a superior description of school.

WITLESS BAY SCHOOL. (Established 1844.)

The teacher of this school is a Mr. Fogarty ; he has had charge of the school only since June, his engagement being for six months on trial, at the rate of £40 per annum. The school-house is a two-storied building, 35 feet long by 18 feet broad ; it requires some repairs and school furniture ; the teacher resides in the upper part. There is no register kept in the school ; but the maximum attendance is stated to be 80, and the average 65. There were 56 in attendance on the day I visited the school. The branches taught, are spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic. All the pupils in school on the day I visited were able to spell ; 10 reading, 4 writing on slates, and 2 in arithmetic. The spelling and reading of the pupils were very indifferent, but the more advanced pupils were absent ; there were no copy books in the school, the children having taken them home with them when they left in the early part of the summer to attend to the fishery. I pointed out to the teacher the injustice done to the school, in permitting pupils, during their temporary absence from school, to take their copy-books home with them, as the teacher is thus deprived of the only evidence he has to produce, in their absence, of their proficiency. If the parents should wish to see the progress their children were making, there could be no objection to the pupils taking their copy-books home for the purpose of showing them ; but they should immediately return them to the school, for I consider, that so long as they remain pupils of the school, their copy-books are, to some extent, the property of the school.

The hours of teaching are from 9 a.m., to 5 p.m., with an hour allowed for dinner.

MOBILE SCHOOL. (Established 1844.)

This school is conducted by Miss Hanlon ; she has had charge of it 2 years ; her salary is £18 currency, and the fees she states to be about seven shillings and six-pence a year. The school-house is a good building, of 22 feet long by 14 feet broad.

The branches taught, are spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic as far as Practice ; and the females are instructed in needle-work. The maximum at-

tendance by the register is 32; on the day I visited there were 25 present, which was considered an average attendance; of these 25, there were 8 in the alphabet, 17 spelling, 12 reading, 8 writing, and 3 learning arithmetic as far as Weights and Measures.

The spelling and reading of the pupils were very good; the pronunciation in the latter, showed that great attention was bestowed upon their tuition.— The writing was fair, and the copies were kept neat and clean. The samplers and other needle-work of the young girls, which were hung round the school-room, showed that the instruction of the females was not neglected.

The teacher of this school was educated in the Convent at St. John's and appears to be a very competent person to have charge of a school. The hours of teaching are the same as in Witless Bay.

#### TOAD'S COVE SCHOOL. (Established 1844.)

The teacher of this school is Mr. Hanlon, father of the teacher in the Mobile school. His salary is £25 currency, and the average amount of fees he states to be about 20s a year; he appears to be a competent teacher.

The school-house is two stories high, 28 feet long by 18 feet broad; the upper story being occupied by the teacher. There is about one rood of land belonging to the school, which the teacher uses as a kitchen garden.

There is no register kept; the maximum attendance is stated to be 48; there were 34 pupils present on the day I visited it, which was considered an average; and there were 5 in the alphabet, 29 spelling, 15 reading, 10 writing, and 2 in arithmetic, of these 34.

The branches taught, are spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, and book-keeping; the writing of the pupils was not very good, but the copies were kept clean; the reading was very good, notwithstanding that for want of a uniform description of books, he is compelled to teach them separately; the spelling was also creditable.

The hours of teaching are the same as Witless Bay school.

#### CAPLIN COVE SCHOOL. (Established 1844.)

This school-house has been lately erected; it is 2 stories high, 24 feet long by 15 feet broad; it is a very fine building, and when provided with school furniture, will be a very creditable school-house; the teacher occupies the upper story.

The person who has charge of this school is a Mr. Driscoll; salary £18

## APPENDIX, No. 27.

currency ; there are no fees paid by the pupils attending this school ; there is about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an acre of uncultivated ground attached to the school ; the branches taught, are spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic.

There is no register kept by the teacher ; but he states 30 to be the maximum attendance, and 25 the average ; there were but 15 pupils in the school on the day I visited it ; there were 3 of these in the alphabet, 12 spelling, 5 reading, and 1 in arithmetic. There was but one copy-book in the school ; all the others were taken away by the pupils, who were then absent from school ; the reading of the pupils was very indifferent ; the pronunciation very bad ; the spelling was equally bad, the children slurring over the words, scarcely pronouncing one single letter intelligibly. The only pupil learning arithmetic was in simple addition ; and although the teacher stated he commenced two years ago, he was unable to add two lines of figures when required to do so.

The hours of teaching are the same as at Witless Bay.

The maximum attendance of pupils in these 5 schools is	....	266
The number present at the time of my visit	....	168
		98

*Relative progress of the 266.*

Alphabet	....	....	....	32
Spelling	....	....	....	234
Reading	....	....	....	130
Writing	....	....	....	92
Arithmetic	....	....	....	75
Book-keeping	....	....	....	2

*Relative ages of the 266, as per School Returns.*

Under 8 years of age	....	....	....	98
From 8 to 12 years	....	....	....	113
12 years and over	....	....	....	55

I have been furnished with the following statement of the expenditure of the school money, received in this district, by the Chairman, the Very Reverend Mr. Cleary.

1857. Oct. 1.—By Cash received from Receiver General	£45	0	0
1858. April 1.—By Cash received from Receiver General	90	0	0
June 30.—By Cash received from Receiver General	45	0	0
	£180	0	0

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1857.	Nov. 1.—To Cash paid district teachers	£23 5 0
1858.	Paid up to the 1st April, district teachers	52 0 0
	June 30.        do.        do.        do.	27 15 0
		<hr/>
		£103 0 0
		<hr/>
1857.	Nov. 1.—Paid for lumber, shingles, nails, wages, &c., &c.,	£72 13 0
1858.	May 1.—Paid for paint, oil, labor, for Caplin Cove school-house	4 7 0
		<hr/>
		£180 0 0
		<hr/>

All the school-houses in the district are very good buildings ; some of them require repairs ; and all, more or less, school furniture. From the interest taken in these matters by the Chairman, the Very Reverend Mr. Cleary, I have no doubt that these will shortly be provided.

## DISTRICT OF FERRYLAND.

BRIGUS SCHOOL. (Established 1855.)

Visited this school on the 4th August ; the school is at present held in a house rented for the purpose, but I understand it is the intention of the Board to purchase it for a school-house ; it requires very little alteration to make it a comfortable one.

This school is conducted by Miss Doyle, who appears to be a very competent person to have charge of a school.

The branches taught, are spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic, as far as Practice ; the maximum attendance 35 ; there were 30 in the school on this day, which was considered over an average. Of these 30, 5 were in the alphabet, 25 spelling, 10 reading, and 2 writing and learning arithmetic, as far as addition of Coin.

The writing for children so young was very creditable ; the reading and spelling was also very good ; in the latter branch, I think, the pupils were the

*A P P E N D I X , N o . 2 7 .*

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most apt I had yet met with ; the 2 learning arithmetic had a fair knowledge of the rules they had gone over.

The salary of the teacher is £12 currency ; and the amount of fees paid by the pupils 40s per annum. The hours of teaching are from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

**CAPE BROYLE SCHOOL. (Established 1842.)**

The person who has charge of this school is a Miss Kelly, the former teacher having gone to the fishery ; she is employed at the rate of £10 currency ; the school-house is a good building, two stories high, with chimney in the centre, dividing the lower portion of the building into 2 rooms ; one intended for males, the other for females. At present there is only one room occupied ; it has 3 good desks, and some forms. There is about one rood of cultivated ground attached to the school ; the branches taught are spelling, reading, writing ; and the females are instructed in needle-work.

No register kept ; 30 stated to be the maximum attendance ; there were 21 present on the day of my visit, which was considered an average ; not more than half the children in the school were provided with books ; there were 3 in the alphabet, 18 spelling, and 4 reading. The spelling and reading of the pupils were of the most wretched description. The hours of teaching are from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., with 1 hour for dinner.

**FERRYLAND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL. (Established 1852.)**

I visited this school on the 5th August ; the school is held in a room rented for the purpose ; the room is 20 feet long by 14 feet broad, and provided with 3 small desks.

The school is conducted by Mr. Kelly, who has had charge of it for the last 6 years, at a salary of £50 currency ; the average amount of fees he states to be £4 per year.

He stated that he kept a register, but was unable to find it. At present he keeps the register on a slate ; from which it appears that the maximum attendance is 16. I find, however, from the school return, which he has filled up, that he has given the names of 43 pupils as the annual attendance. There is a great discrepancy in these two statements. I am inclined to think, that his statement to me is the correct one ; and that he has given, in the school return, the number that attended the school since its establishment, through mistake ; there were 14 in the school on the day I visited it.

*A P P E N D I X , N o . 2 7 .*

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The branches taught, are spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, geometry, and navigation. All the pupils in the school were spelling; 10 reading, 7 writing, 5 of them on slates, and 2 learning arithmetic, who were in compound multiplication.

There were two classes of reading, 3 in the first 9 in the second. I found that the reading of the pupils of both these classes was very indifferent; certainly inferior to children of similar ages in the majority of the schools I had visited the spelling was something better; but neither of the two boys in arithmetic could work a single line in simple multiplication; the writing was pretty fair.

The hours of teaching are from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.; vacation 1 month in summer.

**F E R M E U S E S C H O O L .**

*[Date of Establishment not given in School Return.]*

The teacher of this school is Mr. O'Neil, who has had charge of this school for 21 years; salary £20 currency; fees about 30s. a year.

The school-house is two stories high; the lower portion is divided into two rooms; in one of which, 22 feet long by 12 broad, the school is held; it is provided with 1 desk and a few forms.

The branches taught, are spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, and book-keeping; there is no register kept; the teacher gives 49 as the maximum attendance; 26 were attending on the day of my visit, which was about an average attendance; of these 9 were in the alphabet, 17 spelling, 10 reading, and 6 writing; none of the pupils present were learning arithmetic, but I was shown two copy-books belonging to pupils then absent, where their sums were entered, one of whom was as far as practice, the other fellowship; the sums were entered very slovenly, the spelling and reading of the pupils were very indifferent.

The hours of teaching are from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. in winter, and from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. in summer, with an hour for dinner, vacation one month in summer.

**R E N E W S M A L E S C H O O L . ( E s t a b l i s h e d 1 8 4 0 . )**

Having inspected the Fermeuse school in the forenoon I proceeded to this place, and arrived in time to visit the two schools at the north side of the harbor same day.

Mr. Lyng has had charge of this school for the last two years, at a salary of £25 currency—no fees paid by the pupils; the school house is one story high, 24 feet long, by 14 feet broad; it is not ceiled, and has but two desks and a few temporary seats; it has a good chimney and a very fine new grate  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet across.

The branches taught, are spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, and navigation; there is no register kept; the maximum attendance is stated to be 40, the average 30; there were 20 attending when I visited the school, and there were, of these 20, 6 in the alphabet, 14 spelling and 3 reading; the reading and spelling of the pupils were very bad; none of the pupils could spell words of three syllables; there were no copy books to produce.

The hours of teaching same as in Fermeuse school; there is no vacation given.

#### RENEWS FEMALE SCHOOL. (Established 1852.)

This school is held for the present in the Sacristy of the Chapel; the teacher, Miss Power, has had charge of the school for six years; she was educated in the Convent at St. John's, and is a very competent person to conduct a school like the present one.

The branches taught are, spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic, as far as the rule of three; the females are instructed in needle work; there is no register kept; 60 is stated to be the maximum attendance; there were 43 attending on the day I visited it, which was about an average, and of these there were 13 in the alphabet, 30 spelling, 26 reading, 20 writing, and 3 learning arithmetic.

The reading and spelling of the pupils were very good; the pronunciation in the former particularly so; the writing copies were kept neat and clean, and some of the writing was very creditable. The salary of the teacher was £12 currency, and the average amount of fees is ten shillings a year; the hours of teaching are the same as in Fermeuse. Vacation, one fortnight.

#### RENEWS FEMALE SCHOOL. (South Side.) (Established 1840.)

As I had to return to Fermeuse in the evening of the day that I visited this harbor, I was unable to inspect the school at the south side, as it blew too strong to cross over. I received the following statement from the Chairman, the Rev. J. Murphy.

## APPENDIX, No. 27.

The teacher of the school is a Mrs. Lawler; her salary is £12 currency; the fees amount to about thirty shillings a year; the school is held in her own house.

The branches taught, are spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic; the maximum attendance is 20;—nearly all of whom attend constantly; and of these. 4 are in the alphabet, 16 spelling, 12 reading, and 8 writing. Vacation one fortnight; and the hours of teaching are the same as in the other schools.

## AQUAFORTE SCHOOL. (Established 1852.)

On returning from Fermeuse to Ferryland, I visited this school-house; but as it was Saturday, there was no school.

I received the following statement from the teacher, Mrs. Oliphant, who has had charge of the school six years at a salary of £10 currency; the fees for that time not exceeding 20 shillings, or 3s 4d a year.

No register kept; the maximum attendance is stated to be 22; and the average 17; the branches taught, are spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic,—as far as the elementary rules; the school is held in a room in her father's house; there are 6 in the alphabet, 16 spelling, 13 reading, 10 writing, and 1 in arithmetic. The hours of attendance same as in former schools.

There are but 3 school-houses in this district; all of which require some repairs, and school furniture. The remaining 5 schools are held, either at the residence of the teacher, or in houses temporarily used for the purpose.

As this school completes my inspection of the two educational districts to the southward, I feel bound to remark, that in every one of the schools the books in use were of the most diverse character; and the complaints of the teachers on that account, and the want of sufficient stationery, universal.

The maximum attendance of pupils in the 8 schools in this				
district	....	....	....	272
Number present at the time of my visit	....	....	....	191
				81

I have given the two schools that I did not see in operation, the benefit of the average attendance.

## APPENDIX, No. 27.

*Relative progress of the 272.*

Alphabet	....	....	....	65
Spelling	....	....	....	207
Reading	....	....	....	135
Writing	....	....	....	90
Arithmetic	....	....	....	35

*Relative ages of the 272, as per School Returns.*

Under 8 years of age	....	....	....	107
From 8 to 12 years	....	....	....	97
12 years and over	....	....	....	68

As I have not received a detailed statement of the expenditure of the money voted for education in the district, from the Board, I give the subjoined summary :

	Sterling.		Currency.
District of Ferryland receives for Education	£182 9 4		
Special Grant	50 0 0		
	<hr/>		
	£232 9 4	or	£268 0 0
Amount paid the Teachers of the 8 Schools in the District			151 0 0
			<hr/>
			£117 0 0
			<hr/>

I think it necessary to state that the Chairman, the Rev. James Murphy, informed me, that there were one or two schools, besides those enumerated in the district, that were in operation only in winter, which would lessen the above balance by the amount paid those teachers.

I omitted to mention that there is a Convent in Fermeuse, with a well-attended school ; there is also one in Ferryland, that was just completed at the time of my visit to that locality ; and a school-house attached to the Convent was in course of erection. There are also the materials for the erection of a Convent and school-house landed at Renew's ; these, together with the Convent now in course of erection in Witless Bay, will afford the female children of these two districts an opportunity of receiving that sound religious education which the ladies of these establishments are so capable of imparting.

Having now completed my inspection of the Schools in these two Educational Districts, I returned to St. John's, and arrived there the 9th August.

## DISTRICT OF CARBONEAR AND BAY-DE-VERDS.

### BROAD COVE SCHOOL. (Established 1842.)

I left St. John's for Carbonear on the 14th August, for the purpose of commencing my inspection of the schools to the Northward. On Monday the 16th I proceeded along the North Shore of Conception Bay.

The school at Broad Cove is held at present in a room rented for the purpose; but I was informed that the Board intend erecting one here shortly.

The teacher's name is Miller; he has had charge of the school 14 years—salary £25 currency, and fees about 13 shillings a year; he is allowed 6 weeks' vacation in summer, for the purpose of fishing.

There is no register kept; the maximum attendance stated to be 36, the average 25; there were but 7 in the school when I visited it; 3 spelling; reading, writing, and arithmetic as far as the Rule of Three, are taught in the school; there were 3 in the alphabet and 4 spelling, of the 7 who were in school; the hours of attendance are from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

### NORTHERN BAY SCHOOL. (Established 1843.)

Visited this school on the 17th August. The school-house here is a very good one, one story high, 30 feet long by 16 feet broad; the school-room is provided with a stove, and is well lighted and lofty, but is not furnished with sufficient desks. A portion of the building is set apart to accommodate the teacher with a residence.

