

JOURNAL

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF THE

ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND.



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

Being the First Session of the Ninth General Assembly.

1866.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.

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

58035



PROCLAMATION.

A. MUSGRAVE,
[L. S.]

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

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

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

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

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

By His Excellency's Command,

JOHN BEMISTER,
Colonial Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
OF
NEWFOUNDLAND.

First Session of the Ninth General Assembly.

TUESDAY, 30th January, 1866.

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

At One of the Clock the House met.

House meets:

PRESENT :

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

“ EDWARD MORRIS,
“ NICHOLAS STABB,
“ ROBERT J. PINSENT,
“ ROBERT KENT,
“ PETER G. TESSIER,
“ EDWARD WHITE,
“ JAMES O. FRASER,
“ JOHN WINTER,
“ EDWARD D. SHEA.

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

Governor arrives at Council Chamber.

Assembly summoned.

Directed to retire to their Chamber to appoint Speaker.

pleasure that they do forthwith attend at the Bar of this House, and they being come thereto, the Honorable the President of the Council, by command of His Excellency, informed the Members of the Assembly that it would be necessary for them to retire to their Chamber and proceed to the appointment of a Speaker; which being done, and the choice approved of, His Excellency the Governor was pleased to open the present Session of the Legislature with the following gracious Speech to both Houses:—

Governor's Speech.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Council :

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

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

I have remarked, with much gratification, the order and propriety with which the Constituencies have exercised their elective franchise; thus presenting, as we may hope, evidence of their growing appreciation of the solemn trust reposed in them by the Constitution which it is the privilege of the community to possess.

On taking leave of the Council and Assembly at the termination of the last Session, I expressed the hope that, when we should again meet, it might be under circumstances more favorable than those of the commencement of the last year. And with humble gratitude for the bounty of Providence, we may thankfully acknowledge that a large measure of prosperity has, upon the whole, been granted to the Colony during the past season. The Fisheries, except in a few un-

fortunate localities, have yielded an average production. Agricultural operations have been unusually successful. The value of our staple products has been maintained : and the public health has been undisturbed by the visitation of epidemic disease.

Governor's
Speech.

The circumstances of the poorer classes, during the last winter, were such as to render apparently unavoidable. very large expenditure for their relief. But you will be glad to learn that, in consequence of the improved condition of the people, from the causes I have mentioned, and by the watchful supervision of the Government, the disbursements for this purpose have been subsequently restricted to comparatively narrow limits. The time is favorable for some dispassionate dealing with a question which is, to this Colony, one of vital and primary importance ; and I urge upon you the consideration of curative measures for an evil which dominates all struggle after social improvement, and overshadows every subject of interest to the commonwealth. I have no hesitation in expressing my own deliberate conviction that no effective remedy for that, which all admit to need correction, will, or can be applied, so long as the expenditure for the relief of the class known as the "able-bodied poor" is drawn, without distinction, from the General Revenue or Common Fund for public purposes.

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

Governor's
Speech.

you would do wisely to afford the Agricultural Society further assistance for the improvement of the breed of sheep by the importation of stock for this purpose. The Act to which I have referred has operated more beneficially than even its promoters had predicted; and in the action of the third Section, providing for the levy of a rate on the owners of Dogs to indemnify the proprietors of animals destroyed by them, has shewn that it is by no means impossible to establish checks to injuries which are often too easily assumed to be irremediable, and has demonstrated the benefit of creating a mutual interest in the suppression of evils which require joint action for their removal.

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

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

The laws regulating Quarantine, in those cases where it may be unfortunately necessary to impose that restriction upon Commerce, are defective, and require amendment. A Bill for this purpose will be submitted to you with several other measures which the practical usefulness of their design will commend to your consideration. But among them I may specially notice

one which is suggested to you at the request of His Excellency the Vice-Admiral commanding on this Station, for compelling Fishing Boats and Vessels to carry Lights and adopt other precautions for preventing collision at night and in thick weather. A lamentable occurrence during the past summer, in which several lives were lost, has indicated the importance of some measures for this purpose.

Governor's
Speech.

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

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

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

The Public Accounts for 1865, and the Estimates for the present year, will be immediately furnished to you. I regret to state that the Revenue has fallen considerably short of the Public requirements; but raised as it is exclusively from duties upon importations, of which the amount will always depend upon the general prosperity, it is not surprising that after several years of comparative failure in the Fisheries the productiveness of that source of Income should be perceptibly diminished. There appears to be good reason, however, to look for much improvement during the present year, springing from the successful operations of the last.

Governor's
Speech.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Council :

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

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

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

Negotiations are in progress for its renewal for a further term ; but I have been informed by the Secretary of State, that in the opinion of Her Majesty's Minister at Washington the necessity of having to sub-

mit a Treaty of Commerce to the separate action of the various Provincial Legislatures would be a serious difficulty in his way, and that the Union of the Provinces would afford the best hope of obtaining such a Treaty.

Governor's
Speech.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs having suggested that much embarrassment, delay and difficulty would be avoided if the faculty of giving an opinion to Her Majesty's Government in the negotiation of Commercial Treaties were vested in a Confederate Council, chosen by all the North American Provinces and presided over by the Governor General of Canada. I was acquainted by the Secretary of State for the Colonies that he had addressed the necessary instructions to the Governor General, and I was directed to co-operate with him accordingly.

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

I have to request your consideration of the Act passed during the last Session of the Imperial Parliament, "to make better provision for the Naval Defence of the Colonies." The Despatch, and other docu-

Governor's
Speech.

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

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

in the place, and avoids the full expense, of ordinary Militia. Governor's
Speech.

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

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

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

The subjects which I have thought it proper to present for your consideration are many and important. I will not detain you longer from deliberation upon them. I believe that you will be convinced of my anxiety that any functions with which I may be en-

trusted shall neither be neglected nor misused ; and I trust that the favor of Providence may rest upon our joint labors for the common good.

House of Assembly withdrawn, & His Excellency retires.

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

Copy read by the Clerk.

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

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Winter,—

Select Committee appointed to present Address.

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

Committee.

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

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent,

Ordered that His Excellency's Speech be printed.

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

Motion for Contingency Committee.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, move the appointment of a Select Committee upon the Printing and other contingent expenses of the House.

House adjourns.

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

THURSDAY, 1st February, 1866.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

Honbles. MESSRS. MORRIS,
 STABB,
 PINSENT,
 KENT,
 TESSIER,
 CLIFT,
 WHITE,
 FRASER,
 WINTER,
 SHEA.