The teacher is a Mr. Tobin, who has had charge of the school 9 years and appears to be a competent person; his salary is £25 currency—no fees paid by the pupils. He keeps no register, but states that the maximum attendance is 45, and the average 30. When I visited the school there were 26 present, and of these, 4 were in the alphabet, 22 spelling, 16 reading, and 10 writing and learning arithmetic.

The reading and spelling of the pupils were very good, the pronunciation carefully attended to; 3 of the pupils were in the rule of three, the others in the elementary rules; they did not appear to have a knowledge of these rules. I advised the teacher to exercise the pupils in these rules in class, and showed him a method of doing so, which he promised to follow; the branches taught, are spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic; vacation six weeks in summer; and the hours of teaching are, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., with an hour for dinner.

*A P P E N D I X , N o . 2 7 .*

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**WESTERN BAY SCHOOL. (Established 1842.)**

When I visited this place on the 17th August the school was closed, and had been so since the 1st of June; the teacher is allowed six weeks vacation in summer; but he had, up to the time of my visit, taken 11 weeks, and as I was unable to see him, I cannot say how much longer he intended to absent himself. The people of the locality complained to me of the neglect of the teacher in this respect. I cannot help saying, that when a teacher thus openly sets at defiance all authority, and takes, without permission, what vacation he thinks proper, there cannot be much grounds to expect, that even when he does open school, that he will be likely to bestow the necessary attention upon his pupils.

I find by the school return that the maximum attendance is 45; salary of teacher £25 currency; no fees paid. Spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic, are taught in the school; the school-house is about 33 feet long by 15 broad; provided with chimney, and has room to accommodate a teacher; it requires some repairs and school furniture.

**JOB'S COVE SCHOOL. (Established 1843.)**

This school was also closed, and had been so since the previous November, in consequence, as the Reverend B. Duffy informed me, of the teacher resigning, not considering the salary, £25 currency, sufficient remuneration. The Board were unable to procure the services of a teacher since, and it is their intention to apply the money that has accrued in consequence, to the repairs of the school-house at Job's Cove.

The school-house is a good building of about 30 feet long by 16 feet broad, provided with chimney and accommodation for the residence of a teacher; the school return gives the maximum attendance to be 30.

**LOW POINT SCHOOL. (Established 1843.)**

This was the third school that I found closed in this district; the present school has been closed for the same length of time as Job's Cove School, since the previous November; the teacher's name is Mr. Lynch, and is represented by the Rev. B. Duffy as a very competent person to teach; he discontinued teaching in consequence, as I understood, of the illness of some member of his family—he intends re-opening the school this fall; the money that has accrued during the cessation of the school is to be applied to the repairs of the school-house.

From the school return I find the maximum attendance to be 42 ; salary of teacher £25 currency—no fees paid by the pupils ; vacation, 6 weeks ; and the hours of teaching in these 3 schools are, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., with an hour for dinner.

**BAY-DE-VERDS SCHOOL. (Established 1843.)**

Visited this school on the 18th August ; the school-house is one story high, 27 feet long by 15 feet broad ; the teacher resides in a portion of the building. It wants clapboard on two sides, and other repairs, as well as school furniture. The teacher's name is John Morrissy ; he has had charge of this school 4 years, at a salary of £20 currency ; the average amount of fees being seventeen shillings a year ; he is allowed 6 weeks in summer for the purpose of fishery.

The branches taught, are spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic ; no register kept by the teacher ; the maximum attendance is stated to be 46. There were 36 in school on the day of my visit, which was about an average ; and of these 36, 11 were in the alphabet, 25 spelling, 7 reading, and 1 writing.

The reading and spelling of the pupils were very bad ; the hours of teaching, the same as the other schools in this district.

**CARBONEAR SCHOOL. (Established 1843.)**

Although I did not inspect the two schools in Carbonear until the 6th of September, after I had returned from the northern districts, I visited them here ; so that all the schools of the district may follow consecutively.

The school-house is a two storied building ; the school room occupies the under story, being 40 feet long by 20 broad. It is provided with desks, forms, and stoves ; the teacher of the school, Mr. Mackey, has had charge of it 9 years—salary £93 currency. There are no fees paid by the pupils ; Mr. Mackey is a very competent teacher ; he was educated, I was informed, at Mr. O'Donovan's school.

The maximum attendance is 100, the average 60 ; there were but 30 attending on the day I visited the school, all of whom were spelling ; 20 reading, 15 writing and learning arithmetic, and 2 in geography and English grammar ; the teacher stated that the great majority of those pupils who were absent, were boys who were far advanced.

The branches taught, are spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, and book-keeping.

The reading and spelling were very good, particularly of those boys that were pointed out by the teacher, as constant in their attendance; the teacher complained of the very irregular attendance of the pupils; the writing was fair, but as usual all those absent had brought home their copies with them; the two boys learning geography and English grammar had a fair knowledge of these branches.

The books used are chiefly the Christian Brothers' class books; the hours of teaching are, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

CROCKER'S COVE FEMALE SCHOOL. (Established 1848.)

This school-house is of one story, 30 feet long by 16 feet broad; it requires much repairs; one end is not clapboarded; the windows are also much damaged, the greater part of the panes being broken; and the teacher states that they have been so since she took charge of the school.

The teacher is Miss Brandsfield; she has had charge of the school 8 months—her salary is £25 currency; she is unable to say whether any fees will be paid or not; the branches taught, are spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic, as far as interest. I believe Miss Brandsfield to be competent to teach these branches.

The maximum attendance is stated to be 50, and the average 35, there were only 12 present on the day I visited the school; but the teacher stated, that the average number, 35, were at school in the forenoon; it was in the afternoon I paid my visit; there were 2 in the alphabet, 10 spelling, 4 reading, and 3 writing, 2 of them on slates, of the 12 present.

There was but 2 copy-books in the school; the writing in which was a fair large hand; the reading was very indifferent; but the spelling was much better.

The school is well provided with books, supplied by the Board, and sold to the children. They are the Christian Brother class books. It is also furnished with 4 desks, but not sufficient forms; the hours of teaching are, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.; vacation, 3 weeks.

*A P P E N D I X , N o . 2 7 .*

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There is only one locality in this district, where Catholic schools are established, that has no school-house; and as I have already stated, one will shortly be erected there. In the other seven localities, there are school-houses erected; and these, when they have received the necessary repairs, and are provided with sufficient school furniture, will be comfortable school-houses.

The maximum attendance in the 8 schools in this district is	394
There were 3 schools closed when I visited them; the number attending the remaining 5 schools is	.... 111
	283

As the teacher of the Carbonear school has given the names and ages of only 35 children, out of the 100 said to attend, being unable, as he stated, to give the ages of those that were then absent from school, I can only give the ages of 276 pupils.

*Relative ages of the 329 pupils attending the 8 Schools in this District, as per School Return.*

Under 8 years of age	....	....	....	84
From 8 to 12 years	....	....	....	148
12 years and over	....	....	....	97

*Relative progress of the 276 pupils attending the 5 Schools that were in operation.*

Alphabet	....	....	....	30
Spelling	....	....	....	246
Reading	....	....	....	151
Writing	....	....	....	82
Arithmetic	....	....	....	66
English Grammar and Geography	....	....	....	6

As there has been no detailed statement of the expenditure of the School money of this District furnished by the Board, I will adopt the same course as I did in the Ferryland district.

## APPENDIX, No. 27.

	Sterling.	Currency
Amount granted for Education in this District		
for the present year . . . . .	£277 13 0	or £320 0 0
Amount paid the 8 Teachers of this District		263 0 0
		<u>£57 0 0</u>

## DISTRICT OF TRINITY BAY, SOUTH AND WEST.

## TURK'S COVE SCHOOL. (Established 1852.)

When I visited this school, 19th August, it was closed; and on my applying to the teacher to know the cause, he informed me that it was in consequence of a funeral taking place that day; and as the majority of the inhabitants of this small locality were connected with one another by ties of relationship, the children did not attend.

The school-house is 22 feet long, by 14 feet broad, and one story high; it is ceiled, but not clapboarded; it has one desk and a few forms; the teacher is a Mr. Brown, he has had charge of the school six years—salary £20 currency; there are no fees paid by the pupils. Spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic are taught in the school. There is no register kept; the maximum attendance 32, and the average 25. There are 12 in the alphabet, 20 spelling, 9 reading, 7 writing, and 2 learning arithmetic, of the 32.

The hours of teaching are from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., with an hour for dinner. The teacher stated that the school was closed on the 1st of June, and not reopened until the 14th of August; as he was not limited as to the length of time he was to take for vacation, I presume he is permitted to take this time for the purpose of fishing, in consequence of his small salary.

## GRATE'S COVE SCHOOL. (Established 1843.)

When I was visiting the schools in the district of Bay-de-Verds, I was unable to visit this school, as I was afraid, if I proceeded on to the Grates from Bay-de-Verds, I would not be in time to catch the packet from New Perlican to Trinity; which would have delayed me a week.

From the school return furnished by the teacher, Mr. James, I find that the maximum attendance is 26: of which number there are 9 in the alphabet,

## APPENDIX, No. 27.

17-spelling, 3 reading, and 1 in arithmetic; the salary of the teacher is £20 currency—there are no fees paid by the pupils; the hours of teaching are the same as Turk's Cove School.

	Sterling.	or	Currency.
Amount voted for Education in these two Districts	£45 8 0		£52 0 0
Amount paid the Teachers of these two Schools			40 0 0
			£12 0 0

## TRINITY NORTH.

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, TRINITY.

This school is held in the Court House; in consequence of which there is a cessation of the school during the time the Circuit Court is here; all the school furniture has to be removed when the Court arrives, and replaced again on its departure. Mr. Campbell has conducted this school for six yeas; he receives £50 sterling, the amount of the special grant for the school, and £15 currency from the Catholic Board of the district. There are no fees paid by the pupils. The register shows the maximum attendance to be 29. The average is stated to be 21. On the day that I visited the school, as it was Saturday, there were but a few pupils attending; but as Mr. Haddon had inspected the school previous to my arrival, I did not so much regret the fact of my being unable to see the school in operation.

The branches taught are spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, geometry, and navigation. All the pupils are spelliing; and there are 27 reading, writing and learning arithmetic, and 3 learning English grammar and geography. I have not received from Mr. Campbell the school return; but I presume he has furnished Mr. Haddon with it.

## RAGGED HARBOR SCHOOL.

[Date of Establishment not given.]

This school-house is a new building, 34 feet long by 16 feet broad, and two stories high, the upper story being intended for the residence of the teacher; but in consequence of the unfinished state of that portion of the building, the teacher occupies a portion of the lower story, which diminishes the school-room to too small a compass.

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This school was built by the inhabitants of this small settlement, with the small aid of a few pounds from the Board ; for which reason I trust the Board will appropriate a sum sufficient to complete the building, not only as an encouragement to such acts, which are unfortunately of rare occurrence ; but also, as it will thereby enable the teacher to throw the entire lower story into the school-room, which will make it a very fine one.

The teacher of the school is a Mr. Sainsbury ; he has been a teacher for 31 years—for 18 months of which he has had charge of the present school ; he teaches according to the Madras system ; his salary is £20 currency a year ; the fees amount to about £50. Mr. Sainsbury is not only a competent teacher, but one who, I feel confident, spares no pains to forward his pupils.

The branches taught, are spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic, geography, and English grammar. The maximum attendance is 32 ; the average about 27. There were 22 in school on the day I visited it ; of which number there were 2 in the alphabet, 22 spelling, 20 reading, 3 writing on paper, 5 on slates, and 5 learning arithmetic ; nearly all of those, the teacher stated, were in the alphabet when he took charge of the school.

The pupils who were writing, had but recently commenced ; but their copies were neat and clean, considering the short time these children had been under tuition. Their reading and spelling were very good ; the latter was particularly so. The pupils were not only able to spell, correctly, words taken from the lesson they had just read ; but were, in most instances, able to give the meaning of each word, and also to point out the syllable upon which the accent should be properly placed—they were only in the elementary rules of arithmetic ; but they showed, by their knowledge of these rules, the same careful training as in the other branches ; the hours of teaching are, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., with an hour for dinner. Vacation, six weeks in summer.

	Sterling.		Currency.
Amount voted for Education in this District	£42 14 8	or	£49 0 0
Amount paid the Teachers of the two schools by the Board		....	35 0 0
			£14 0 0

## APPENDIX, No. 27.

The maximum attendance in the four schools in Trinity Bay	119
Admitting the average attendance in the schools I did not see in operation, to be correct, the number at present attending is	88
	31

*Relative progress of the 119 pupils.*

Alphabet	....	....	....	23
Spelling	....	....	....	96
Reading	....	....	....	69
Writing	....	....	....	47
Arithmetic	....	....	....	38
English Grammar and Geography	....	....	....	3

I am only able to give the ages of 90, in consequence of not having received the school return from the Commercial School in Trinity.

*Relative ages of the 90 as per School Return.*

Under 8 years of age	....	....	....	21
From 8 to 12 years	....	....	....	33
12 years and over	....	....	....	36

**DISTRICT OF BONAVIDA BAY, SOUTH AND WEST.****COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, KING'S COVE (Established 1857.)**

I visited this school on the 23rd August; the school-house is 36 feet long by 16 feet broad, and two stories high; the lower story is divided by the chimney into two rooms—in the larger of which, 22 feet by 16, the school is held; the upper part when finished, will afford accommodation to a teacher; but the entire house requires much repairs to make it comfortable for children in winter.

The teacher of this school is Mr. Hamilton; he has had charge of the school 12 months. He receives for salary the £50 sterling, special grant for the school, to which the Board have added £35 currency; the estimated amount of fees likely to be paid is £10 currency. Mr. Hamilton, who was educated at Mr. O'Donovan's school, is a very intelligent young man, and is in every way a very competent person to conduct a school of this description.

The branches taught are, spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, Euclid, and navigation. The register shows the maximum attendance to be 72; the average is stated to be 50. When I visited the school there were 34 present; of whom one was in the alphabet, and 33 were spelling and reading, 20 writing and learning arithmetic, and 9 in English grammar and geography. The writing of the pupils was very good, and showed a progressive improvement; the spelling and reading were remarkably good; and the pupils learning English grammar and geography had a fair knowledge of these branches; the hours of teaching are from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., in summer—with an hour for dinner; and in winter, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.—Vacation, one fortnight in summer, and one ditto at Christmas and Easter.

SANCROIX SCHOOL. (Established 1844.)

This school is situated about midway between Broad Cove and Keels, being about one mile from each place; the school is at present held in a dwelling-house of one of the inhabitants, who has given the use of it for that purpose for the summer. I understand that it is the intention of the Board, to build a school-house at Broad Cove, where the school is held during the winter. But when a comfortable school-house is built at Sancroix, I do not see what would prevent the school being held there winter and summer.

31st August, I left King's Cove early in the morning to visit this school, as I intended going to Trinity the same day, to be in time for the packet, which sailed on the following morning for New Perlican; I arrived at Sancroix before the school was opened, and had an opportunity of witnessing the children congregating from the two localities to the school-house, I should say, in nearly equal proportions, which at once showed the desirability of having the school-house held here winter and summer; the road is a good one between Broad Cove and Keels; and except it might be a few inclement days in winter, I think the children from both localities might attend the school the entire year.

The teacher of this school is a Mr. Larkin, who has had charge of it 7 years—salary £25 sterling; there are no fees paid by the pupils. Mr. Larkin appears to be a competent teacher. The maximum attendance is 55. There were 38 present on the day I visited the school, which was about an average; and of these 38 all were spelling, 17 were reading, 9 writing, and 5 in arithmetic.

The writing of the pupils was pretty fair, and their sums were entered neatly; the reading and spelling were tolerable, and they showed a very fair

## APPENDIX, No. 27.

knowledge of the arithmetical rules they were learning ; the hours of teaching are from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., with an hour for dinner in summer ; and in winter from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, BONAVIDA. (Established 1857.)

I visited this school on Monday the 30th of August ; although I have entered it, through mistake, after Sancroix school, which it should have immediately preceded ; the school is held in a small room 16 feet long by 10 feet broad. It is quite unnecessary to state how impossible it is to teach a school efficiently in such a confined place as this ; the teacher is a Mr. Rowsell ; he has had charge of the school 12 months, at a salary of £50 sterling ; the fees stated to be about £4 currency.

The register gives 31 as the maximum attendance. On the day of my visit there were 21 in school, which was about an average ; all the pupils were able to spell and read ; 17 were writing, 9 learning arithmetic, one of whom was as far as the rule of three, and 5 learning geography and English grammar ; the reading and spelling were tolerable ; there were only two copy-books in the school, the writing in which was pretty fair ; the 5 pupils learning English grammar and geography knew very little of these branches ; the hours of teaching are, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. in summer, with an hour for dinner ; and in winter, from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Vacation, one week in summer, one ditto at Easter, and one fortnight at Christmas.