Members present.

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

Senior Member in the Chair.

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

Draft of Address presented.

Read a 1st time.

Ordered to be read a second time to morrow, and

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

Ordered to be printed.

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

Motion for suspension of 35th Rule.

Hon. Mr. Kent gives notice that he will on to-morrow ask the Honorable the Organ of the Government if they, the Government, received any information from Harbor Grace relative to the disturbed state of the town that would justify a Stipendiary Magistrate in issuing a Search Warrant to look for suspicious weapons in the house of a resident of that town.

Notice of motion relating to Harbor Grace Stipendiary Magistrate issuing search-warrant.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will on to-

Notice.—Jury Bill. tomorrow bring in a Bill to dispense with unanimity in Juries in the trial of Civil and of certain Criminal offences.

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

MONDAY, 5th February, 1865.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

Hon'bles. Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
L'INSENT,
KENT,
CLIFT,
WHITE,
FRASER,
WINTER,
SHEA.

Senior Member in Chair.

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

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb,—

J. Howley reinstated Reporter.

Ordered,—That John Howley, Esquire, be reinstated the Reporter of this House in the present Assembly, and

Walsh, Corcoran, and Ronayne reinstated in office.

Ordered.—That James Walsh, James Corcoran, and Ambrose Ronayne, be reinstated in their respective offices in the present Assembly.

Address read 2nd time.

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

second time, and, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Winter, the 35th Rule was suspended in reference thereto,

35th Rule suspended.

Whereupon the House went into Committee on the same presently.

Hon. Mr. Fraser in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Progress reported.

Ordered that the Report be received.

Report received

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent,

Ordered—That a Select Committee be appointed on the Printing and other contingent expenses of the House, and

Contingency Committee appointed.

Ordered—That Honorables Messrs. Pinsent, Tessier and Stabb, be a Committee for that purpose.

Committee.

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

House adjourns.



TUESDAY, 6th February, 1866.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

Hon'bles. MESSRS. MORRIS,
STABB,
PINSENT,
KENT,
TESSIER,
CLIFT,
WHITE,
FRASER,
WINTER,
SHEA.

Senior Member in Chair.

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

Committee on Address.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Winter, the House went into Committee on the further consideration of the Address in reply to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor on the opening of the Legislature.

Hon. Mr. Fraser in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed,

Hon. Mr. Stabb, Senior Member present, in the Chair.

Progress reported.

The Chairman of the Committee reported some progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Report received

Ordered—That the Report be received.

House adjourns.

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

WEDNESDAY, 7th February, 1866.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

Honbles. Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
KENT,
WHITE,
FRASER,
SHEA.

Members present.

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

Senior Member in the Chair.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Minutes read.

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

House adjourns.

THURSDAY, 8th February, 1866.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

Honbles. Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
PINSENT,
KENT,
TESSIER,
WHITE,
CLIFT,
WINTER,
SHEA.

Members present.

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

Senior Member in Chair.

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

Minutes read.

Committee on Address in reply. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Winter, the House went into Committee on the further consideration of the Address in reply to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor.

Hon. Mr. Tessier in the Chair.

House resumes. After some time the House resumed.

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

Report received. Ordered—That the Report be received.

Address read 3rd time and passed. On motion of the Hon. Mr. Winter, the Address, as amended, was then read a third time and passed, and is as follows:

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We, the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, respectfully reciprocate the cordial greeting with which your Excellency has been pleased to meet us at the opening of the present Session of the Local Parliament.

We have, with Your Excellency, observed with great satisfaction the reputable manner in which, at the late election of Representatives to the Assembly, the various constituencies exercised their elective privileges.

While we unite with Your Excellency in grateful acknowledgments of the better fortunes with which it has pleased a gracious Providence to favor the Colony during the past year, we are sensible of the fact that it will require several successive seasons of prosperity to reinstate our people in their once favored circumstances; and such is the precarious nature of in-

dustrial avocations in this country, varying not alone with seasons but with localities, that we fear that at all times the burden of pauper relief will be considerable unless the attention and energies of the people can be turned to profitable account in other directions, which, if not affording positively independent means of support, will at least provide valuable aid in connection with the fisheries.

Address.

We regard the extended cultivation of the soil as a practical and undoubted means to this end. We have observed with pleasure that the necessities of our people, during the late unfortunate seasons, have been attended with one good result,—that of directing their attention to the more extensive culture of the ground.

We are of opinion that the greatest possible encouragement should be afforded to agriculture by the Legislature, and that the efforts of the Agricultural Society to promote this branch of industry, especially in the improvement of the breed of cattle and the raising of sheep, should be aided to the fullest extent.

That excellent enactment of last Session to provide against the destruction of sheep by dogs should be rigidly enforced.

With a view to the profitable application of capital and labour, we are indeed gratified to learn from Your Excellency that the Report of the Geological Surveyor is of so favourable a character; and we hope that the testimony of a gentleman of such high scientific attainments as Mr. Murray, together with the practical knowledge of the capabilities of the country which we already possess, as a field for mining operations, will be found to offer attractions to foreign capitalists, and lead to the fuller development of most valuable resources.

We observe with satisfaction Your Excellency's suggestion for the consideration of curative mea-

Address.

asures for the evil of pauper relief to able-bodied poor, and we entertain the belief that that expenditure should be provided for otherwise than from the General Revenue, and that its control and distribution should be placed in the hands of local authority in the several districts of the Colony. Such provisions, while tending to prevent the abuse and misapplication of funds for the relief of the poor, would also result in directing the attention both of those upon whom would fall the burthen of relief, as well as of its recipients, to the use and development of such other means of industry as the country may possess.

We perfectly concur with Your Excellency in your remarks upon the fisheries in general, and the encouragement of the Bank fishery in particular; and we shall receive with pleasure the report of the Surveyor of Customs as a valuable testimony to the desirability of extended enterprise in parts of the Colony to which the redundant population of other places might resort, with great benefit to themselves, and with advantage to capital in its demand for labour in such profitable fields.

We believe that the laws relating to Quarantine are in a very imperfect state, and require amendment; and we think it probable that a law to compel fishing boats to carry lights and observe other precautions, will meet with approval.

We shall regard as the accomplishment of a very desirable work the completion of the labours of the Commission for the Consolidation of the Statute Laws of this Colony.

Upon the question of the proposed Confederation of the British North American Colonies, while recognizing the policy of Union as a sound political principle, we are of opinion that important modifications of the present terms of the proposed Convention are indispensable, and that assurances should be given which it does not now contain; and we feel confident of the aid of

Her Majesty's Government in the promotion of this object, and that the necessary steps will be taken, with the other British Provinces, for the more deliberate consideration of a measure of such radical importance before it shall be definitely submitted for determination to the Legislature of this Colony. Address.

We thank Your Excellency for the information conveyed to the Legislature regarding the Treaty of Reciprocity with the United States; and while we should regret its cessation, we trust that the Commercial as well as other interests of the Colony may not be materially affected thereby.

We hope that the mission to Mexico, Brazil, and the West Indies, referred to by Your Excellency, may be attended with advantage to the trade of the British Provinces.

It affords us pleasure to hear of the progress and increasing efficiency of the Military Volunteer Corps; and we think that, from the peculiar avocations of the people, this Colony is eminently adapted for the raising and training of a Naval Reserve force.

We trust that the opportunity of exhibiting the productions of this Colony, at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867, may not be lost, and that measures may be taken for effecting that object satisfactorily.

Of the deep interest which Your Excellency takes in all that concerns the welfare of this Colony, her people and institutions, we have already had sufficient experience to convince us that your functions will neither be neglected nor misused; and we cordially unite with Your Excellency in the prayer that the Divine favour may rest upon our united efforts for the public good.

Legislative Council, }
8th February, 1866. }

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Winter,

Address to be engrossed, and presented to His Excellency.

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

Notice for return of dogs destroyed under dog act.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government to lay upon the table of this House, returns of the number of Dogs destroyed under the Act passed last Session, and for information relative to the general operation and results of that Statute, and the expense attending its execution.

House adjourns

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

MONDAY, 12th February, 1866.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

Honbles. MESSRS. MORRIS,
STABB,
PINSENT,
TESSIER,
CLIFT,
WHITE,
FRASER,
WINTER,
SHEA.

Senior Member in Chair.

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

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Jury Bill read first time.

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

amend the law relating to trial by Jury,' was read a first time, and

Ordered to be read a second time to morrow.

Second reading to-morrow

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

House adjourns.

THURSDAY, 15th February, 1866.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

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

Members present.

Honbles. Messrs. MORRIS,

STABB,

PINSENT,

KENT,

TESSIER,

WHITE,

CLIFT,

FRASER,

CORMACK,

WINTER,

SHEA.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Minutes read.

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

House adjourns

MONDAY, 19th February, 1866.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

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

Honbles. MESSRS. MORRIS,

STABB,

PINSENT,

KENT,

WHITE,

CLIFT,

CORMACK,

FRASER,

WINTER,

SHEA.

Minutes read:

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

House notified of His Excellency's readiness to receive Address.

The Hon the President informed the House that His Excellency the Governor would be prepared to receive the Address of the Council on to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Hon Mr. Kent asks Organ of the Government concerning state of Harbor Grace.

Hon Mr Kent, pursuant to the Order of the Day, asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government if any information had been received by the Government from Harbor Grace relative to the disturbed state of the town, that would justify a Stipendiary Magistrate in issuing a Search Warrant to look for suspicious weapons in the house of a resident of that town.

Hon Mr. Stabb replies.

In reply, the Hon. Mr. Stabb said, that any information conveyed to the Government relative to Harbor Grace was of a most satisfactory character, and that the town was in an undisturbed and peaceful condition.

Notice of Resolutions by Hon. Mr. Pinsent.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, move the adoption of the following Resolutions:

Resolutions.

First,—That it is desirable that a Joint Committee of both Houses should be appointed to take into consideration and report upon the terms of the proposed

Confederation of the British North American Colonies in regard to the applicability of that project to Newfoundland.

Second,—That the Council will co-operate with the House of Assembly in the appointment of a joint Committee whenever the House may determine thereon.

Third,—That a Copy of these Resolutions be sent by Message to the House of Assembly.

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

TUESDAY, 20th February, 1866.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

Hon'bles. Messrs. STABB,
 PINSENT,
 KENT,
 WHITE,
 CORMACK,
 CLIFT,
 FRASER,
 WINTER,
 SHEA.

Members present.

Hon. Mr. Stabb, Senior Member present, took the Chair.

Senior Member in Chair.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Minutes read.

At 12 o'clock the House proceeded to Government House with the Address in reply to His Excellency's Speech.

House proceeds to Government House with Address.

At One o'clock, the House having returned, the Hon. Mr. Stabb reported that His Excellency the Governor

House returns.

had been pleased to receive the said Address, and to return an answer thereto in the following words :—

Reply of His
Excellency.

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

I receive your Address with satisfaction, and will consider with care your remarks on the subjects which I offered to your notice at the opening of the Session.

Your observations on that specially-important question, the proposed Confederation of the North American Provinces, I will readily submit for the information of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, from whom I have no doubt they will receive careful attention ; as I know that Her Majesty's Imperial Government will be most willing to render any aid they can afford in effecting the Union on principles equitable to all the parties concerned in the arrangement.

Report presented from Contingency Committee.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent, from the Select Committee on the Printing and Contingencies of this House, presented the following Report, which was received and adopted :

1st.—That the Publishers of Debates be the same as heretofore.

2nd —That the Proprietor of the *Times* be the Printer of Miscellaneous Papers.

3rd —That the Proprietors of the *Gazette* and *Newfoundlander* be conjointly the Printers of the Journals, in equal proportions.

4th.—That Mr. Robert Dick's be the Binder of the Journals.

House adjourns.

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

MONDAY. 23th February, 1866.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

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

Members present.

Honbles. MESSRS. MORRIS,
STABB,
PINSENT,
KENT,
TESSIER,
CLIFT,
CORMACK,
FRASER,
WINTER,
SHEA.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Minutes read.

Hon. Mr. Stabb laid upon the table of the House the following documents :—

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

Documents laid on table, [see Appendix.]

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

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

Statement shewing the aggregate amount of the Public Debt of the Colony of Newfoundland on the 31st day of December, 1865, and the years in which the several portions of it are repayable.

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

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

Documents laid
on table, [see
Appendix.

Narrative of Exploration of Alexander Murray, Esquire, Geological Surveyor, of the Island, from its Eastern to its Western shores, by following valley of Indian Brook from Hall's Bay, and thence to the Grand Pond and its tributaries to George's Bay.

Copy of Despatch and Enclosure from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, conveying Earl Russell's recommendation for appointment of a Confederate Council, chosen by all the North American Provinces, &c, &c.