There has been no detailed statement of the expenditure of the school money for the district furnished by the Board.

	Sterling.		Currency.
Amount voted for the District of Bonavista, South and West, is . . . .	£115 5 4	or	£133 0 0
Amount paid by the Board to the 2 Teachers at Sancroix and King's Cove			64 0 0
			<u>£69 0 0</u>

There is a School-house at Bonavista, with  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres of arable land attached, which a teacher will be permitted the use of—salary £30 currency.

The Rev. Matthew Scanlan informed me that he was unable, for some time past, to procure the services of a competent teacher.

*A P P E N D I X, No. 27.*

There is no school in the district of Bonavista North. I find that the amount appropriated for that district is £23 13 4 sterling, or £27 currency.

I was informed by the Rev. Mr. Scanlan, that the sum of ten pounds was allowed by the Board, to a person in Greenspond, to teach the children in that place their catechism.

The maximum attendance of the 3 schools in this District of Bonavista is	....	....	158
The number attending at the time of my visit	....	....	93
			65

*Relative progress of the 158 Pupils.*

Alphabet	....	....	....	7
Spelling	....	....	....	151
Reading	....	....	....	108
Writing	....	....	. . .	63
Arithmetic	....	....	....	37
English Grammar and Geography	....	....	....	12
Navigation and Mensuration	....	....	....	2

*Relative ages of the 158 as per School Return.*

Under 8 years of age	....	....	....	44
From 8 to 12 years	....	....	....	64
12 years and over	....	....	....	50

**DISTRICT OF FOGO.**

FOGO SCHOOL. (Established 1844.)

When I arrived at Greenspond by the packet from Bonavista, having found that there was no school established there by the Catholic Board, I hired a boat to convey me to Tilton Harbor, and land me back at Bonavista; the boat was to wait two days in Tilton Harbor to enable me to go to Fogo. On my arrival at Tilton Harbor, I was informed by the Rev. P. Ward, that the school in Fogo was closed, in consequence of the members of the Board there objecting to the late teacher as not being competent; and as they were persuaded that, for the increased sum which the present act gives them, they would be able to

get a more efficient one, the Reverend gentleman had written to St. John's, to have an advertisement inserted in the *Newfoundlander* newspaper, for the purpose of procuring a teacher. The increased salary, which the Board were enabled to offer a teacher, was £28 sterling.

I advised the Reverend gentleman to re-open the school on his next visit to Fogo, and to keep it in operation until such time as a more efficient teacher could be procured; as it might possibly happen that, even with the increased amount they were enabled to offer to a teacher, they might be some time before they could get a competent one, who would be willing to take charge of the school for that sum.

I find by the school return of the late teacher that the maximum attendance of pupils is 38; and that of these, there are 5 in the alphabet, 33 spelling, 24 reading, 18 writing, and 10 in arithmetic.

#### JOE BATT'S ARM SCHOOL. (Established 1853.)

This school has been closed since the 14th of March; Sullivan, the teacher of the school, is an old fisherman, and the entire summer is given to him to fish, as his salary is only £10 sterling.

There are no fees paid by the pupils; the largest number attending the school, he informed me, was 10, and the average was 5; he teaches spelling, reading, and writing. There were 3 in the alphabet, 7 spelling, and 1 reading, of the 10. The hours of teaching are, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., with an hour for dinner. The teacher informed me that he intended re-opening the school on the 1st of September.

#### TILTON HARBOR SCHOOL. (Established 1842.)

I received the following statement, relative to this school, from the Rev. P. Ward. The teacher, Mr. Slattery, was engaged to take charge of this school, at a salary of £35 sterling. When he had been nine months teaching he resigned, and was paid for that period at the above rate. Mr. Slattery then went to Fogo to endeavor to get a situation; but failing in procuring one he returned to Tilton Harbor, and at the suggestion of some member of the Education Board, re-opened the school, without consulting the Rev. P. Ward, or receiving his sanction.

On my visiting the school the teacher told me that he was anxious of completing the 12 months' service, so as to entitle him to the fees, which I find by the school return, amount to seven pounds four shillings.

## APPENDIX, No. 27.

The maximum attendance of pupils is 52, the average 30; there were but 13 in school on this day, and all these were very young; the teacher stated, that in consequence of its being a fine day, the elder pupils were engaged about fish. The branches taught are, spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic, and book-keeping; of the 13 present, 4 were in the alphabet, 9 spelling, 2 reading, and 1 in arithmetic.

	Sterling.
Amount voted for Education of this District	£63 1 4

The salaries of the 3 Teachers amount to, in sterling, £73, being £10 over the sum voted.

The maximum attendance in these 3 schools stated to be	100
The number attending at the time I visited the District	13

*Relative progress of the 100 Pupils.*

Alphabet	....	....	....	15
Spelling	....	....	....	85
Reading	....	....	....	41
Writing	....	....	..	30
Arithmetic	....	....	....	19

*Relative ages of the 100 as per School Return.*

Under 8 years of age	....	....	....	25
From 8 to 12 years	....	....	....	54
12 years and over	....	....	....	21

**DISTRICT OF HARBOR GRACE.**

**ST. PATRICK'S FREE SCHOOL, HARBOR GRACE. (Established 1836.)**

When I visited this school, September 7, I found but 7 pupils attending this school; the teacher, Mr. Fennell, accounted for the absence of the children by stating, that in the spring of the year he expected to be appointed to a situation under Government, and while labouring under that impression, he informed the parents of the children, that it was likely the school would be closed for the summer; the consequence of which was, that many of the parents took their children with them to the Labrador.

The sum of £100 sterling is appropriated by the Catholic Board of this district in support of this school, out of which the teacher receives for salary £80 currency ; the balance, I presume, is applied in the purchasing of books, stationery, &c., with which the school is well supplied, comprising the ChristianBrothers' Class Books, and Reeves' History of the Bible ; all these books, with stationery, are supplied to the pupils gratuitously ; the school is also provided with fuel, and no fees are required to be paid by the pupils. Mr. Fennell states, that the maximum attendance is 75, and the average about 50 ; and that there are 11 in the alphabet, 66 spelling, 26 reading and writing, 21 learning arithmetic, geography, and English grammar, and 2 in book-keeping, of the 75 ; the hours of attendance are, from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

It is very much to be regretted, that a school so well endowed, and that has all the requisites to minister to the educational wants of the poor children of this town, should, from any unfortunate circumstance, be inoperative for even one season.

**BRYANT'S COVE SCHOOL. (Established 1843.)**

There were but two children attending school on the day I visited it ; the teacher, Mrs. Hearne, informed me that the largest attendance was 8, and the average 4, for the last 12 months ; and that in consequence of the few children in the locality to attend a school, she intended resigning ; the school is held in the teacher's house ; salary £20 currency—no fees paid by the pupils.

**SHOAL POINT SCHOOL. (Established 1855.)**

This school was closed when I visited it ; the teacher, being a farmer, takes the six weeks vacation allowed him, during the months of August and September, for the purpose of attending to his farm.

The teacher is a Mr. Malone, his salary is £20 currency ; out of which he pays the rent of the house in which the school is held ; the amount of fees, about 40s. yearly ; the branches taught are, spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic ; the maximum attendance 36, and the average about 25 ; there are 12 in the alphabet, 24 spelling, 15 reading, and 8 writing, of the 36 pupils ; the hours of teaching are, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., with an hour for dinner, in summer ; and in the winter, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

MUSQUITTO SCHOOL. (Established 1843.)

The teacher of this school is a Mr. Keefe ; he has conducted this school for 14 years, and appears to be a competent person to have charge of it ; his salary is about £20 currency, and the fees amount to 7s. 6d. yearly.

The school-house is a good one, of one story high, 36 feet long, by 18 feet broad ; but it requires some repairs to render it comfortable, particularly the chimney and windows, the former of which is down level with the roof of the house ; and the teacher says has been so for the last 3 years, in consequence of which he has been unable to hold school there many days during winter, as he was unable to light a fire there. If this statement of the teacher be correct, I must say that I am much surprised at the Board permitting it to remain any length of time, not to say 3 years, in that state ; for, independent of the interruption to the school, caused by the state of the chimney, the safety of the school-house itself must have been endangered as often as a fire was lighted.

The branches taught are, spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic ; the maximum attendance is 56, and the average about 36. There were but 20 in the school on the day I visited it ; and of these there were 4 in the alphabet, 16 spelling, 10 reading, 3 writing and learning arithmetic ; the writing of the pupils was scarcely tolerable, the reading very bad, but the spelling was much better ; the teacher stated, however, that the more advanced of those pupils who attended during the summer, were absent that day.

Vacation 6 weeks ; which the teacher is permitted to take in the spring, to enable him to go to the ice ; the hours of attendance are, from 9 a. m. to 4 p.m. in summer, and in winter, from 10 a.m to 3 p.m.

FEMALE SCHOOL, RIVER HEAD. (Established 1857.)

I visited this school on the 9th September ; the teacher of the school is a Miss Kelly, she had charge of the school only one fortnight at the time of my visit ; the school is held in a room of her house ; the salary is £10 sterling, and she expects to be paid 3 shillings from each of her pupils.

The maximum attendance is 29, there were 24 present on the day of my visit, which was considered an average ; and of these 24, there were 4 in the alphabet, 20 spelling, 8 reading, 6 writing and 3 in arithmetic ; the reading and spelling were pretty fair, those writing were but just commencing. The hours of teaching are, from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

*A P P E N D I X, N o. 27.*

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**COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, RIVER HEAD. (Established 1858.)**

A school has been in operation here since 1843, which the present commercial school has superseded.

The teacher of this school is a Mr. Scully; he has had charge of the school one fortnight—salary £50 sterling. The school-house is a good building of 35 feet long, by 18 feet broad; but it does not appear to be sufficiently lighted, having but two windows, and these on one side; it also requires some repairs to render it sufficiently comfortable for children during the winter; a stove and some desks and forms are also needed. The maximum attendance is 40. On the day I visited the school there were 34 attending, which was a good average; and of these 34 there were 15 in the alphabet, 19 spelling, 10 reading, 3 writing and 4 in the elementary rules of arithmetic.

As this is a school just established, and one in which the Right Reverend Prelate, Doctor Dalton, takes a great interest, I have no doubt that when in full operation it will be of vast importance to the locality, and give an adequate return to the colony for the outlay.

**SPANIARD'S BAY SCHOOL. (Established 1843.)**

The teacher of this school, Mr. Kenny, appears to be a competent person to teach a school of this description; he has had charge of the school 3 years at a salary of £20 currency; average amount of fees £3 per annum.—The school-house is 29 feet long, by 15 feet broad, and one story high; it is well-lighted and supplied with desks and forms; it is also provided with a stove, but as there is no chimney the funnel is carried through the roof, and as the funnel is now in a bad state of repair, the safety of the school-house is endangered; the present funnel was provided by the subscription of the pupils.

The branches taught are, spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic and navigation. The maximum attendance is 40 and the average 30. There were 26 in the school on the day of my visit; of which number 5 were in the alphabet, 21 spelling, 7 reading, 3 writing and 1 in arithmetic; the spelling of the pupils was tolerable; the reading was not so good; the writing was good, and the sums of the pupils were entered with neatness. I was shown the cyphering copies of the absent pupils, and these showed that those children were far advanced in the rules of arithmetic; one boy of 13 years of age had gone through the Voster, and was now commencing navigation; the hours of attendance are, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., with an hour for dinner.

*A P P E N D I X , N o . 2 7 .*

The maximum attendance in the 7 schools of this district is	285
The number I found attending	104
	181

*Relative progress of the 285 pupils.*

Alphabet	51
Spelling	234
Reading	117
Writing	72
Arithmetic	52
English Grammar and Geography	21
Book-keeping	2

*Relative ages of the 285 as per School Return.*

Under 8 years of age	66
From 8 to 12 years	149
12 years and over	70

I have not been furnished with a detailed statement of the expenditure of the school money voted for this District.

Amount voted for Education in the District of Harbor	
Grace, less by the sum of	£100

Sterling.                      Currency.

Appropriated to the St. Patrick's Free School	£107 16 0	or	£124 0 0
Amount paid the Teachers of 5 schools in this district			91 0 0
			£33 0 0

The Teacher of the Commercial School, River Head, receives the special grant of £50 sterling.

## DISTRICT OF BRIGUS.

## BAY ROBERT'S SCHOOL.

[*Date of Establishment not given in School Return.*]

The teacher of this school, Mr. Russell, has had charge of it 15 years, at a salary of £20 currency—fees about 35 shillings a year ; he teaches spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic and navigation ; the school-house is one story high, 23 feet long by 16 feet broad ; it is not sufficiently lighted, and would require some repairs. I understand that it is the intention of the Board to build a school-house here.

There is no register kept ; 37 is stated to the maximum attendance of pupils, and the average about the number present on the day of my visit, which was 26 ; and of these 26, 14 were in the alphabet, 12 spelling, and 7 reading ; the reading and spelling of the pupils were wretched ; not one of the 7 pupils could read one single sentence correctly ; and there were only 2 or 3 in the school could spell words of 3 syllables off the book. Although I believe the teacher competent to teach the branches he states are taught in the school, the striking deficiency of his pupils would induce me to say, that very little attention was bestowed upon their tuition ; vacation, six weeks in summer. The hours of teaching are, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. in summer, and in winter from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

## NORTHERN GUT SCHOOL. (Established 1848.)

I arrived here from Bay Roberts about 2 o'clock, p.m., expecting to be in time to inspect this school. I found, however, that it was closed, there being no school that afternoon ; I returned from Brigus on the following morning, but as it was Saturday there was no school on that day.

The teacher, Mr. Phelan, has had charge of the school since June—salary £20 currency. The school is held at present in a dwelling-house until the new school-house is completed, which would be very soon, from the forward state it was in at the time of my visit ; and when finished will not only be a good substantial building, but a pretty one.

Spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic, are taught in the school ; the maximum attendance is 32, and the average is about 25 ; and there are 5 in the alphabet, 27 spelling, 16 reading, and 9 writing, of the 32 pupils.

## CUPID'S SCHOOL.

[*Date of Establishment not given in School Return.*]

This school was also closed, and for the same reason as the one in Northern Gut, it being Saturday. The school is held at present in a house rented for the purpose; but the Chairman, the Rev. E. O'Keefe, informed me that a school-house would shortly be built here, the frame for which he has already procured.

The teacher, Mr. Prendergast, has had charge of the school 18 months, at a salary of £20 currency—fees about 20 shillings a year. He keeps an imperfect register, from which it appears that the maximum attendance is 51, and the average 30; he teaches spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic. There are 7 in the alphabet, 44 spelling, 20 reading, 10 writing, and 5 in arithmetic, all of whom are in the elementary rules. Vacation, 3 weeks; the hours of teaching from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., winter and summer.

## COLLIERS SCHOOL. (Established 1839.)

This school is at present held in a miserable shed; but there is a very fine school-house building here, which the Chairman, the Rev. E. O'Keefe, informs me would be ready to receive the pupils the coming winter. The teacher, Mr. Shea, has conducted this school for 12 years, at a salary of £20 currency—there are no fees paid by the pupils; he states that there are 80 children attending this school, and that the average attendance is 50; there were, however, but 12 in the school on the day I visited it. I am not at all surprised at the poor attendance of the children so long as the school is held in its present abode.

The branches taught are spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic; and there are 2 in the alphabet, 10 spelling, and 2 reading and writing, of the 12 pupils present. Vacation, 3 weeks; and the hours of attendance are, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. in summer, and in winter from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

## TURK'S GUT SCHOOL. (Established 1844.)

I did not visit this school; but I find from the return of the teacher, Mr. Symmonds, that his salary is but £10 currency, and that no fees are paid by the pupils; the maximum attendance is 34. The Rev. E. O'Keefe informed me, that the present teacher was only retained until the school-house was built, the materials for which were on the site of the building.

## APPENDIX, No. 27.

The maximum attendance of pupils in the five schools of this district	.....	.....	.....	234
Admitting the average attendance with schools closed at the time of my visit to be correct, the present attendance is	.....	.....	.....	113
				<u>121</u>

*Relative progress of the 234 Pupils.*

Alphabet	.....	.....	.....	60
Spelling	.....	.....	.....	174
Reading	.....	.....	.....	96
Writing	.....	.....	.....	53
Arithmetic	.....	.....	.....	13

*Relative ages of the 234 as per School Return.*

Under 8 years of age	.....	.....	.....	76
From 8 to 12 years	.....	.....	.....	99
12 years and over	.....	.....	.....	59

The detailed statement of the expenditure of the school money of this district has not been furnished.