Annual Report and General Account of the Harbor-Grace Water Company.

Extract from Log of Schooner *Eunice* and *Mary*, engaged in a Mackarel fishery voyage, under regulations 12th April, 1865.

Copy of a Circular Despatch enclosing copy of Letter, together with plans, &c., from Committee of Council on Education relative to certain arrangements connected with the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867.

Copy of Despatches from the Lieut. Governors of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, conveying the refusal of their Governments to contribute towards the erection of a Light House in the neighbourhood of Cape Ray.

Copy of Account of Vail's Joint Stock Company to 30th June, 1865.

Report and General Account of St. John's Floating Dry Dock Company.

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

Copy of a Letter from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, enclosing reply of Acting Secretary of

State for the United States, to Address of Executive Council of Newfoundland, called forth by the assassination of President Lincoln.

Documents laid on table, (see Appendix.)

Papers relating to the Conferences which have taken place between Her Majesty's Government and a Deputation from the Executive Council of Canada, appointed to confer with Her Majesty's Government on subjects of importance to the Provinces.

Copy of Despatch from the Governor General of Canada, enclosing certain correspondence from Her Majesty's Government, recommending the appointment of a Confederate Council, chosen by all the North American Colonies, &c., &c.

Report of Postmaster General, for the year ending 31st December, 1865.

Report of Judge Sweetland, of his visit upon the Labrador Circuit, during the summer of 1865.

Report of a Medical Commission appointed to investigate the sanitary state of the St John's Hospital, and to furnish their views as to the erection of a building for seamen and others, suffering from infectious disease.

Copy of Despatch from Governor General of Canada, transmitting copy of an approved Minute of Council of that Province with regard to the erection of a Light House in the neighbourhood of Cape Ray.

Copy of Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, acquainting His Excellency the Governor that the Committee of Privy Council for Trade declined to recommend a grant for a Light House at Pointe Enrageè.

Extract from Logs of schooners *Exce*, *Prince of Wales*, and *Phoca*, engaged in the Bank fishery, under regulations of 12th April, 1865.

Report of Officer protecting the Fisheries at Belle Isle during the summer.

Documents aid
on table, (see
Appendix.)

General Statement of the affairs of the Union Bank of Newfoundland for the year ending 31st May, 1865.

Statement of the Commercial Bank for year ending 20th June, 1865.

Copy of Report of the General Superintendent of Fisheries, of his proceedings in the Straits of Belle Isle and upon the Coast of Labrador during the Summer of 1865.

Letter from Secretary's Office to G. F. Baillarge, Esq., Engineer, on behalf of Canadian Government, and that gentleman's Report to the Chairman of the Board of Works; also that of R. Oke, Esq., Inspector of Light Houses, respecting the proposed Light House near Cape Ray.

Report upon the Inspection of Protestant Schools for the year 1865.

Report upon the Inspection of Catholic Schools for 1865.

Jury Bill read
2nd time.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Law relating to Trial by Jury," was read a second time, and

Ordered to be committed to-morrow.

Notice concern-
ing the grant
to encourage the
Bank and Mac-
kerel Fisheries.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government to lay upon the table of this House, any regulations made by the Executive with regard to the application of the grant for the encouragement of the Bank Fishery, and also for returns of past expenditure and the mode of its application, and for similar information with regard to the Mackerel Fishery.

House adjourns

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

WEDNESDAY, 28th February, 1866.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

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

Members present.

Honbles. MESSRS. MORRIS,
STABB,
PINSENT,
KENT,
TESSIER,
CLIFT,
CORMACK,
WINTER,
SHEA.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Minutes read.

Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. Pinsent asks the Organ of the Government to lay upon the table of this House, any regulations made by the Executive with regard to the application of the grant for the encouragement of the Bank Fishery, and also for returns of past expenditure and the mode of its application, and for similar information with regard to the Mackerel Fishery.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent asks for the regulations with regard to the grant to encourage the Bank and Mackerel Fisheries.

Hon. Mr. Stabb, in reply, laid upon the table of the House the returns, and other required information.

Hon. Mr. Stabb lays upon the table the required information.

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

House adjourns

FRIDAY, 2nd March, 1866.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.
 Honbles. MESSRS. MORRIS,
 STABB,
 PINSENT,
 KENT,
 TESSIER,
 CLIFT,
 CORMACK,
 FRASER,
 WINTER,
 SHEA.

Minutes read. The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

Hon. Mr. Stabb laid upon the table of the House the following documents :—

Documents laid on table, [see Appendix]

Letter from the Hon. A. Shea, to His Excellency the Governor, respecting certain of the Northern Bays and their resources, as respects agriculture, wood, work, &c., &c.

Report of James S. Hayward, Landing Surveyor, St. John's, on a visit, on the Revenue Service, to the western portion of Newfoundland, with various statistical and other information relative to the trade and fisheries of these localities.

Return, under Act 28th Vic., Cap. 7, to make further provision against the destruction of Sheep and Cattle, and injuries to the Person by Dogs.

Hon. Mr. Tessier moves that Hon. Mr. White have leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

Hon. Mr. Tessier, on behalf of the Hon. Mr. White, absent on private business, moved that that Hon. member have leave to absent himself from this House during the remainder of the Session, whereupon leave was granted accordingly.

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

Deputation from Assembly brought up following Bills.

“ An Act for preventing Collisions at Sea, on the Coast within the limits of the jurisdiction of this Colony.”

Collision Bill.

And “ An Act to revive an Act passed in the 23rd year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled “ An Act for the prevention of Nuisances in the Towns of St. John’s, Harbor Grace, Carbonear and Brigus, and to amend the Laws for the prevention of nuisances ;” which were severally read a first time, and

Revival of Nuisance Act.

Severally read 1st time.

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Second reading to-morrow

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

House adjourns

MONDAY, 5th March, 1866.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

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

Members present.

Honbles. MESSRS. MORRIS,
STABB,
PINSENT,
KENT,
TESSIER,
CLIFT,
WINTER,
SHEA,
CORMACK,
FRASER.

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Minutes read.

Documents laid
on table, (see
Appendix.)

Hon. Mr. Stabb laid upon the table of the House the following Documents:—

Report of Captain Hood, R. N., of H.M.S. *Pylades*, of his cruise on the South and West Coast of Newfoundland, and in the Straits of Belle Isle.