	Sterling.		Currency.
Amount voted for Education in the district of			
Brigus and Bay Roberts	£200 12 0	or	£231 0 0
Paid the Teachers of the five schools in this district	.....	.....	<u>90 0 0</u>
			<u>£141 0 0</u>

As I have already stated, there were two very fine school-houses building in this district at the time I visited it, which I presume are now ready for the reception of pupils.

The Chairman, the Reverend E. O'Keete, informed me that it was the intention of the Board to build, as soon as possible, school-houses of a similar character in the three other localities in which schools were established, a portion of the materials for two of them being already procured.

*A P P E N D I X , N o . 2 7 .*

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I feel satisfied, that under the able management of the Reverend Chairman, these very necessary improvements will be accomplished as soon as practicable.

**DISTRICT OF ST. JOHN'S.**

**FRESH WATER SCHOOL.**

The house in which this school is held was purchased by the Board of Education for that purpose; the teacher occupies a portion of it; the room in which the school is held is about 14 feet square, and is much too small for the number of pupils that attend; there are about 20 acres of ground attached to the school, 7 of which are cleared; the ground, I understand, is rented out by the Board.

The teacher of this school, Mr. Roach, has been a teacher for the last 20 years, during 5 of which he has conducted the present school. Mr. Roach is a very competent teacher; the maximum attendance by register is 53; there were 28 in school on the day I visited it, which was considered an average; and of these, 4 were in the alphabet, 24 spelling, 18 reading, 9 writing, 7 arithmetic, and 2 English grammar and geography; the reading and spelling of the pupils were very good; the pupils who were writing were but commencing; the salary of the teacher is £40 currency—tees about £6 per annum.—Vacation, one fortnight in summer; the hours of teaching are, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

**BLACK HEAD SCHOOL. (Established 1843.)**

When I visited this school 15th September, the teacher, Mr. Boyle, was in St. John's, procuring materials to make some necessary repairs to the school-house. During his absence the school is conducted by his sister; the school is a good building of 27 feet long by 16 feet broad, one portion of which the teacher resides in; the school-room is about 15 feet square.

The maximum attendance is 43, and the average about 20; there were but 7 attending on the day I visited it; the reason of this small attendance was stated to be, the unwillingness of the parents to send their children until the first of October, so that they would have to pay fees for only six months; there are 10 in the alphabet, 33 spelling, 30 reading, 15 writing and 12 in arithmetic, one of whom is as far as interest; salary of the teacher £25 currency, and fees about 40 shillings a year; the hours of teaching are, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., with an hour for dinner. No vacation given.

## MIDDLE LONG POND SCHOOL. (Established 1852.)

The teacher of this school is a Mrs. Dyer; the school is held in her house; she has had charge of it since its establishment, at a salary of £15 currency—no fees paid by the pupils; the teacher complains of the want of fuel for the school, and states that she is unable from this cause to hold school during a great portion of the winter. Spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic, as far as the rule of three, are taught in the school. There is no register kept; the maximum attendance is stated to be 24, and the average 12; there were but 6 on the day I visited; the teacher stated there were 12 in the forenoon, my visit being paid in the afternoon; all of the six were able to spell, 3 were reading, and 2 commencing to write. The teacher stated that nearly half of the pupils attending school were without books, and were indebted to the kindness of their fellow pupils, who allowed them the use of their books, for the means of receiving any instruction while in school; the progress these children can make, under such circumstances, can be easily imagined; two of the six children, who were present at the time of my visit, labored under this disadvantage.—The hours of teaching are, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., with an hour for dinner. Vacation, one fortnight in summer.

## OUTER COVE SCHOOL. (Established 1842.)

Mr. Hand, the teacher of this school, has conducted it for 16 years; his salary is £35 currency—fees about £3 a year. The school-house is 45 feet long by 14 feet broad, and one story high; the school-room is 20 feet long by 14 feet broad—the remainder of the building being occupied by the teacher; the house requires much repairs, particularly the roof, which wants to be thoroughly new shingled; the teacher stated that it is sixteen years since the school-house was built, and that it has never received any repairs during that time.

The maximum attendance is stated to be 48, and the average 30; there were 22 in the school on the day I visited it; the branches taught are, spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic; there were 4 in the alphabet, 18 spelling, 10 reading, 3 writing, and 1 in arithmetic, of the 22 present; the writing of the pupils was very fair, and the spelling and reading were tolerable; the teacher exercises his pupils, every Saturday, on what they had been learning the previous week, which I consider a very good practice; the hours of teaching are, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., in summer, and in winter, from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Vacation, 3 weeks—which the teacher states he takes at such times as he finds but few children attending the school.

*A P P E N D I X , N o . 2 7 .*

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**LOGY BAY SCHOOL. (Established 1842.)**

This school-house is one story high, 28 feet long by 14 feet broad ; the teacher occupies a portion of the house ; the school-room is about 14 feet square ; the building requires some repairs, particularly the roof.

The teacher, Miss Roach, has had charge of the school 7 years, salary £25 currency—fees about £5 a year. Miss Roach is a very competent teacher.

The maximum attendance is stated to be 30, the average about 18 ; there were 12 present on the day I visited the school ; the branches taught are spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, as far as interest, and English grammar ; the females are instructed in needle-work ; all the pupils present were able to spell, 6 were reading, writing, and learning arithmetic, and 2 in English grammar ; the writing of the pupils was very good, as were also the reading and spelling. Miss Roach teaches in class as far as the diversified character of the books will permit her to classify her pupils ; the elementary rules of arithmetic are so taught and the pupils had a very good knowledge of them ; the hours of teaching are from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., with an hour for dinner. Vacation, one fortnight in summer, and one ditto at Christmas.

**WINDSOR-LAKE SCHOOL. (Established 1843.)**

This school-house is a good building of 24 feet long by 16 broad ; the school-room is about 15 feet square, the remainder of the building being occupied by the teacher ; the shingles are stated to be in want of repairs ; there is about one acre of land attached to the school.

The teacher, Miss Roach, has had charge of the school only the summer, having succeeded her sister, the former teacher ; the register shows the maximum attendance to be 23, and the average about 16 ; there were but 9 in school when I visited it.

The branches taught are, spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic, and the females are instructed in needle-work ; there were 8 spelling, 5 reading, and 4 writing and learning arithmetic, of the 9 present ; the salary of the teacher, who appears to be a competent person to teach, is £25 currency ; and the amount of fees paid is one pound seventeen shillings and six-pence ; the reading and spelling of the pupils were very good ; and the writing, considering the ages of the pupils, was very fair ; the hours of teaching are, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., with an hour for dinner. Vacation, one fortnight in summer, and one week at Christmas.

## APPENDIX, No. 27.

## COADY'S WELL SCHOOL. (Established 1847.)

This school-house is not completely finished inside ; it has no chimney, but is provided with a large stove ; the house is 27 feet long by 15 feet broad, and has about an acre of ground attached.

The teacher, Mr. Kehoe, has had charge of the school 18 months, at a salary of £30 currency ; there are no fees paid by the pupils ; spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic are taught in the school. There is no register kept ; but 28 is stated to be the maximum attendance, and 18 the average ; there were but 9 in school on the day I visited it ; and of these, 2 were in the alphabet, 7 spelling, 4 reading, and 1 writing and learning arithmetic. There were two copy-books in the school, the writing in which was very good ; the spelling was also good ; but there was only one of the 4 could read even tolerably ; the hours of teaching are the same as at Windsor-Lake school. There is no vacation given in this school.

## PORTUGAL COVE SCHOOL. (Established 1843.)

This school is held at present in a room rented for the purpose. A site has been purchased to erect a school-house. Mr. Cuddihy, the teacher of this school, has had charge of it 4 years—salary £40 currency ; there are no fees paid by the pupils ; spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic, are taught in the school.

There is no register kept ; the maximum attendance is stated to be 42, and the average 30 ; there were but 15 in school on the day I visited it ; and of these 14 were spelling, 6 reading, 4 writing and learning arithmetic. The spelling and reading were very indifferent ; the writing was pretty fair ; and their knowledge of the arithmetical rules they were learning pretty accurate. The teacher states that some of the pupils attending the school were unprovided with a book of any description since they came to the school. The hours of teaching are, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. in summer, with an hour for dinner, and 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. in winter ; there is no vacation allowed.

## BELLE ISLE SCHOOL. (Established 1842.)

Although I went twice to Portugal Cove, for the purpose of visiting this school, I was unable on either occasion to get to Belle Isle, as it blew too strong to cross over. From the statement of the Rev. T. O'Connor, as well

as from the teacher's school return, I am enabled to give the following particulars relative to the school. The teacher, Mr. Hughes, has had charge of the school 16 years—salary £25 currency; fees about 20 shillings a year; no vacation allowed. The school house is a one-storied building, 38 feet long by 18 feet broad, and is in a fair state of repair. Spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic and navigation are taught in the school; the maximum attendance is 35, and the average 25; all of the 35 pupils are able to spell; 20 are reading, 12 writing, and 10 learning arithmetic. The teacher states that six young men attend a night school, and were learning arithmetic and navigation.

#### TORBAY SCHOOL. (Established 1843.)

I visited this school on the 23rd of September; the teacher, Mr. Coady, has had charge of the school 4 years, at a salary of £30 currency. There are no fees paid by the pupils; the school-house is a very fine building, 54 feet long by 30 feet broad; the school room is 33 feet by 30. It is well lighted; thoroughly ceiled inside, and provided with 5 excellent desks and forms. The teacher has also a desk provided for him; the teacher returns 140 as the maximum attendance, and the average 50, which was the number present on the day I visited the school; and of these 50, 42 are spelling, and only four reading; there were none of the pupils writing or learning arithmetic; nor were there any copy-books of the absent pupils in the school. The reading and spelling of the pupils were very bad; the greater majority of the children were spelling words of one and two syllables; the hours of teaching are, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. in summer, and from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. in winter; there is no vacation allowed.

#### FLAT ROCK SCHOOL. (Established 1843.)

The teacher of this school is a Mr. Maher, and receives as salary £35 currency; there are no fees paid by the pupils. The school-house is one story, 43 feet long by 15 feet broad; a portion of which is occupied by the teacher; the school-room is 22 feet long by 15; it is well lighted, and provided with 3 desks, and forms; there is about one-eighth of an acre of ground attached to the school-house, which the master occupies. The teacher states that the only repairs wanting is the roof of the porch.

The teacher keeps no register; but states that 38 is the maximum attendance, and the average about the number that was present on the day I visited, which was 23; and of these, 18 were spelling, 12 reading, 4 writing, and 1

*A P P E N D I X, N o. 27.*

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learning arithmetic, who was as far as multiplication. The writing of the pupils was very poor; and in the heading of several of their copies there were words spelled wrong, and capitals improperly introduced. Upon calling the attention of the teacher to this, he stated these headings were written by his wife, who takes charge of the school during his absence. I found upon examining one copy-book, that out of fourteen consecutive pages there were five with this serious objection; this would show an absence of the teacher from the school of five days in a fortnight. The spelling and reading were also very indifferent; the usual complaint, of the insufficiency of books for the school, was made by the teacher. The hours of teaching are, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., winter and summer. No vacation allowed.

**POUCH COVE SCHOOL. (Established 1843.)**

The teacher of this school is a Mrs. Bassit, who has had charge of the school 3 years, having succeeded her husband, the former teacher; her salary is £30 currency; there are no fees paid by the pupils; the school is held in a small room, in which the teacher sleeps and cooks her meals; it could not conveniently accommodate a dozen children, and yet the maximum attendance is stated to be 43. When I visited the school 25 attended, which was considered an average; spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic, as far as the rule of three, are taught in this school; and there were 17 spelling, 4 reading, and 2 writing, of the 25 present; there were none of the pupils attending this school learning arithmetic, and not more than one half were provided with books; the reading and spelling were what might be expected from such a state of things; the hours of attendance the same as former schools; no vacation allowed.

**ORPHAN ASYLUM SCHOOL.**

I visited this school on the 27th September; it has two apartments; in the lower one the children are taught spelling, reading, writing, and the elementary rules of arithmetic. This is a preparatory school to qualify the pupils for the upper one, where they are taught the higher branches of an English education. The register shows the maximum attendance in the lower school to be 160 and the average 110; there were 93 present on the day I visited.

Some of the pupils from the upper school come down occasionally to the lower one, to act as monitors, and hear the different classes, under the supervision of Brother Francis Grace, who has charge of the lower school; there are 140 spelling, 40 reading, 20 writing on paper, and 15 learning the elementary rules of arithmetic, of the 160. The teacher receives £80 currency salary.

The upper school is conducted by Messrs. Simms and McGrath, who receive as salary £260 currency. The branches taught, in addition to those in the lower school, are arithmetic, English grammar, geography, geometry, mensuration and navigation. The register shows the maximum attendance to be 110, and the average 65; there were 41 in the school on the day I visited it; of the 110 pupils, all are spelling, reading, writing and learning arithmetic, 24 learning English grammar and geography, and 2 geometry and mensuration; the pupils acquitted themselves very creditably on examination in the several branches they were learning; the hours of teaching are, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.; no vacation allowed.

#### RIVER HEAD SCHOOL.

*[Date of Establishment not given in School Return.]*

The teacher of this school, Mr. Hewitt, has had charge of it 2½ years, at a salary of £50 currency; the fees amount to 40s. a year; the branches taught are spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic and mensuration; the maximum attendance is stated to be 130, and the average 80; there were but 45 in school on the day I visited it; and of these 45, 43 were spelling, 20 reading, 16 writing, and 13 learning arithmetic, some of whom were as far as double false position.

The writing of the pupils was very good; and the reading and spelling fair; the pupils also had a tolerable knowledge of the arithmetical rules they were learning; the hours of teaching are, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. in summer, and in winter, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. The teacher states that there is no vacation, from the difficulty experienced in getting the pupils to reassemble, after any cessation of the school.

#### SPRINGFIELD SCHOOL. (Established 1843.)

The teacher of this school, Mr. Barron, has had charge of it 6 years, at a salary of £25 currency—fees about £5 a year. Mr. Barron has been a teacher for 30 years, and appears to be a competent teacher; the school-house is a good one; the teacher resides in a portion of it; the school-room is 25 feet long by 19 feet broad, and provided with desks and forms; it is in a fair state of repair, with the exception of the roof, which the teacher says requires some tar.

The number on the register is 84; there were 52 in attendance on the day

I visited the school, which was considered an average. There were 50 spelling, 26 reading, 18 writing and 10 learning arithmetic, of these 52; the writing of the pupils was fair; and copy-books, as well as their cyphering-books; were kept particularly neat and clean; the spelling was also good, and the reading tolerable. The hours of teaching are, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. in summer, and in winter, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. There is no vacation allowed.

**QUIDI VIDI SCHOOL.** (Established 1851.)

This school-house is a good one, 42 feet long by 18 feet broad; the school-room is 24 feet long by 18 feet broad, and is well lighted, and provided with desks, forms and a stove; the teacher occupies a portion of the house, which has been lately put in a complete state of repair. The teacher, Mr. O'Neil, has had charge of the school  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years, at a salary of £40 currency; there are no fees paid by the pupils. The branches taught are, spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping and navigation.

There is no register kept; 50 is stated to be the maximum attendance, and the average 25; there were but 17 present on the day I visited the school; and of these 11 were spelling, 5 reading, 1 writing large hand, and 1 learning arithmetic, who was in simple addition; there were only 2 pupils in the school who could spell words of three syllables, or who could read even tolerably.—The hours of teaching are from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Vacation, one fortnight, in summer, one week at Christmas, and one ditto at Easter.

**BLOCKMAKER'S HALL SCHOOL.** (Established 1846.)

The person who has charge of this school is a Mrs. Connelly, whose salary is £21 currency; the fees are stated to be about £3 10s.; the school is held in a room of the teacher's house, but it is too small for the purpose and unprovided with a single article of school furniture. The teacher writes a very fine hand, and appears to be a competent person to have charge of a school; the branches taught are, spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic, as far as tret and tare; and the females are instructed in needle work; some beautiful specimens of which the teacher produced.

There is no register kept; the maximum attendance is stated to be 48, and the average 25; there were but 11 present on the day that I visited the school, all of whom were spelling, 7 reading, and 1 writing; the reading and spelling of the pupils were but indifferent, but the children were very young who were present; some copy-books of the absent pupils were produced, the writing in

which was generally good, and all were kept neat and clean; the hours of teaching are from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., with an hour for dinner. Vacation, one fortnight in October.

**GOOLD'S BRIDGE SCHOOL. (Established 1850.)**

The teacher of this school is a Mrs Ryan, who receives a salary £15 currency; there are no fees paid by the pupils. The school is held in a room of the teachers's house; a school-house is much needed here and at Blockmaker's Hall. The branches taught are, spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic, as far as practice.

There is no register kept; 30 is stated to be the maximum attendance, and the average 20; there were but 12 in school on the day I visited it; and of these 12, all were spelling, 4 reading, 2 writing, and 1 learning arithmetic, who was as far as the rule of three. Not one of the pupils present could spell words of two syllables off the book; and only two could read intelligibly, out of the 4 said to be reading. The hours of teaching same as former schools; there is no vacation allowed.

**PETTY HARBOR SCHOOL. (Established 1843.)**

Visited this school on the 1st October; the school is conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Hackett, who receives for salary £50 currency; the fees amount to about 50 shillings yearly.

The school-house is a very fine building of 40 feet long by 16 feet broad; the school-room is 21 feet long by 16 feet broad; the remainder of the building being occupied by the teacher. The school-room is well lighted, provided with desks, forms, and a stove, and altogether is a very comfortable school-room; the house is in a good state of repair; the maximum attendance is stated to be 86, and the average 50; there were but 38 in school on the day I visited it; and of these, 14 were in the alphabet, 24 spelling, 8 reading, 5 writing, and 3 learning arithmetic; the writing of the pupils, with two exceptions, was very poor; two of the pupils learning arithmetic were in addition, but they could not repeat a word of their addition tables; and the other pupil, although in barter, was unable to state or work a sum in the rule of three; the reading and spelling were also very bad; the great majority of the pupils who were present, however, were very young; the teacher also complained of the insufficient supply of books in the school, there being no less than 15 pupils attending who had no book whatever; the hours of teaching are, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. in summer, with an hour for dinner, and in winter, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

*A P P E N D I X , N o . 2 7 .*

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In all the schools in this district, with the exception of the Orphan Asylum School, the books in use are of the same diversified character as in other districts, which entirely precludes anything like a classification of the pupils. I am also compelled to state that, notwithstanding the comparative proximity to the capital of these schools, and the consequent facility to the pupils of procuring books, there are more children attending these schools without books than there are to be found in the most remote districts.

The maximum attendance of pupils in the 19 schools		
in this district, is . . . . .	. . . . .	1233
The number attending at the time I visited them . . . . .	. . . . .	530
		703

*Relative progress of the 1233 Pupils.*

Alphabet . . . . .		165
Spelling . . . . .	. . . . .	1068
Reading . . . . .	. . . . .	598
Writing . . . . .	. . . . .	409
Arithmetic . . . . .	. . . . .	328
English Grammar and Geography . . . . .	. . . . .	26
Geometry and Mensuration . . . . .	. . . . .	9
Navigation . . . . .	. . . . .	7

There was no school return furnished by the Orphan Asylum School; and the teacher of the River Head school, in his return, did not give the ages of his pupils, which leaves 400 of the children of this district, whose ages I am unable to classify.

*Relative ages of the 833 pupils, as per School Return.*

Under 8 years of age . . . . .		260
From 8 to 12 years . . . . .	. . . . .	376
12 years and over . . . . .	. . . . .	197

I have received the following from the Secretary of the Board of Education for the District of St. John's :

## APPENDIX, No. 27.

Amount of monies received by the Catholic Board of Education of St. John's,  
for the year ending 31st October, 1858.

Colonial grant 3 qtrs. ending 30th June	....	£839	8	4½
Ditto ditto 1 do 30th September	....	275	12	4½
		£1115	0	9
Salaries of teachers	....	£596	0	0
Rent of school-house Portugal Cove	....	7	0	0
Presentation Convent, River Head	....	75	0	0
Fuel, boy's school ditto	....	0	10	0
Repairs, Quidi Vidi school-house	....	39	10	0
Ditto, River Head ditto	....	11	12	8
Advanced Mrs. Hewitt	....	10	0	0
Sundry repairs	....	28	10	0
Repairs, Pettty Harbor	....	52	12	6
Mason's bill, ditto	....	15	10	3
Sundry school repairs	....	38	13	10
Furniture, &c., River Head School	....	50	18	10
Smith's bill	....	33	4	10
Repairs of sundry school-houses	....	24	17	9
Ditto Windsor Lake ditto	....	10	0	0
		£994	0	8
Balance in Treasurer's hands	....	121	0	1
		£1115	0	9

St. John's, October 30th, 1858.

(Signed)

† J. T. MULLOCK,

Chairman and Treasurer.

TOPSAIL SCHOOL.

I visited this school on the 4th October; the school-house, which is a new building, and is as yet in an unfinished state, is 37 feet long by 17 feet broad; the school-room is about 17 feet square.

The teacher, Mr. Norman, has had charge of the school about twelve months, at a salary of £25 currency—fees about 40 shillings a year. Spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic are taught in the school; the largest attendance

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is stated to be 31; there were 21 in school on the day I visited it, which was considered an average. And of these, 19 were spelling, 7 reading, and 2 writing and learning arithmetic.

The reading and spelling of the pupils were very good. The teacher stated that when he took charge of the school, the children were very backward, a great number of them not knowing even their alphabet. If this statement be correct the teacher deserves much credit for the very rapid improvement of his pupils. The hours of teaching are, from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. There is no vacation allowed.

**KELLIGREWS SCHOOL.**

This school-house, which is also in an unfinished state, is 34 feet long by 16 feet broad; the school-room is 22 feet by 16, and is in want of everything in the article of school furniture; the teacher, Mr. Hoyles, has had charge of it only 4 months, at a salary of £20 currency. Spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic, are taught in the school; the largest attendance is stated to be 25, and the average 20; there were but 11 in school on the day I visited; and of these 9 were spelling and reading, and 1 writing.

The children in these two schools were very badly provided with books; some of the pupils in this school had books quite unsuited to their wants; in fact such as were of no earthly use to them, and were merely brought to the school by the children, as the teacher stated, to have something in their hands. The hours of teaching are, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., with an hour for dinner.

I have not been furnished with the school return from these two schools.—  
There is £50 voted for their support.

	Sterling.		Currency.
Amount voted	£50	0 0	or £57 0 0
Salary of two Teachers		....	45 0 0
			<hr style="width: 100%; border: 1px solid black;"/>
			£12 0 0
			<hr style="width: 100%; border: 1px solid black;"/>
Maximum attendance of pupils in these two schools		....	56
Number attending at the time of my visit		....	32
			<hr style="width: 100%; border: 1px solid black;"/>
			24

*Relative progress of the 56 pupils.*

Alphabet	....	....	....	5
Spelling	....	....	....	51
Reading	....	....	....	35
Writing	....	....	....	3
Arithmetic	....	....	....	2

**HARBOUR MAINE DISTRICT.****CAT'S COVE SCHOOL. (Established 1839.)**

I commenced my inspection of schools in this district on the 5th October.

The teacher of this school, Mr. Conway, has had charge of it 9 years, at a salary of £20 currency; fees amount to about 40 shillings a year; the school is held in a miserable shed of a house, one half the pupils being unprovided with seats; the teacher keeps no register, but states that 70 is the maximum attendance, and 50 the average; on the day I visited the school there were 32 present.

The branches taught are, spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic; and there were 27 spelling, 12 reading, 10 writing, and 8 learning arithmetic, of the 32 children who were in attendance. The usual deficiency of books was here observable, there being but a couple of spelling-books in the school; considering these difficulties, the reading and spelling were very good; the writers were but just commencing to write on paper, they had been writing on slates for some time as they were unable to procure paper; the hours of teaching are, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. in summer, and in winter from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

**BACON COVE SCHOOL. (Established 1839.)**

The house in which this school is held is even worse than the one at Cat's Cove; it is neither wind nor water tight, and unprovided with school furniture of any description. The teacher, who has had charge of the school for 15 years, is a Mr. Griffin, at a salary of £20 currency; there are no fees paid by the pupils; spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic, as far as the rule of three, are taught in this school.

The teacher keeps no register; but states that the maximum attendance is 48, and the average 25; there were but 14 present on the day I visited the school, 13 of whom were spelling, and 4 reading; the reading and spelling of the pupils were very indifferent.

*A P P E N D I X , N o . 2 7 .*

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The teacher stated that when his pupils commenced to read, he never permitted them to repeat a lesson in spelling afterwards. The probability of the children acquiring a knowledge of orthography by this system, I should think, very doubtful. The hours of teaching are the same as Cat's Cove school.—Vacation, 3 weeks in summer, and one at Christmas.

**HARBOR MAINE SCHOOL. (Established 1839.)**

The teacher of this school, Mr. Kennedy, has had charge of it 19 years—salary £50 currency, and fees about £5 a year. Mr. Kennedy, who has been a teacher for 40 years, is a very competent person to conduct a school; the school-house is a very good building, provided with desks and forms, but requires a new stove; it is 19 years since the house was built.

The branches taught are, spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar and navigation; the maximum attendance is 81; there were 64 present on the day I visited the school, which was considered an average attendance; and of these, 57 were spelling, 14 reading, 5 writing, 9 in arithmetic, and 1 in English grammar; the writing of the pupils was pretty good, as was also the reading; but the spelling was very indifferent; the teacher stated that he never taught spelling in class, which, in my opinion, would be sufficient to account for their deficiency; the hours of teaching are, from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., winter and summer. Vacation, one fortnight.

**CHAPEL'S COVE SCHOOL. (Established 1839.)**

The house in which this school is held is of the same miserable character as the one at Bacon Cove, and so small that the children are huddled together for want of room; the chairman of the Board of Education, the Rev. K. Walsh, informed me that a school-house would shortly be built here, all of the materials for it being nearly ready; the name of the person who has charge of the school is Lawless, who receives £20 currency, salary—fees about 20 shillings a year; he teaches spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic.

The teacher keeps no register, but states that the maximum attendance is 80, and the average 50; there were 36 in school on the day I visited it; and of these, 13 were in the alphabet, 23 spelling and 6 reading; there were none of the 36 writing or learning arithmetic. The spelling and reading of the children were of the most wretched description, not one pupil in the school could spell correctly words of one and two syllables off the book; the attempt to read was

## APPENDIX, No. 27.

what might be expected from such spelling. The hours of teaching are, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

HOLYROOD SCHOOL. (Established 1839.)

This school-house is a good one, but not sufficiently lighted; it is furnished with four desks and forms, but these are not sufficient; it would also require a stove; the teacher, Mr. Woodford, has had charge of the school only since May last, at a salary of £35 currency; the fees, he thinks, will be about 40 shillings. Mr. Woodford appears to be a competent person to have charge of a school. He teaches spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, and English grammar.

The register shows the maximum attendance to be 101, and the average 80. When I visited the school there were only 22 present; but this small attendance was in consequence of there being a great deal of sickness in the settlement during the summer; the school was closed for some time, fearing it might be the means of spreading the disease, and parents were unwilling as yet to send their children. All of the 22 pupils were able to spell, 20 were reading, 3 writing, and 2 learning arithmetic. The spelling and reading of the pupils were very indifferent; the writing was also very poor. The hours of attendance are, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., in summer, and in winter, from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Vacation, one fortnight.

The maximum attendance of pupils in these 5 schools is	..	380
The number present at the time of my visit.	....	168
		212

*Relative progress of the 380 Pupils.*

Alphabet	....	....	....	59
Spelling	....	....	....	321
Reading	....	....	....	152
Writing	....	....	..	38
Arithmetic	....	....	....	21
English Grammar	....	....	....	3

*Relative ages of the 380 pupils, as per School Return.*

Under 8 years of age	....	....	....	105
From 8 to 12 years	....	....	....	197
12 years and over	....	....	....	78

## APPENDIX, No. 27.

The Rev. K. Walsh, the Chairman of the Education Board, has furnished me with the following statement:—

**A Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the R. C. Board of Education for the District of Harbor Maine, from March 30th, 1857, to September 30th, 1858.**

## DR.

Balance received from the late Board	.....	.....	£20 0 0
From the absence of teacher at the Holyrood School for one year and one and a half month	.....	.....	22 10 0
One and a quarter year's grant	.....	.....	168 15 0
One quarter's ditto	.....	.....	61 16 1
One and a quarter year's grant to Commercial school	.....	.....	72 2 3½
			<hr/>
			£344 13 4½

## CR.

By one and a half year's salary to teacher at Harbor Maine			£56 5 0
One and a half year's ditto to Chapel's Cove	.....	.....	31 5 0
One and a half year's ditto Cat's Cove	.....	.....	31 5 0
One and a half year's ditto Bacon Cove	.....	.....	31 5 0
One and a half quarter year's ditto Holyrood	.....	.....	12 10 0
One and a quarter year's ditto Kelligrews	.....	.....	25 0 0
Timber for Holyrood School	.....	.....	11 12 0
Ditto Chapel's Cove ditto	.....	.....	17 12 0
Rent for ditto ditto	.....	.....	1 0 0
Timber for Cat's Cove ditto	.....	.....	11 9 6
Ditto Harbor Maine ditto	.....	.....	10 12 0
			<hr/>
			239 15 6
Balance in hands of Treasurer	.....	.....	104 17 10½
			<hr/>
			£344 13 4½

(Signed)

KYRAN WALSH,

Chairman.

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**DISTRICT OF GREAT PLACENTIA.**
**COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, GREAT PLACENTIA. (Established 1845.)**

The school-house here is a very good one ; it is 30 feet long by 16 feet broad, well lighted, and provided with desks and forms ; it is also furnished with eight of the Messrs. Johnson's large school maps. The teacher, Mr. Riely, has had charge of the school two and a half years ; his present salary is £70 currency ; there has been no fees paid by the pupils up to this period. Mr. Riely is a competent person to have charge of a school.

The register shows the maximum attendance to be 120, and the average 90 ; there were but 25 attending on the day I visited the school. The attendance during the summer has been very small, and from the same cause that operated in Holyrood, namely, the great amount of sickness prevailing in the locality ; the school was closed for some time in consequence, and can hardly be said to be in operation now, so very few attend. The branches taught are, spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar and geography ; and there were 24 spelling, 23 reading, 12 writing, 18 learning arithmetic, and 9 English grammar and geography, of the 25 pupils who were present.

The books used are the Christian Brothers' Class Books, and none others are allowed to be used in the school. The Board purchased a stock of these books, which they placed in the hands of the teacher, from whom the pupils purchased as they required them, at a price that nearly covers the first cost and charges. The spelling and reading of the pupils were very good ; and those learning English grammar and geography had a fair knowledge of these branches, particularly of the latter ; the very great advantage they derive from the possession of the splendid maps I have mentioned, being clearly perceptible ; the writing was intolerable ; there were only three of the pupils present who were advanced in arithmetic, one of whom were as far as Barter, and these had a fair knowledge of the rules they had gone through. The younger children were well instructed in the arithmetic tables. The hours of teaching are, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., in summer, and in winter, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

**DISTRESS SCHOOL.**

This school-house is a new building, 33 feet long by 14 feet broad ; a portion of it being occupied by the teacher, leaves the school-room about 14 feet square ; it is neither clapboarded nor ceiled, and wants everything in the arti-

## APPENDIX, No. 27.

cle of school furniture. The teacher, Mr. Cummins, has had charge of this school 6 years, at a salary of £25 currency; there are no fees paid by the pupils.

The school was closed when I arrived; the teacher taking a portion of his vacation at this time, to enable him to dig and secure his potatoes; the vacation allowed being one fortnight in spring, and one month in the fall of the year; the maximum attendance is stated to be 28, and the average 20; and there are 9 in the alphabet, 19 spelling, 10 reading, and 5 writing on slates, of the 25; the hours of attendance same as Placentia school. The teacher states that a portion of the children attending the school are unprovided with books.

## BRANCH SCHOOL.

I was unable to visit this school; the following information I received from the teacher.

The branches taught are, spelling, reading writing and arithmetic; the maximum attendance is 47, and the average about 30; and there are 7 in the alphabet, 40 spelling, 30 reading, and 19 writing and learning arithmetic. In addition to which, there are 12 attending a night school, who are unable to attend during the day. The teacher receives £25 salary currency.