Report of Captain Hood, R. N., of H.M.S. *Pylades*, of his cruise on the North Coast of Labrador, during the past summer, (2nd cruise.)

Copies of Communications received from Hon. E. M. Archibald, British Consul at New York, with reference to negotiations for the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States.

Return of the number of voyages made by the steamer *Ariel* to the Westward and Northward, for the year 1865.

Collision Bill
read 2nd time.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for preventing Collisions at Sea, on the coast within the limits of the jurisdiction of this Colony," was read a second time, and

Committed to-
morrow.

Ordered to be committed to-morrow.

Bill to revive
Nuisance Act
read 2nd time.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to revive an Act passed in the 23rd year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act for the prevention of Nuisances in the Towns of St. John's, Harbor Grace, Carbonear, and Brigus, and to amend the laws for the prevention of Nuisances," was read a second time, and

Committed to-
morrow.

Ordered to be committed to-morrow.

Notice respec-
ting Geological
Survey.

Hon. Mr. Winter gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government whether any Despatches had been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative to a

Geological Survey of this Island during or since the year 1855, and ask him to lay them before this House with the action taken thereon or replies thereto.

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

TUESDAY, 6th March, 1866.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT :

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, <i>President.</i>	Members present.
Hon'bles. Messrs. MORRIS,	
STABB,	
PINSENT,	
KENT,	
TESSIER,	
CLIFT,	
CORMACK,	
FRASER,	
WINTER,	
SHEA.	

The Minutes of Monday last were read. Minutes read.

Hon. Mr. Stabb laid upon the table of the House the following document :—

Report of Major Mesham to His Excellency the Governor on subject of Volunteers. Document laid on table, (see Appendix.)

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled " An Act for preventing Collisions at Sea, on the coast within the limits of the jurisdiction of this Colony," Committee on Collision Bill.

Hon. Mr. Winter in the Chair.

- House resumes. After some time the House resumed.
- Bill reported. The Chairman reported the Bill with some amendments.
- Report received Ordered—That the Report be received, and
- Ordered to be engrossed. Ordered that the said Amendments be engrossed, and the said Bill, as amended, be read a third time to morrow.

The Amendments are as follows :—

Amendments. “Expunge the whole of the second section.”

“At the commencement of the third section, before the word “fishing,” insert the words “Coasting Vessels,” and in the first line of the same section, after the word “when,” insert the words “under sail.” At the end of the same section, after the word “light,” insert the words “at the mast head when practicable, or in the most conspicuous place the circumstances will admit of. Provided that nothing herein contained shall apply to vessels carrying lights as provided by Imperial legislation.”

Let the third section, so amended, stand for the second.

The fourth for the third.

The fifth for the fourth.

The sixth for the fifth.

The seventh for the sixth, and

The eighth for the seventh.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent,

Order of the Day for commitment of Jury Bill discharged.

Bill withdrawn for this session.

Ordered that the Order of the Day, for the commitment of the Bill entitled “An Act to amend the law relating to trial by Jury,” be discharged, and that the Hon. member have leave to withdraw the said Bill from the further consideration of this House for the present Session.

Hon. Mr. Winter gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, requesting that he may be pleased to cause to be laid before this House any Despatch or Despatches from the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative to a Geological Survey of this Island during or since the year 1855; also, that His Excellency may be pleased to inform this House if any action had been taken thereon, or replies made thereto.

Notice of motion for Address to Governor asking for Despatches relative to Geological Survey during or since 1855.

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

House adjourns.

WEDNESDAY, 7th March, 1866.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

Hon'ble LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*,
 Hon'bles. MESSRS. MORRIS,
 STABB,
 PINSENT,
 KENT,
 CLIFT,
 FRASER,
 CORMACK,
 WINTER,
 SHEA.

Members present.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Minutes read.

The Hon. Mr. Stabb laid on the table of the House the following Documents:—

Copy of a Report of J. S. Hayward, Esquire, J.P., of proceedings in respect of alleged breach of the law on the S. W. Coast, copies of Depositions annexed, &c, &c.

Documents laid on table, (see Appendix.)

Report of T. S. Dwyer, Esquire, Inspector of Weights and Measures, for the year ending 31st December, 1865.

Table of Duties, &c., submitted in Committee of Ways and Means, (House of Assembly).

Collisions Bill
read 3rd time
and passed.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for preventing Collisions at Sea on the coast within the limits of the jurisdiction of this Colony," was read a third time and passed, and—

The Hon. the President signed the same.

Bill sent to As-
sembly for con-
currence to
amendments.

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

Address to His
Excellency re-
ceived and
adopted.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Winter, the following Address to His Excellency the Governor was received and adopted:—

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

Address.

The Legislative Council respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House any Despatch or Despatches from the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative to a Geological Survey of this Island during or since the year 1855; and also, that Your Excellency may be pleased to inform this House if any action had been taken thereon, or replies made thereto.

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

Legislative Council, }
March 7th, 1866. }

Ordered—That the said Address be taken to His Excellency by a deputation from this House, and that Hon'bles Messrs. Winter and Stabb be a deputation for that purpose.

Deputation to present Address.

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

House adjourns

FRIDAY, 9th March, 1866.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*
 Honbles. MESSRS. MORRIS,
 STABB,
 PINSENT,
 KENT,
 TESSIER,
 CLIFT,
 CORMACK,
 FRASER,
 WINTER,
 SHEA.

Members present.

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

Minutes read.

Hon. Mr Winter, from the deputation appointed to present to His Excellency the Address of this House of the seventh instant, reported that His Excellency was pleased to receive the same and would reply thereto.

Hon. Mr. Winter reports that His Excellency would reply to Address relative to Geological Survey.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to revive an Act passed in the 23rd year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act for the prevention of

Committee on Nuisance Bill,

Nuisances in the Towns of St. John's, Harbor Grace, Carbonear, and Brigus, and to amend the laws for the prevention of Nuisances."

Hon. Mr. Shea in the Chair.

House resumes. After some time the House resumed.

Bill reported. The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Report received Ordered—That the Report be received, and

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

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

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NEWFOUNDLAND,
March 9th, 1866. }

A. MUSGRAVE.

The Governor has received the Address of the Legislative Council, requesting to be furnished with any Despatch or Despatches from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative to a Geological Survey of this Island during or since the year 1855 ; and also, that the House may be informed if any action had been taken thereon, or replies made thereto.