The maximum attendance in these 3 schools is	195
Admitting the average attendance in the two schools I did not see in operation, to be correct, the attendance at this date would be	75
	<hr/> 120 <hr/>

*Relative progress of the 195 Pupils.*

Alphabet	50
Spelling	145
Reading	103
Writing	61
Arithmetic	71
English Grammar and geography	20

*Relative ages of the 195 pupils, as per School Return.*

Under 8 years of age	80
From 8 to 12 years	72
12 years and over	43



## DISTRICT OF BURIN.

## BURIN COMMERCIAL SCHOOL. (Established 1853.)

The teacher of this school, Mr. Harney, has conducted it for 5 years, at a salary of £80 currency ; and the fees amount to about £7 annually ; these fees are appropriated in providing fuel for the school-house. The school-house is a very good one, 33 feet long by 18 feet broad, and supplied with desks and forms ; the branches taught are, spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, English grammar, geography, geometry and navigation.

The maximum attendance is 68, and the average 45 ; there were 32 attending on the day I visited the school, all of whom were able to spell ; 22 were reading 12 writing, 10 learning arithmetic, and 8 in English grammar and geography ; the reading and spelling of the pupils were very good ; and they had a very fair knowledge of geography and English grammar. There were but a few copy books in the school, the writing in which was tolerable. Vacation, one fortnight in summer and, one ditto at Christmas and Easter. The hours of teaching are, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. in summer, with an hour for dinner, and in winter from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

## ST. LAWRENCE SCHOOL. (Established 1838.)

I visited this school on the 5th November ; the school is at present held in the old chapel ; the teacher, Mr. Vavaser, has had charge of the school 3 years, at a salary of £40 currency ; there are no fees paid by the pupils. Mr. Vavaser is also the preventive officer in this harbor ; but he informed me that he intended resigning his situation as teacher, in the spring, as he finds that, from the number of traders who resort to this harbor in summer, he is often obliged to neglect the school, while attending to his duties as preventive officer.

The maximum attendance is 65, and the average about 40 ; there were but a few children assembled in the school, as I was compelled to make my visit shortly after the school opening, in consequence of having to return to Burin the same day. The branches taught are, spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic ; the writing, in the few copy-books exhibited, was pretty good ; as was also the spelling of the children present, none of whom were reading ; the hours of attendance same as Burin school.

## BEAU-BOIS SCHOOL. (Established 1844.)

This school is held at present in the Sacristy of the Chapel ; the teacher

Mr. Poynter, has had charge of the school for 14 months, at a salary of £40 currency; there are no fees paid by the pupils.

The teacher keeps no register, but states that the maximum attendance is 42, and the average about 30; the branches taught are, spelling, reading writing and arithmetic. There are 38 spelling, 30 reading, 13 writing and in arithmetic, 2 of whom are as far as the rule of three, of the 42; the hours of teaching are the same as in the Burin school. Vacation, one month in summer.

I was unable to see either this school or the one at Fox Cove, in operation. The above information, relative to this school, I received from Mr. Poynter, the teacher, who appears to be an intelligent person.

With respect to the school at Fox Cove I can only state, that the maximum attendance is stated to be 36; and the branches taught are spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic. The school is conducted by Mrs. O'Meara, who receives £20 currency, salary; there are no fees paid by the pupils.

The hours of teaching are the same as in the Burin school; the school was established in the year 1848. There is also a school at Lamaline, and one at Lawn, but the latter is not in operation at present; the amount paid the teachers in these 2 schools is £40 currency.

#### ODERIN SCHOOL. (Established 1857.)

I visited this school on the 9th November; the school was held during the summer in the Vestry of the Chapel; but at present it is held in a room of the teacher's house. The teacher, Mr. Bradshaw, who is also the preventive officer in this place, has had charge of the school 12 months, at a salary of £30 sterling; there are no fees paid by the pupils.

The branches taught are, spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic.— There is no register kept; but the maximum attendance is stated to be 45, and the average 30; there were but 14 children in school on the day I visited it; but as it was the first day the school was held in the teacher's house, it might account for the small attendance. All the children present were spelling, and commencing to read, and 8 were writing; the teacher stated, that when he took charge of the school the children were very backward. The spelling and reading of the pupils present were pretty fair; the hours of teaching are the same as the Burin school. Vacation, a few days at Christmas.

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The maximum attendance of pupils in these 5 schools	..	256
Admitting the average, as in former similar cases, the attendance at present is	....	136
		<u>120</u>

*Relative progress of 220 pupils, ascertained.*

Alphabet	....	....	....	39
Spelling	....	....	....	181
Reading	....	....	....	119
Writing	....	....	....	71
Arithmetic	....	....	....	47
English Grammar and Geography	....	....	....	24
Navigation	....	....	....	1

*Relative ages of the 256 as per School Return.*

Under 8 years of age	....	....	69
From 8 to 12 years	....	....	98
12 years and over	....	....	89

	Sterling.		Currency.
Amount voted for Education in this district	£253 13 4	or	£292 0 0
Amount paid the Teachers of 7 schools in the district			<u>254 0 0</u>
			<u>£38 0 0</u>

## DISTRICT OF PLACENTIA WEST.

## ST. KYRAN'S SCHOOL. (Established 1846.)

I visited this school on the 17th November. The school-house is 25 feet long by 16 feet broad ; it is but partially ceiled, and requires to be clapboarded.

Mr. Hegarty, who is a very competent teacher, has had charge of the school 3 years—salary £48 currency ; there are no fees paid by the pupils.—The branches taught are, spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, English grammar and geography.

The maximum attendance is 37 and the average 28 ; there were but 10 children in school on the day I visited it ; but as the day was an inclement one,

*A P P E N D I X, N o. 27.*

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this small attendance was not surprising. All of the 10 pupils were able to spell and read ; 7 were writing, 3 learning arithmetic, and 1 English grammar and geography. The spelling and reading of the pupils were very fair ; the writing in the few copy-books in the school was also good ; and the little girl who was learning English grammar and geography, and who was only 11 years of age, displayed a knowledge of these two branches that, considering her age, was highly creditable. The hours of attendance are from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., in summer, with an hour for dinner ; and in winter, from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.—There is no vacation allowed.

This was the only school in operation in the district at the time I visited it ; there are 2 other schools which are only in operation during the summer, viz., one at Paradise, conducted by Mr. Casey, who receives as salary £2 currency per month. The maximum attendance of pupils is stated to be 26, all of whom are spelling, and 9 reading. This school was established in 1856.

The other school is at the North-west Cove of Presque, the teacher of which is Mrs. Canning, who receives as salary £2 10 per month. The maximum attendance of pupils is stated to be 49, all of whom are spelling and 16 reading. This school was established in 1848 ; the hours of teaching in both these schools are, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Maximum attendance of pupils in these 3 schools is	....	112
The number attending at the time I visited the district	....	10
		102

*Relative progress of the 112 Pupils.*

Spelling	....	....	112
Reading	....	....	55
Writing	....	. .	14
Arithmetic	....	....	12
Book-keeping	....	....	1
English Grammar and Geography	....	....	3

*Relative ages of the 112 pupils, as per School Return.*

Under 8 years of age	....	....	39
From 8 to 12 years	....	....	45
12 years and over	....	....	28

## APPENDIX, No. 27.

I have received no statement of the expenditure of the school-money of this district.

	Sterling.		Currency.
Amount voted for Education in this district	£126 17 4	or	£146 0 0
Supposing the two female teachers to be employed only 6 months, the salaries of the three teachers amount to			75 0 0
			£71 0 0

## DISTRICT OF LITTLE PLACENTIA.

There are three schools established in this district, two of whom were not in operation at the time I visited the district; the localities in which these schools are situated, are Little Placentia, Red Island, and Fox Harbor, the two former of which were closed. The teacher who had charge of the Little Placentia school, and who conducted it for a long time, was considered too old and infirm to be retained any longer as teacher; in addition to which the increased Education grant would enable them to offer such a salary as they thought would secure the services of a more competent teacher; the money accruing from the cessation of these schools, is to be applied to the repairs of the school-houses, which they very much require, particularly the one at Little Placentia.

The amount voted for Education in this district is £93 10 8 sterling, or £107 currency. The Board have appropriated £25 currency for the Fox-Cove Harbor school, and the same amount for the one at Red Island, and the balance, £57, for Little Placentia, to enable them to establish a good school there.

I have received no school return from the Board of this district; but the Chairman, the Reverend P. Nowlan, informed me, on applying to him for them, that he would have them forwarded to the Secretary's Office as speedily as possible. The maximum attendance in these three schools is about 200 children.

In the district of Trepassey, which I was unable to visit, there is but one school established; the maximum attendance in which is 70, and the average about 50; from the school return I find of these 70, 10 are in the alphabet, 60 spelling, 21 reading, and 12 writing and learning arithmetic; the hours of teaching are from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; vacation, one month; the teacher, Mr. Ken-

## APPENDIX, No. 27.

nedy, receives £40 18 salary, which is the amount voted for the district, and the fees amount to £3 14 9.

*Relative ages of the 70 pupils, as per School Return.*

Under 8 years of age	....	....	22
From 8 to 12 years	....	....	27
12 years and over	....	....	21

The maximum attendance in the 29 schools embraced in this report is 4,522

Admitting the average attendance as stated to be correct, in those schools that I was unable to visit, or that were closed when I visited them, the attendance during the summer in 84 of these schools would be .... 2,002

I have omitted in the above the schools in the district of St. Mary's, as not having visited them; I am only enabled to give the maximum attendance from these school returns.

Sterling.

There is voted for the establishment and support of Catholic schools in this Island, including the special grants, about £4000 0 0

Currency.

The amount contributed by the people to sustain these schools, in the shape of fees, is, as far as I could ascertain £109 0 0

I have ascertained from the school returns the relative ages of 3,324 pupils.

Under 8 years of age	....	....	1027
From 8 to 12 years	....	....	1474
12 years and over	....	....	823

I am enabled to give the relative progress of the 3,756 pupils attending these schools.

Alphabet	....	....	572
Spelling	....	....	3184
Reading	....	....	1811
Writing	....	....	1066
Arithmetic	....	....	781
Book-keeping	....	....	5
English Grammar and Geography	....	....	94
Geometry and Mensuration	....	....	11
Navigation	....	....	9

*A P P E N D I X , N o . 2 7 .*


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The maximum attendance of pupils in the five schools of the Presentation Convents in the Diocese of St. John's is	1148
Maximum attendance in the 91 schools as before stated . . . .	4522
	<u>5670</u>

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**GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.**

I have received, from only four of the Boards of Education, the detailed statement of the expenditure of the money voted for Educational purposes in their districts. In the absence of such statements, I have given the amount voted for each district, and the expenditure of the same, so far as it came under my cognizance, namely, in the payment of the salaries of the several teachers. It will be seen that in some of the districts, there appears, after liquidating these claims, a large balance remaining in the hands of the Boards; but it is necessary to say, that the present expenditure in these districts, of school money, is based on the amount they received by the former Education Act; besides, I have no doubt that this balance is retained by the Boards to enable them to erect suitable school-houses, which some of these districts are very deficient in. A doubt might be raised as to the propriety of any portion of the money voted for Education being applied to the erection of school-houses as the present Education Act makes special provision by the 21st section, for that purpose; which would seem to imply, that it was the intention of the Legislature that no portion of the money voted for Education should be applied to the erection of school-houses.

But the sum voted by that section would be so totally inadequate to meet the numerous wants in that respect, in the several districts, that, unless aided by the warm support of the people themselves, would be perfectly useless; but this support has never been given, and from the apathetic indifference exhibited even at the present day by the people, to everything connected with education, very little aid can be expected from that quarter. It therefore becomes a matter of necessity, if we desire to have school-houses built, so that we may

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be able to remove the schools out of the miserable dwellings that some of them are at present held in, for the Boards to retain some portion of the Education grant for that purpose.

About two-thirds of the localities where Catholic schools are established, are provided with school-houses, but even a number of these require a further outlay to render them warm and comfortable; and until they are made so, I feel satisfied that these schools are perfectly inoperative for portions of the winter; for, although children may attend them, the amount of benefit they derive for merely passing a few hours every day in a school, where, from the unfinished state of the school, they are shivering with cold, is very questionable.

These schools are also, with few exceptions, unprovided with school furniture.

In every school that I visited, with a very few exceptions, the teacher complained of the want of sufficient books, as well as of the mixed character of those they possessed, and as this evil will continue as long as the schools are supplied with books in the manner they are at present, I consider it of the utmost consequence that steps should be promptly taken by the several Boards, to secure a sufficient supply of books, and of a uniform character, for these schools, so that something like a proper system of teaching may be introduced into them; the necessity for doing so must be so apparent to any one who gives the subject the slightest consideration; but, probably, no one who has not had a practical experience in these matters, could imagine the extent to which the advancement of the pupils is retarded, or the amount of labor that is thrown upon the teacher, from the want of a sufficient and suitable supply of books in a school.

No one would for a moment question the necessity of having competent teachers provided for the schools; but I have no hesitation in saying, that it is fully of as much consequence, for the purpose of rendering the schools efficient, to have them supplied with suitable books.

The supply once made would be self-sustaining. The course to be adopted would be something similar to that followed by the Placentia Board, with respect to the Commercial School there; the books, when purchased by the Boards, should be placed in the hands of the teachers, according to the requirements of the several schools in each district, who would dispose of them to the pupils at a price fixed by the Board, which might be a shade over the first cost,

to cover expenses, each teacher being held accountable for the amount of books he had received. Should it be thought that, by this arrangement, you would unfairly entail upon the teacher an amount of trouble and responsibility, it must be recollected on the other hand, that the supply of books will relieve him from an amount of labour and annoyance, which he constantly felt and complained of.

The people themselves would also participate in the benefits of this arrangement, as they would be enabled to purchase the necessary books for their children, for a less sum than they could procure them in St. John's.

I do not think that it would be necessary for the pupils to purchase any books except those they would be compelled to bring home with them, for the purpose of learning tasks out of them; and that the reading, arithmetical and mathematical books, &c., might be retained as the property of the school; and as these books would only be in the hands of the pupils during school hours, they would last for a number of years.

This would limit the expenses of the parents, in providing their children with books to a small amount.

The majority of the Catholic Boards could at once make the necessary appropriations for the purchase of these books. The amount that each district would have to expend would vary considerably, according to the number and character of their schools; but outside of the St. John's District, I do not think that any Board would have to expend more than £50, while in others £10 or £15 would be sufficient. If the sum necessary for the purchase of sufficient books for the schools in any district, would be considered too great an outlay for one year, it might be spread over two or more.

If the Legislature should think it advisable to vote a specific sum for this purpose, so as not to infringe upon the limited funds of the Boards, I would say that a sum of six or seven hundred pounds would be sufficient for the Catholic schools, but from whichever of these sources it may be deemed most desirable to draw the necessary funds for the purpose, I would strongly recommend its speedy adoption.

I regret to state, that from conversations I have had with the Chairmen of the several Boards, I find that there will be a difficulty in procuring persons who would be willing to avail themselves of the grant of last session, for the training of teachers in the Normal School at Saint John's; and the reason assigned is that, with the exception of the Commercial schools, the salaries of the

teachers are too small, and consequently the inducement not sufficient to prompt parties to qualify themselves for a situation which after all offers so poor a remuneration.

Although it is a fact that the present salaries of the teachers with few exceptions are very low, yet it will be seen, by a reference to my report, that there are a number of districts, which, from the large balances that remain after paying their present teachers, will be in a position, when the causes that compelled them to retain those balances no longer exist, to raise the salaries of their teachers to such a figure as would be sufficient inducement for parties to qualify themselves for the situation.

There are other districts, however, that have very little remaining after paying the salaries of their present teachers, and from the claims of the several localities in these districts, on account of population, being pretty equal, are compelled to divide their grant into salaries of nearly equal proportions, and these so small as not only to prevent any reasonable hope that parties would qualify themselves for teachers in these schools, but in fact, they are considered so very inadequate to remunerate the services of the present not by any means very competent teachers, that to make up for the insufficiency, the teachers are permitted to take a large portion of the summer, which they sometimes contrive to lengthen out into the entire, to follow their avocations as fishermen.

The only remedy that suggests itself to me, that would enable districts so situated to establish at least one or two good schools without lessening the number in the district, would be this.

It will be seen by a reference to my report of the districts of Bay Bulls and Ferryland, that four of the schools that I visited were conducted by females, and that the character of three of these was such as warranted me in reporting favourably of them; in addition to which, these schools were open, with very little intermission, the entire year, and yet the salaries of these teachers only average £15 currency per annum.

What I would suggest then is, that in districts, say with five or six schools, and where the Board is unable to pay more than £25 currency to each teacher, if three or four of those schools were conducted by females, at salaries similar to the teachers of the schools I have referred to, there would remain, after paying these teachers, the sums of £83 or £94 respectively, to establish two good schools; and should there be only three or four schools in a district similarly limited as to the amount of Education money, then, by having female

*APPENDIX, No. 27.*

teachers in two or three of the schools, one superior school could be established, and with a larger amount to endow it than in the former case.

There may be two objections raised against this course ; 1st, that unless females competent to take charge of a school could be found in the locality of the same, no Board would be willing to incur the responsibility of withdrawing a female from the protection of her family and friends, for the purpose of placing her over a school among strangers ; secondly, that females are not at all suitable teachers to have charge of a school where grown boys are likely to attend, from their being unable to impart a sufficient knowledge of arithmetic, independent of their being entirely ignorant of book-keeping and mathematics.

While admitting the force of the first objection, I must say, that the fact of females attending schools conducted by male teachers is open to objections just as forcible as those that might be urged against the course I have suggested, even should the teacher belong to a different neighborhood ; however, there would be sufficient inducement for parents in the neighborhood of a school, to send one of their daughters to the nearest Convent for the purpose of receiving such an education as would fit her for the situation of teacher, even should the salary be only £14 a year ; while for £25 a year you can never expect to secure the services of a trained male teacher.

As to the second objection ; although female teachers may be inferior to male teachers, with respect to a knowledge of arithmetic, &c., I have found them much superior in other respects ; the best evidence of which was, the greater proficiency of the young children in spelling and reading, as well as their more correct pronounciation in the schools conducted by female teachers, with one or two exceptions.

Besides, those grown boys never attend during the summer, and if during the limited period they can attend, they are unable to receive from the female teacher in their locality, a knowledge of those branches they may be anxious to acquire, the establishment of one or more superior schools in their district, which this plan would enable the Board to effect, would afford them every opportunity of doing so. I am happy in being able to state, that there are some of the male teachers receiving the small salary of £25 currency, who are very competent teachers ; and the only surprise to me is that they would give their services for so small a sum, particularly in cases where the teacher is unable to avail himself of the six weeks vaeation, for the purpose of fishing ;

but the majority are not so. I will merely say, in concluding this subject, that so long as the necessities of a district compel the Board to divide their Education Grant into such small sums as £25, and can only procure the services of a male teacher for that sum by permitting the school to be closed for a great portion of the summer, the necessity of adopting some such course as I have suggested must be evident.

It will be seen, by a reference to this report that, with very few exceptions, the teachers have neglected to keep a register of the attendance of the children in each school, and I was thus compelled to trust entirely to their assertion, as to the maximum and average attendance of the pupils, in consequence. This very serious neglect, however, can be easily prevented for the future; and no teacher, who is desirous to discharge the duties of his important office conscientiously, can feel otherwise than pleased, notwithstanding any little trouble the keeping of the register may give him, in having an evidence to account for the non-improvement of any portion of his pupils, when that is caused, which is too often the case, by their own irregular attendance.

I insert here a form of register which the Boards should at once insist upon the teachers keeping, after supplying them with the means of doing so.



*In addition to the foregoing Register the following should also be kept.*

<b>Name of Pupil.</b>	<b>Date of Entrance.</b>	<b>State of Advancement of Pupil at time of Entrance.</b>	<b>State of Advancement of Pupil at time of making Return.</b>

In submitting my Report, I have only in conclusion to state that in every school that I visited, I read or caused the teacher to read aloud, that section of the Education Act relative to the fees to be paid by the pupils, and then explained to the children assembled the wishes of His Excellency, as expressed in my instructions, in that respect; so that the children might convey the information to their parents. Although I do not anticipate an immediate compliance on the part of the people with the wishes of His Excellency in this matter, I feel quite satisfied that, if the teachers will act with sufficient energy in exacting those fees when they know the parties are well able to pay, and if the several Boards of Education give them the necessary countenance and support in doing so, that but a few years will elapse before this wholesome measure will become general.

**M. J. KELLY.**

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT HAS BEEN FURNISHED BY THE RIGHT REV. DR. MULLOCK.

*Presentation Convent Schools for the year 1858, Diocese of St. John's.*

Schools, where situated.	Names of Teachers.	Number of scholars.	Mode of Instruction.	Amount of Contributions.		Expenses of each School.	Remarks.
				Government.	Voluntary.		
St. John's	Fourteen Nuns of the Presentation Order	Summer .. 600 Winter .. 300	Irish National System	£200 stg. per annum; Saint John's education fund.	The amount of the voluntary contributions for the school depends on the funds of the Convent; the private fortunes of the Nuns are invested in property and securities. No money can be received from the children for education, as the rules of the Institute do not permit it.	The expenses of the school are paid by the Convent or by the Clergy of the localities.	All the branches of an English female Education are taught in the schools; and as the Nuns are all trained to one system of teaching, there is a stability in the Educational system which Mistresses not belonging to a community could never obtain.
St. John's River head	Four Nuns of the Presentation Order	Summer .. 300 Winter .. 150	The Irish National School system is that followed in all the Presentation Convent Schools, but the children in these schools have received rather a higher education, especially in fancy work, embroidery, &c., than is usual in the Presentation Schools in Ireland.	£100 stg. from the St. John's Board.			Examinations are held every year, and premiums given to the most deserving children. An exhibition of the children's work, embroidery, &c., is also held every year in the chief Convent, St. John's.
Harbor Maine	Six Nuns of the Presentation Order	Summer .. 130 Winter about 80		£75 stg. from Catholic portion of Education Grant.			Most of the Catholic School Mistresses in St. John's and the Outports have been trained in the Convent Schools, and the Nuns give every assistance to young women who are preparing to become teachers, and endeavour to train them to a perfect system.
Ferryland	Three Nuns of the Presentation Order	56		£50 ditto ditto			The Nuns hold Sunday Schools in all the Convents, both for adults and children, for religious instruction; they also teach reading, writing, and arithmetic on Sunday to servants and others who cannot attend on week days.
Fermouse	Three Nuns of the Presentation Order	62		£50 ditto ditto			When new Convents are established in the Outports the Order in St. John's furnishes the supplementary means for the support of the Nuns, when the local funds are not sufficient.
Brigus Burin St. Mary's Placentia Witless Bay	} Building. The outport returns for Harbor Maine and Ferryland are taken from reports made to me some two months ago.						The Convent at Witless Bay, now building, will cost over £800 when fit for the Nuns; it will be finished this summer. A house has already been purchased at St. Mary's, and the Nuns will, it is hoped, open school there next summer. The Convent at Placentia will be of stone, and will cost, without the School, £800.

Sites are being procured and preparations making for building at Burin and Brigus. I suppose the building of these five Convents will be about £4000, subscribed by the clergy and people.

(Signed) † JOHN T. MULLOCK, Chairman of the R. C. Board of Education St. John's District.

## APPENDIX, No. 28.

## ESTIMATE

*For Defraying part of the Public Expenditure of Newfoundland, for the Year 1859.*

## MISCELLANEOUS SALARIES.

The Private Secretary to the Governor	....	£200	0	0
1st Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office	....	200	0	0
2nd Clerk, " "	....	100	0	0
Clerk, Receiver General's Office	....	200	0	0
Clerk, Financial Secretary's Office	....	100	0	0
Superintendent Public Buildings	....	150	0	0
Keeper Colonial Building	....	60	0	0
Office Keeper, Secretary's Office	....	60	0	0
Messenger " "	....	60	0	0
Keeper Half-way House, Salmonier	....	35	0	0
Gate Keeper, Government Lodge	....	60	0	0
				<u>£1225 0 0</u>

## JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

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

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Crown Prosecutions	....	300	0	0
Coroners	....	200	0	0
Circuit of Judges	....	600	0	0
				<u>2080 0 0</u>

## APPENDIX, No. 28.

## POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Two Magistrates	....	£600	0	0
Clerk of the Peace	....	220	0	0
Inspector	....	100	0	0
Sergeant	....	70	0	0
Constables, 16, £55, £880, clothing, £200		1080	0	0
Gaoler, £150, Turnkey, 44, Assistant £45, do, £40		279	0	0
Keeper Court House	....	55	0	0

## OUTPORTS.

Stipendiary Magistrates, Clerks of Peace, Constables, and Gaolers, as per de- tailed Statement	....	4001	0	0	
					<u>£6405 0 0</u>

## RELIEF OF THE POOR.

## SALARIES.

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

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Permanent and Casual Poor, St. John's & Outports	7250	0	0
Servants and Paupers, Lunatic Asylum	2500	0	0
Servants and Paupers, St. John's Hospital	1700	0	0
			<u>£12370 0 0</u>

## COLONIAL BUILDING.

Repairs £300, Fuel and Light, £250	....	550	0	0
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## CUSTOM HOUSE.

Fuel, Light, and Repairs	....	150	0	0
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## APPENDIX, No. 28.

## LUNATIC ASYLUM.

New Wing of Lunatic Asylum, and fencing in grounds	....	£1000	0	0
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## COURT HOUSES AND GAOLS.

Repairs Court Houses and Gaols	....	500	0	0
Supplies for Court Houses and Gaols	....	900	0	0
		<u>1400</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
			£3100	0 0

## FERRIES.

Great Placentia, 30, Salmonier, 25, Malbay, 12		67	0	0
Portugal Cove, 25, Trinity, 30, Topsail, 25		80	0	0
Harbor Grace to South Side, 30, Holy- road, 30, Little Placentia, 10	....	70	0	0
Burin to Mud Cove, 25, Aquaforte, 15, Co- linet, 25, Mortier Bay, 25	....	90	0	0
		<u>307</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
			£307	0 0

## MISCELLANEOUS IN AID OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

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

## MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL.

Men stationed at Fort Amherst	....	36	10	0
Duties on Wine, Military Mess	....	50	0	0
St. John's Gas Company, Lighting Streets		216	0	0
Harbor Grace Gas Company	....	75	0	0
St. John's Water Company	....	100	0	0
Shipwrecked Crews	....	200	0	0
Dorcas Society, St. John's	....	50	0	0
Do. do. Harbor Grace	....	25	0	0
Do. do. Carbonear	....	25	0	0

## APPENDIX, No. 28.

Mechanics' Institute	....	£50	0	0	
Factory	....	100	0	0	
Orphan Asylum, Industrial Department	....	50	0	0	
Agricultural Society	....	250	0	0	
Allowance to Robert Smith and P. Burke £10 each		20	0	0	
Phoenix Fire Company £100, others £50	....	150	0	0	
Pumps and Tanks, St. John's and Outports		600	0	0	
General Repairs Roads and Bridges	....	500	0	0	
General Election Expenses	....	500	0	0	
Reading Room and St. John's Almanac, £25 each		50	0	0	
Repairing Town Clock	....	15	0	0	
Hose, &c., for Fire Engine	....	221	0	0	
Heating apparatus, Colonial Building	....	151	13	4	
					£3435 3 4
Protection of Fisheries, Cape John and Belle Isle		1000	0	0	
Direct Steam from Galway to St. John's, Newfoundland and United States of America		9000	0	0	
Steam Packet Company, Conception Bay		500	0	0	
					10500 0 0
					£41522 3 4

THOMAS GLEN,

*Receiver General.*

*APPENDIX, No. 29.**APPENDIX. No. 29.***FINANCIAL STATEMENT***Of the Affairs of the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year 1859.***EXPENDITURE.****GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.**

The Governor	....	£2080	0	0	
Private Secretary	....	200	0	0	
Gate Keeper	....	60	0	0	
					<u>£2340 0 0</u>

**COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.**

The Colonial Secretary	....	500	0	0	
1st Clerk	....	200	0	0	
2nd Clerk	....	100	0	0	
Office-keeper	....	60	0	0	
Messenger	....	60	0	0	
					<u>£920 0 0</u>

**RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE.****TREASURY DEPARTMENT.**

The Receiver General	....	£500	0	0	
Clerk	....	200	0	0	
					<u>£700 0 0</u>

**CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.**

The Assistant Collector	....	300	0	0	
Landing and Tide Surveyor	....	250	0	0	
Two Landing Waiters	....	400	0	0	
1st Clerk and Warehouse-keeper	....	200	0	0	
2nd Clerk	....	150	0	0	
3rd Clerk	....	150	0	0	
4th Clerk	....	150	0	0	

## APPENDIX, No. 29.

Locker	....	....	£80	0	0
Tide Waiters and Boatmen..	....	....	1500	0	0
Night Boat and Crew	....	....	300	0	0
Outport Tide Waiters	....	....	100	0	0
Allowance to Unofficial Members Board of Revenue			100	0	0
House Keeper	....	....	40	0	0
Incidental Expenses	....	....	150	0	0
			<u>          </u>		<u>£3870 0 0</u>

## SUB-COLLECTORS.

Harbor Grace, £160, Trinity, 150, LaPoile, 135			445	0	0
Carbonear, £125, Fogo, 125, Greenspond, 125			375	0	0
Lamalaine, £100, Gaultois, 100, Brigus, 100			300	0	0
Placentia, £100, Burin, 100, Harbor Briton, 100			300	0	0
			<u>          </u>		<u>£1420 0 0</u>

## PREVENTIVE OFFICERS.

Bay Bulls, £50, Ferryland, 50, Burgeo, 50..			150	0	0
Twillingate, 50, Channel, 50, Oderin, 50 ....			150	0	0
LittlePlacentia, 50, St. Mary's, 50, St. Lawrence, 50			150	0	0
Belloram, 50, Bay Roberts, 50, LaManch Mines, 50			150	0	0
Per centage on Duties to Outport Officers			500	0	0
			<u>          </u>		<u>£1100 0 0</u>

## FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

The Financial Secretary	..	..	300	0	0
Clerk	....	....	100	0	0
			<u>          </u>		<u>£400 0 0</u>

## BOARD OF WORKS.

The Surveyor General	....	....	400	0	0
Secretary	....	....	200	0	0
Superintendent Public Buildings	....	....	150	0	0
			<u>          </u>		<u>£750 0 0</u>

**A P P E N D I X, N o. 29.**

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**CROWN LANDS' ACT.**

Superintendent Government House	....	£50	0	0	
Chainman	....	40	0	0	
Repairs Government House	....	300	0	0	
Deputy Surveyors and Incidentals	....	300	0	0	
Pension to Mrs. Westcott	....	30	0	0	
					£720 0 0

**COLONIAL BUILDING.**

The Keeper	....	60	0	0	
Repairs	....	300	0	0	
Fuel and Light	....	250	0	0	
					£610 0 0

**LUNATIC ASYLUM.**

New Wing Building, and fencing in the grounds		1000	0	0
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**CUSTOM HOUSE.**

Repairs, Fuel and Light	....			£150 0 0
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**COURT HOUSES AND GAOLS.**

Repairs Court Houses and Gaols	....	500	0	0	
Supplies do. do.	....	900	0	0	
					£1400 0 0

**MISCELLANEOUS IN AID OF ESTABLISHMENTS.**

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

**JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.**

The Chief Justice	....	1248	0	0
Two Puisne Judges	....	1300	0	0
The Attorney General	....	500	0	0

## APPENDIX, No. 29.

The Solicitor General	....	£200	0	0
Sheriff Central District, £300, Bailiff, £50		350	0	0
Sheriff Northern do.	....	300	0	0
Sheriff Southern do.	....	200	0	0
Chief Clerk and Registrar, S. C., £350, Clerk, £80, Stationery, £20	....	450	0	0
Chief Clerk and Registrar Northern Circuit Court		200	0	0
Chief Clerk and Registrar Southern Circuit Court		200	0	0
Crier and Tipstaff, St. John's	....	60	0	0
Crier and Tipstaff, Harbor Grace	....	20	0	0

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Crown Prosecutions	....	300	0	0
Coroners	....	200	0	0
Circuit of Judges	....	600	0	0
				£6128 0 0

## POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Two Magistrates	....	£600	0	0
Clerk of the Peace	....	220	0	0
Inspector	....	100	0	0
Sergeant	....	70	0	0
Constables, 16, £55, £880, clothing, £200		1080	0	0
Gaoler, £150, Turnkey, £44, Assistants, £85		279	0	0
Keeper of Court House	....	55	0	0

## OUTPORTS.

Stipendiary Magistrates, Clerks of Peace, Constables, Gaolers, &c., as per de- tailed Statement	....	4001	0	0
				£6405 0 0

## EDUCATION.

Estimate of Expenditure under the Education Act	11875	0	0
Estimate of Expenditure under Academy Act	1750	0	0
			£13625 0 0

## FERRIES.

Estimated Amount for the Service	....	£307	0	0
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## APPENDIX, No. 29.