2.—In reply, the Governor has the honor to acquaint the Legislative Council that he does not find any proposition with regard to a Geological Survey in the correspondence of Her Majesty's Secretaries of State with his predecessors, since the year 1855 ; nor has any been made during the term of his administration of the Government.

By His Excellency's command.

To His Honor the President,
and the Hon'ble Members of the
Legislative Council.

Hon. Mr. Stabb, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid upon the Table of the House a Message from His Excellency, with copy of Despatch, No. 52, from the Right Honorable Edward Cardwell, Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the 20th December, 1865, on subject of the Union of the British North American Colonies.

Document laid on table, (see Appendix.)

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

House adjourns

TUESDAY, 13th March, 1866.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

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

Members present.

Hon'bles. Messrs. MORRIS,

STABB,

PINSENT,

KENT,

TESSIER,

CLIFT,

CORMACK,

FRASER,

WINTER,

SHEA.

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Minutes read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to revive an Act passed in the 23rd year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act for the prevention of Nuisances in the Towns of St. John's, Harbor Grace, Carbonear and Brigus, and to amend the Laws for the prevention of Nuisances," was read a third time and passed, and

Nuisance Act read 3rd time and passed.

The Hon. the President signed the same.

Bill sent to Assembly without amendment.

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

House adjourns.

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

FRIDAY, 16th March, 1866.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

Hon'ble LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*,
 Hon'bles MESSRS. MORRIS,
 STABB,
 PINSENT,
 CORMACK,
 WINTER,
 SHEA.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Notice for Report of the C. and C. Church Society for 1865.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government to lay upon the table of the House the Report from the Colonial and Continental Church Society, for the past year.

House adjourns

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

TUESDAY, 20th March, 1866.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

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

Hon'bles Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
PINSENT,
KENT,
CLIFT,
FRASER.
CORMACK,
WINTER,
SHEA.

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Minutes read.

Hon. Mr. Stabb laid upon the table of the House the following documents :—

Documents laid on table, [see Appendix.]

Report of the Officer in charge of the Protection of the Fisheries at Cape John, during the summer of 1865.

Statement of the Affairs of the General Water Company for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, for concurrence, 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,—

Deputation from Assembly with Revenue Bill.

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

Read 1st time.

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Stabb gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, move the suspension of the 35th Rule with reference to the Revenue Bill.

Notice to move the suspension of the 35th Rule.

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

WEDNESDAY, 21st March, 1936.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

Members present. The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*
 Honbles. Messrs. MORRIS,
 STABB,
 PINSENT,
 KENT,
 TESSIER,
 CLIFT,
 CORMACK,
 WINTER,
 SHEA.

Minutes read. The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Revenue Bill read 2nd time. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandise, imported into this Colony and its Dependencies," was read a second time, and

Ordered to be committed to-morrow—and,

On motion, pursuant to notice,

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

Hon Mr Pinsent asks for Report of C. and C. Church Society. Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. Pinsent asks the Organ of the Government to lay upon the table of this House, the Report from the Colonial and Continental Church Society, for the past year.

Hon. Mr. Stabb, in reply, furnished the required document. Said Report laid on table, [see Appendix.]

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

THURSDAY, 22nd March, 1866.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT :

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, <i>President</i> ,	Members present
Hon'bles MESSRS. MORRIS,	
*	
STABB,	
PINSENT,	
KENT,	
TESSIER,	
CLIFT,	
CORMACK,	
FRASER,	
WINTER,	
SHEA.	

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read. Minutes read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandise, imported into this Colony and its Dependencies." Committee on Revenue Bill.

Hon. Mr. Fraser in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed. House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment. Bill reported.

- Report received Ordered—That the Report be received.
- Bill read 3rd time and passed: The said Bill was then read a third time and passed, and
 The Hon. the President signed the same.
- Ordered to be sent to Assembly. Ordered—That the said Bill be sent to the House of Assembly with Message that the House had passed the same without amendment.
- House adjourns On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Friday next at 3 o'clock, P. M.

FRIDAY, 23rd March, 1866.

- House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

- Members present. The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.
 Hon'bles Messrs. MORRIS,
 STABB,
 PINSENT,
 KENT,
 FRASER,
 CLIFT,
 CORMACK,
 SHEA.

- Minutes read. The Minutes of Thursday last were read.
- His Excellency's intention to assent to Revenue Bill announced. It being announced that His Excellency the Governor would, on this day, give his assent to the Revenue Bill,
- He arrives at Council Chamber. At half-past 3 o'clock, His Excellency having arrived at the Council Chamber,
 The Honorable the President of the Council com-

manded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to inform the Speaker and Members of the Assembly that it is His Excellency's will and pleasure that they do attend at the Bar of this House. and they being come thereto, the Speaker informed His Excellency the Governor that the Commons House of Assembly had passed a Bill, entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into this Colony and its Dependencies;" to which Bill His Excellency was pleased to give his assent, and then retired.

Assembly summoned.

Revenue Bill assented to.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up the following Message and Resolutions :

Deputation from A ssembly.

MR. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly have passed the accompanying Resolutions, to which they request the concurrence of the Honorable the Legislative Council.

Message.

(Signed) W. V. WHITEWAY,
Speaker.

House of Assembly, }
23rd March, 1866. }

Resolved,—That the condition of the people of this Colony for some years past shows that the present means of support are not sufficient to provide for their wants, and that this state of facts demands the most serious consideration of the Legislature.

Resolutions brought up for concurrence.

Resolved,—That the heavy drain from the Public Treasury for the relief of the able-bodied Poor has engendered idleness and improvidence,—that it unjustly taxes every man who lives by his honest industry,—that it absorbs the funds that should be devoted to the improvement of the country, and threatens the evils of an insolvent exchequer.

Resolved,—That this Colony has resources that are ample for the independent maintenance of its people,

Resolutions
brought up for
concurrence.

and for the further development of these resources is the natural and legitimate remedy for the evils at present existing.

Resolved,—That in most parts of the Island agriculture may be carried on in combination with the fishery ;—and experience shows that where these joint pursuits are prosecuted with energy, the people enjoy comfort and independence.

Resolved,—That in the extended cultivation of the soil lies the best means of adding to the present sources of our industry.

Resolved,—That while valuable tracts of cultivable land abound in this Colony, and are at present lying waste, a large number of the people reside on the barren coast, and are there entirely dependent on the small-boat fishery which of late years, as a general rule, has proved a failure.

Resolved.—That the removal of these people, so unfavorably circumstanced, to the nearest Agricultural districts, would tend to the permanent improvement of their condition in life.

Resolved.—That in order to stimulate a movement in this direction, it is the opinion of the Committee that, in view of the present exigency, and having regard to the fixed and reliable wealth that would be created, and the consequent diminution of pauper relief, a Bonus of Six Dollars per acre be given to *bona fide* cultivators of the soil, for every acre of land cleared and brought into cultivation for four years after the passing of an Act for this purpose in the present Session,—the amount in any one year not to exceed Twenty Thousand Dollars.

Resolved.—That it is the opinion of this Committee that the Government should cause Surveys to be made of the best Agricultural land in the various Districts, allotting them in tracts of not more than 50 acres each, in accordance with the Act of 1860.

Resolved,—That the Grant to the Agricultural Society be increased for the purpose of procuring a Stock of breeding Sheep of an approved kind, to be given to the cultivators, under certain conditions, for the promotion of this valuable branch of production, for which this Colony offers marked facilities.

Re olutions brought up for concurrence.

Resolved,—That any Voter in this Colony, who on any two occasions within the four years preceding any General or Special Election, shall have become the recipient of Poor Relief, shall be thereby rendered ineligible to vote at either of such Elections.

[Passed the House of Assembly 22nd March, 1866.]

W. V. WHITEWAY,

Speaker.

Hon. Mr. Stabb gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, move this House into Committee on the foregoing Resolutions sent up from the Assembly.

Notice of motion on foregoing resolutions.

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



TUESDAY, 27th March, 1866.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.
The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*,
Hon'bles Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
PINSENT,
KENT,
CLIFT,
FRASER.
CORMACK,
WINTER,
SHEA.

Minutes read. The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Committee on Resolutions from Assembly. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr Stabb, the House went into Committee on the Resolutions sent up from the House of Assembly.

Hon. Mr. Winter in the Chair.

House resumes. After some time the House resumed.

Resolutions adopted without amendment. The Chairman reported that the Committee had gone through the resolutions to them referred, and had adopted the same without amendment.

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

Ordered that they pass. Ordered—That the said Resolutions do pass, and that they be sent to the House of Assembly, with the following Message :

MR. SPEAKER—

Message to Assembly with resolution. In reply to the Message of the House of Assembly, accompanying the annexed Resolutions, the Legislative Council have passed the following Resolution :

“ That the Legislative Council fully concurs in the

Resolutions upon the state of the Colony, sent up by the House of Assembly ; and recommend that, in any Act to be passed for the purpose of giving effect to those Resolutions, provision may be made for enabling the Executive to assist the settler in cases of necessity in removing to and establishing himself and his family in the more favored parts of the Colony." Resolution.

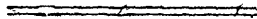
(Signed) LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
 President.

Legislative Council, }
 March 27th, 1866. }

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government if it be the intention of the Executive to act upon the suggestion contained in the Report of the Medical Commission, and the Inspector of Public Buildings, as to the erection of a new Hospital and the repairs and improvements of the Court House. Notice of motion - Medical Commission.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government to lay upon the table of the House a Chart shewing the extent of granted and occupied, and ungranted and unoccupied Land in this Colony, and a return of the number of grants, with the names of the grantees, the land conveyed, and the consideration therefor. Notice of motion for chart of occupied and unoccupied land.

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



TUESDAY, 3rd. April, 1866.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.
 Hon'bles. Messrs. MORRIS,
 STABB,
 P'INSENT,
 KENT,
 FRASER,
 CORMACK,
 WINTER
 SHEA.

Minutes read. The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Notice to bring in a Bill to empower the Superior Courts, &c, and a Bill to repeal Banishment Act. Hon Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, bring in a Bill to empower the Superior Courts of this Island to direct certain offenders to remove from this Colony ; also, that he will bring in a Bill to repeal the Banishment Act.

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

THURSDAY, 5th April, 1866.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

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

Members present.

Honbles. Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
PINSENT,
KENT,
TESSIER,
FRASER,
CORMACK,
WINTER.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Minutes read.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent, pursuant to notice, asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government if it be the intention of the Executive to act upon the suggestions contained in the Report of the Medical Commission and the Inspector of Public Buildings, as to the erection of a new Hospital, and the repairs and improvements of the Court House.

Hon Mr Pinsent asks if it be the intention of the Executive to act upon the Report of the Medical Commission.

Hon. Mr. Stabb gave the required information.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent, pursuant to notice, asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government to lay upon the table of this House a Chart, shewing the extent of granted and occupied and ungranted and unoccupied Land in this Colony, and a return of the number of grants, with the names of the grantees, the land conveyed, and the consideration therefor.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent asks for Chart of granted and ungranted lands:

Hon. Mr. Stabb, in reply, said that the Document sought for, as soon as prepared, would be laid upon the table of this House.

Hon. Mr. Stabb replies.

Hon. Mr. Winter gives notice that he will on tomorrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government for a Detailed Statement of the amount of Sinking Fund, and Interest due and paid annually, from the

Notice of asking for detailed statement of Sinking Fund.

29th May, 1855, to 31st December in each year, and to the 31st December, 1865, under the Acts 19th, 21st, and 22nd Vic., Consolidated Debt.

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

MONDAY, 9th April, 1866.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

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

Honbles. Messrs. MORRIS,

STABB,

PINSENT,

KENT,

TESSIER,

CLIFT,

FRASER,

WINTER,

SHEA.

Minutes read. The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Bill to empower the Superior Courts, &c., read 1st time.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill entitled "An Act to empower the Superior Courts of this Colony to direct certain offenders to remove therefrom, and for other purposes," was read a first time, and

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Winter asks for detailed statement of Sinking Fund.

Hon. Mr Winter, pursuant to notice, asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government for a detailed statement of the amount of Sinking Fund, and Interest due and paid annually, from the 29th May, 1855, to 31st December, in each year, and to the 31st December, 1865, under the Acts 19th, 21st, and 22nd Vic., Consolidated Debt.

Hon. Mr. Stabb, in reply, laid on the table the required statement.

Statement laid on table, [see Appendix.]

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

WEDNESDAY, 11th April, 1866.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

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

Members present.

Hon'bles. MESSRS. MORRIS,

STABB,

PINSENT,

TESSIER,

CLIFT,

FRASER,

WINTER

SHEA.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Minutes read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill entitled "An Act to empower the Superior Courts of this Colony to direct certain Offenders to remove therefrom, and for other purposes," was read a second time, and

Bill to empower the Superior Courts, &c., read 2nd time.