## RELIEF OF THE POOR.

## SALARIES.

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

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Permanent and Casual Poor, St. John's and Outports	7000	0	0
Servants and Paupers, Lunatic Asylum	2500	0	0
Servants and Paupers, St. John's Hospital	1700	0	0
	<hr/>	£12370	0 0

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Post Master General	....	275	0	0
Chief Clerk	....	130	0	0
Assistant	....	50	0	0
Messenger and Assistant	....	60	0	0
Assorters	....	60	0	0
Post Masters and Way Masters	....	350	0	0
Conveying Mails	....	1475	0	0
Incidentals	....	100	0	0
	<hr/>	£2500	0 0	

## PENSIONS.

James Crowdy, late Colonial Secretary	400	0	0
Edward M. Archibald " Attorney General	350	0	0
Joseph Noad " Surveyor General	285	0	0
Hugh H. Emerson " Solicitor General	90	0	0
Benjamin G. Garrett " Sheriff	275	0	0
Augustus W. DesBarres " Assistant Judge	286	0	0
James Simms " Assistant Judge	286	0	0
Christopher Ayre " Clerk C. S's. Office	175	0	0
	<hr/>	£2147	0 0

*A P P E N D I X , N o . 2 9 .*

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**MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL.**

Men Stationed at Fort Amherst	....	36 10 0	
Duties on Wine, Military Mess	....	50 0 0	
St. John's Gas Company, Lighting Streets ..		216 0 0	
Harbor Grace Gas Company	....	75 0 0	
St. John's Water Company	....	100 0 0	
Shipwrecked Crews	....	200 0 0	
Dorcas Society, St. John's, £50, Harbor Grace, 25			
Carbonear, 25	....	100 0 0	
Mechanics' Institute	....	50 0 0	
Factory	....	100 0 0	
Hose, &c., for Fire Engine	....	221 0 0	
General Election Expenses	....	500 0 0	
Orphan Asylum, Industrial Department	....	50 0 0	
Agricultural Society	....	250 0 0	
Allowance to Robert Smith, £10, Patrick Burke, £10		20 0 0	
Keeper Half-way House, Salmonier	....	35 0 0	
Phœnix Fire Company, £100, others, £50 ..		150 0 0	
Pumps and Tanks	....	600 0 0	
General Repairs Roads and Bridges	....	200 0 0	
St. John's Almanac, £25, Reading Room £25		50 0 0	
		—————	£3003 10 0
Conception Bay Steam Packet Company	....	500 0 0	
Protection of Fisheries, Cape John, Belle Isle		1000 0 0	
Direct Steam from Galway to St. John's and America	....	9000 0 0	
		—————	£10500 0 0

*A P P E N D I X , N o . 2 9 .*

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**INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.**

Amount of Public Debt £172,635 18 5;		
interest, payable half-yearly . . . .	9600	0 0

**SINKING FUND.**

2 per cent on £81000 Consolidated Stock . . . .	1620	0 0
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**LEGISLATIVE CONTINGENCIES.**

Estimated amount of Expenditure . . . .	6000	0 0
		17220 0 0

**ROADS AND BRIDGES.**

Estimated amount of appropriation . . . .			10000	0 0
			£102,385	10 0
Balance in favor of the Colony . . . .				
			5,218	9 6
			£107,603	19 6

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**ASSETS.**

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Balance from 1858 . . . .			£14,603	19 6
Estimated amount of Revenue, per Customs Duties £90000				
“ “ “ Crown Lands			900	0 0
“ “ “ License fees, &c			1500	0 0
“ “ “ Post Office			600	0 0
				93000 0 0
			£107,603	19 6

**THOMAS GLEN,**

*Receiver General.*

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**LIGHT HOUSES.**


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**ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1859.**


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Balance from 1858				£334	2	4
The Inspector of Light Houses		£160	0	0		
Keeper, Cape Pine	£100, Assistant, £70	170	0	0		
“ Cape Spear	100, “ 70	170	0	0		
“ Hr. Grace Island	105, “ 70	175	0	0		
“ Cape Bonavista	100, “ 70	170	0	0		
“ Fort Amherst	80, “ 30	110	0	0		
“ Green Island	100, “ 70	170	0	0		
“ Offer Wadhams	100, “ 70	170	0	0		
“ Dodding Head	100, “ 70	170	0	0		
“ Baccalieu	100, “ 70	170	0	0		
“ St. Mary’s	50, “ 35	85	0	0		
“ Harbor Grace Beacon		40	0	0		
				£1760	0	0
Oil, Fuel, Stores, and Repairs				1718	2	2

**OUTSTANDING LIABILITIES.**

On account of Baccalieu Light House	....	450	0	0		
On account of Cape St. Mary’s	....	2350	0	0		
				2800	0	0
				£6612	4	6

**ASSETS.**

By estimated amount of Light Dues for 1859		£6000	0	0		
“ estimated balance against Light House account		612	4	6		
				£6612	4	6

THOMAS GLEN,  
Receiver General.

## APPENDIX, No. 30.

## APPENDIX, No. 30.

## DETAILED STATEMENT

*Of Salaries to Stipendiary Magistrates, Clerks of the Peace, Constables, and Gaolers, in the undermentioned Outports, for the Year 1859.*

Outports.	Magis- trates.	Clerks of the Peace.	Constables.		Gaolers	Total.
			No.	Salary		
Petty Harbor			1	20		20
Torbay			1	20		20
Portugal Cove			1	20		20
South Shore			1	12		12
Harbor Maine			1	20		20
Cats Cove			1	20		20
Brigus and Port-de-Grave	150	60	2	50	10	270
Bay Roberts			1	25		25
Harbour Grace	200	150	7	325	90	765
Carbonear	150	90	3	105		345
Bay-de-Verds			1	12		12
Western Bay			1	12		12
Hants Harbour			1	12		12
Perlican	150		1	20		170
Hearts Content			1	12		12
Trinity	150	60	2	37	25	272
New Harbour			1	12		12
Catalina			1	25		25
Bonavista	150	60	1	25	20	255
Tickle Cove			1	12		12
King's Cove			1	12		12
Salvage			1	12		12
Greenspond			1	12		12
Twillingate and Fogo	150	45	3	49	20	264
Exploits Bay			1	12		12
Bay Bulls	100		1	25		125
Witless Bay			1	12		12
Toads Cove			1	12		12
Brigus South			1	12		12
Cape Broyle			1	12		12
Caplin Bay			1	12		12
Ferryland	150		1	25	25	200
Aquaforte			1	12		12
Fermeuse			1	12		12
Renews			1	12		12
St. Mary's	50		1	25		75
Placentia	130		1	25	25	180

## APPENDIX, No. 30.

## DETAILED STATEMENT

*Of Salaries to Stipendiary Magistrates, Clerks of the Peace, Constables and Gaolers, in the undermentioned Outports for the Year 1859.—Continued.*

Outports.	Magis- trates.	Clerks of the Peace.	Constables.		Gaolers	Total.
			No.	Salary		
Little Placentia			1	20		20
Oderin			1	12		12
Merasheen			1	12		12
Burin	150	60	1	25	25	260
St. Lawrence			1	12		12
Lamaline			1	12		12
Grand Bank	130		1	12		142
Jersey Harbour			1	12		12
Harbour Breton	100	35	1	25		160
Burgeo Islands			1	12		12
Hermitage Bay			1	12		12
Spaniards Bay			1	12		12
Channell			1	12		12
Bird Island Cove			1	12		12
<b>Total</b>	<b>£1910</b>	<b>£560</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>£1291</b>	<b>£240</b>	<b>£4001</b>

## RECAPITULATION.

14 Magistrates	....	....	£1910	0	0
8 Clerks of Peace	....	....	560	0	0
63 Constables	....	....	1291	0	0
8 Gaolers	....	....	240	0	0
			<b>£4001</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

THOMAS GLEN,

*Receiver General.*

## APPENDIX, No. 31.

## APPENDIX, No. 31.

## STATEMENT

*Of the Assets and Liabilities of the Colony of Newfoundland on the 31st  
December, 1858.*

## ASSETS.

Cash in the Union Bank	....	....	£23017 12 1
Customs Bonds Outstanding	....	....	26658 15 6
Balance due by General Light Dues, &c.	....	....	334 2 4
Ditto Cape Race ditto	....	....	54 16 2
			<u>£50,065 6 1</u>

## LIABILITIES.

Outstanding Warrants	....	....	£16492 9 2
Outstanding Interest	....	....	5028 15 10
Treasury Notes in circulation	....	....	77 2 8
			<u>£21598 7 8</u>

Unpaid Debentures	....	....	£3015 0 0
Unexpended Grants	....	....	10847 18 11
			<u>£35461 6 7</u>

Balance in favor of the Colony	....	....	£14603 19 6
			<u>£50,065 6 1</u>

THOMAS GLEN,

*Receiver General.*

## APPENDIX, No. 32.

## MEMORIAL

*Of the Wesleyans of St. John's on the subject of a Sub-division of the Education Grant.*

TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION  
CONVENED :—

*The Petition of the undersigned Ministers and Members of the Wesleyan Church and Congregations of the St. John's Circuit :—*

HUMBLY SHEWETH—

That your petitioners have hitherto strongly opposed the division of the General Grant for Educational purposes to the Protestant portion of the population of the Island, on the ground of the inconvenience which would arise in many places on account of the limited character of the Grant, as well as the erroneous nature of the returns of our members by the Census of 1845.

That these causes of objection being removed by a more ample appropriation for Educational purposes from the Revenue of the Colony, and by a fairer representation of our relative proportion of the population, your petitioners are persuaded that a further division under present circumstances would be promotive of the objects contemplated by the Education Grant, and more agreeable to all the parties concerned. Your Petitioners therefore earnestly request that Your Honorable Council, during its present session, will place at our own disposal the full sum to which we are entitled by numbers in the Island, in the same way and subject to the same conditions on which the Grant is, or may be made to the Roman Catholic, and Protestant Episcopal Churches.

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

Henry Daniel, Wesleyan Minister	William Knight
John Winterbotham, Wesleyan Minister	John Lang
James J. Rogerson	Cyrus Crew
John Woods	F. W. Bowden
Edward White	A. Parsons
Alexander Whiteford	John E. Peters
John Hudson	Joseph Woods
Thomas Knight	W. M. Whiteford
Robert Bowden	Henry Knight
Ebenezer H. Stoneman	William Coyell

*APPENDIX, No. 32.*

**W. T. Baker**  
**W. H. Stowe**  
**Oliver Hudson**  
**Mark Lucas**  
**John Jolliff**  
**Alfred Stiles**  
**Jacob Rowe**  
**Joseph Morry**  
**Wm. Pitts**  
**Geo. W. Mews**  
**M. J. Scott**  
**J. A. Whiteford**  
**George Gear**  
**John English**  
**James Martin**  
**Wm. Knowling**  
**Wm. Badcock**  
**James P. Reynolds**  
**John Hollett**  
**Philip Jaynes**  
**John Target**  
**William Bayly**  
**James Halliday**  
**John Hutchings**  
**Jordan Pike**  
**Samuel Soper**  
**Richard Churchill**  
**Elias Picot**  
**Stephen Churchill**  
**Thomas Churchill**  
**Frederick Churchill**  
**E. Churchill**  
**Robert Churchill**  
**Mathew Churchwill**  
**Apollo Churchill**  
**Esau Picotte**  
**John Diamond**  
**John Chancey**

**James Pitts**  
**P. Macpherson**  
**Wm. T. Parsons**  
**Robert Blackwood**  
**Andrew Blackwood**  
**C. Reynolds**  
**F. Baker**  
**John Tough**  
**Joseph Pippy**  
**W. A. Martin**  
**George Luscomb**  
**James Lilly**  
**A. R. Lilly**  
**John Lyon**  
**Robert Vey**  
**Caleb Young**  
**George Bowden**  
**James H. Green**  
**Thomas Mitchell**  
**William Andrews**  
**Noah King**  
**Richard Thorne**  
**Thomas Mails**  
**Charles Hutchings**  
**John Squires**  
**Horatio Turner**  
**William Turner**  
**George Pippy**  
**Henry Wells**  
**Francis Fry**  
**Nathan Fry**  
**Thomas Churchill**  
**Samuel Fry**  
**John Churchill**  
**Nathan Churchill**  
**Thomas Churchill**  
**Philip Evans, sen.**  
**Philip Evans, jun.**

## APPENDIX, No. 32.

James Diamond	Edward Evans
Joseph Baggs	Peter Nofle
Clement Hudson, sen.	Joseph Nofle
Thomas Hudson	James Newell, jun.
Charles Rumsey	Hugh Nofle
William Hudson	Isaac Newell
James Hudson	John Newell
John Rose	Nicholas Newell
George Hudson, of Wm.	Philip Newell
Mathew Hudson, of Wm.	Richard Newell
Francis Diamond	Robert Newell
Arthur Hudson	James Newell, sen.
Mathew Hudson, of Clem.	John Thistle
John Hudson,	Thomas Thistle
Clement Hudson, of Clem.	Nicholas Thistle
Philip Rains	Solomon Hudson
John Rains	James Nosworthy
Moses Butt, sen.	Jonathan Nosworthy
William Evans	John Baggs
Moses Butt, jun.	Peter Hudson
Joseph Butt	William Hudson, jun.
Geo. Hudson, of Thomas	Thomas Pryer
William Hudson, “	John Newell, jun.
William Butt	Abraham Newell
John Butt	Jeremiah Newell
George Hudson, of Matthew	Edward Newell
Matthew Hudson, of George	Stephen Newell
Matthew Hudson, sen.	Thomas Mulley
Clement Hudson, of Matthew	Samuel Nosworthy
John Hudson, “	Esau Nosworthy
Allen Hudson	Jacob Nosworthy
Jonathan Hibbs	Wm. Nosworthy, sen.
William Hibbs	Wm. Nosworthy, of Wm.
Jordan Hibbs	Adam Nosworthy
John Churchill	Thomas Nosworthy
Frederick Nosworthy	Nathaniel Nosworthy, sen.
Samuel Nosworthy, jun.	Nathaniel Nosworthy jun.
John Nosworthy	Robert Nosworthy
Wm. Nosworthy, of John	Richard Nosworthy
John Nosworthy, jun.	Alfred Moors
Israel Rains	Fredrick Moors
Jabez Flight	Richard Moors

## APPENDIX, No. 33.

## PETITION.

TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF NEWFOUNDLAND, IN  
SESSION CONVENED :—

*The Petition of the Corresponding Committee, on behalf of the Colonial  
Church and School Society:—*

MOST HUMBLY SHEWETH—

That the said Society has ever since its foundation, being a period of about thirty years, extended its usefulness, by imparting a free Scriptural and Moral Education, suitable trained Masters and Mistresses being from time to time either sent to this Colony, or persons of competency and character selected and appointed in Newfoundland to fill such important trust, at the expense of the Society.

That the said Society had for the year 1858, 40 Schools in operation in this Island, in which were instructed 1301 male and 1163 female children, by 40 Masters and Mistresses.

That the Parent Society then voted £1,000 sterling, and the Legislature of this Colony £700 sterling, for the working of the said Schools, which, with the voluntary collections made, and small fees received from the parents of some of the children under instruction, has enabled the said Society to continue the said Schools in operation with considerable advantage and benefit to the Colonists.

That a well educated and efficient Inspector and Organizing Master arrived here last autumn to carry out this laudable measure more effectually; who has already inspected the Society's principal Schools in the Colony.

That the School at Harbor Grace was re-opened last autumn by a competent Master and Mistress taken from the Central Establishment, whilst a Master is hourly looked for from the Metropolitan Training School, London, to take charge of the Central School at St. John's; the Society in London being in constant correspondence with your Committee, with a view to make their Schools in Newfoundland more useful and efficient, not only in the Education and Mental training of the Pupils, but in the improvement of their moral deportment, and the promotion of habits of cleanliness as conducive to health.

That extensive necessary repairs have been effected to several of the Society's School-houses, and a large School-house is in the course of erection at Heart's Content, which will be opened for use early in the ensuing spring.

That considerable repairs are also yearly required for most of their School establishments, being all erected of wood.

That your Honorable House has already been pleased to recognize the great utility of this Society in the promotion of Education and Morality amongst the children of the poor, and others in this Colony, by Grants of Public Money to aid them in their operations.

Your Committee, therefore, most humbly pray, that your Honorable House will be pleased during the present session of the Legislature, to extend your liberality by a suitable vote of Money to answer the yearly requirements of the said Society, in aid of the cause of Education, and in the necessary erection of School-houses, when required, the reparation of others, and in the support of their various Teachers in Newfoundland.

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

**CHARLES SIMMS,**

*Chairman.*

**JAMES BAYLY,**

*Secretary.*

St. John's, Newfoundland,

28th February, 1859.

**I N D E X**

TO THE

# **JOURNAL**

OF THE

## **LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**

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