Ordered to be committed to-morrow.

Committed to-morrow.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up for concurrence a Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Acts for the establishment of a Board of Works," which, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, was read a first time, and

Deputation from Assembly with Board of Works Bill.

Read 1st time.

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,—

Message from
Assembly con-
curring in
amendments on
Collision Bill.

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 preventing Collisions at Sea, on the coast within the limits of the jurisdiction of this Colony.”

(Signed) W. V. WHITEWAY,
Speaker.

House of Assembly, }
10th April, 1866. }

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

FRIDAY, 13th April, 1866.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members pre-
sent:

Hon'ble LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*,
Hon'bles MESSRS. MORRIS,
STABB,
PINSENT,
KENT,
TESSIER,
CLIFT,
CORMACK,
FRASER,
WINTER,
SHEA.

Minutes read. The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled "An Act to empower the Superior Courts of this Colony to direct certain Offenders to remove therefrom, and for other purposes."

Committee on Bill to empower the Superior Courts, &c.

Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.

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

Message from Assembly.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up the following Message and Resolution :

Deputation from Assembly,

MR. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly have passed the following Resolution, to which they request the consent of the Honorable Legislative Council.

Resolved,—That a Select Committee of five members of this House be appointed to act in conjunction with a Select Committee of the Legislative Council, on the subject of the Despatches from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of 19th May and 22nd December, 1865, transmitting the Imperial Acts relating to Colonial Naval Defences, and regulations for a Royal Naval Reserve ; and that a message be sent to the Legislative Council, communicating this resolution, and requesting their concurrence therein.

Resolution relating to Joint Committee on Naval Defence,

(Signed) W. V. WHITEWAY,

Speaker.

House of Assembly, }
11th April, 1866. }

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up the following Bills, entitled, respectively—

Deputation from Assembly with Bills.

"An Act to amend an Act passed in the 25th year of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act for the pro-

Herring Fishery Bill.

tection of the Herring and Salmon Fisheries on the coast of this Island, and for other purposes,' ” and

Water Company
Amendment Act

“ An Act to amend an Act passed in the 27th year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled ‘ An Act for the amendment of the General Water Company Acts.’ and also ‘ An Act for the Incorporation of the Harbor Grace Water Company.’ ”

Deputation
from Assembly
with Bultow
Bill.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill entitled “ An Act to prevent the use of Bultows, Spillers, Spiller Lines, and Cod Nets, in the prosecution of the Cod Fisheries on the coast of this Colony and its Dependencies, and to prevent the sale of Cod Roe or the Spawn of Cod Fish caught on the coast of this Colony and its Dependencies.”

The Deputations then retired.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb,

Select Committee
appointed on
the Naval De-
fence of the Co-
lony.

Committee.

Ordered—That a Select Committee from this House be appointed to act in conjunction with a Select Committee from the Assembly, and that Honorables Messrs. Stabb, Morris, Pinsent, Tessier, and Shea, be a Committee for that purpose ; and

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

MR. SPEAKER—

Resolution sent
to Assembly.

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they concur in the Resolution of the Assembly of the 11th instant, sent up, and have appointed Honorable Messrs. Stabb, Morris, Pinsent, Tessier and Shea, a Select Committee to meet the Select Committee of the Assembly on the subject of the Despatches from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies. of the 19th May and 22nd December, 1865, transmitting the Imperial Acts relating to Colonial Naval Defences and regulations for a Royal Naval Reserve ; and the said Committee will meet in the

Committee Room of the Legislative Council on Monday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

(Signed) LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

Legislative Council, }
13th April, 1866. }

The Chairman then resumed the Chair of the Committee. Chairman resumes Chair.

After some time the House resumed. House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment. Bill reported.

Ordered—That the Report be received, and Report received

Ordered—That the said Bill be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow. Ordered to be engrossed and read 3rd time to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend the Act for the establishment of a Board of Works," was read a second time, and Board of Works Bill read 2nd time.

Ordered to be committed to-morrow. Committed to-morrow.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Shea, the following Bills, sent up, entitled, respectively, "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 25th year of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act for the protection of the Herring and Salmon Fisheries on the coast of this Island, and for other purposes,'" and Herring Fishery Act read 1st time.

"An Act to amend an Act passed in the 27th year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act for the amendment of the General Water Company Acts', and also of the 'Act for the Incorporation of the Harbor Grace Water Company,'" were read a first time, and Water Company Act read 1st time.

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Bultow Bill
read 1st time.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Fraser, the Bill sent up, entitled "Act to prevent the use of Bultows, Spillers, Spiller Lines, and Cod Nets, in the prosecution of the Cod Fisheries on the coast of this Colony and its Dependencies, and to prevent the sale of Cod Roe or the Spawn of Cod Fish caught on the coast of this Colony and its Dependencies," was read a first time, and

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

House adjourns.

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

MONDAY, 16th April, 1866.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.
 Honbles. Messrs. STABB,
 PINSENT,
 KENT,
 TESSIER,
 CLIFT,
 FRASER,
 CORMACK,
 WINTER,
 SHEA.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Bill to enable
the Superior
Courts, &c.,
read 3rd time.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill entitled "An Act to enable the Superior Courts of this Colony to direct certain offenders to remove therefrom, and for other purposes," was read a third time and passed, and

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled “ An Act to amend the Acts for the establishment of a Board of Works,” Committee on Board of Works Bill.

Hon. Mr. Cormack in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed. House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment. Bill reported

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

Ordered that the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow. Read 3rd time to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, Hon. Mr. Shea moved that the Bill sent up, entitled “ An Act for the amendment of the General Water Company Acts, and also of the Act for the Incorporation of the Harbor Grace Water Company,” be read a second time ; whereupon, Water Company Bill read 2nd time.

The Hon. Mr. Tessier moved, in amendment, that the said Bill be read this day six months, which, on question being put, was Moved that the Bill be read six months hence.

Resolved in the affirmative.

The original motion then being put by the Chair, it was

Resolved in the negative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Shea, the Bill sent up, entitled “ An Act for the protection of the Herring and Salmon Fisheries on the coast of this Island, and for other purposes,” was read a second time, and Herring Fishery Bill read 2nd time.

Ordered to be committed to morrow.

Bultow Bill
read 2nd time.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Fraser, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to prevent the use of Bultows, Spillers, Spiller Lines, and Cod Nets, in the prosecution of the Cod Fisheries on the coast of this Colony and its Dependencies, and to prevent the sale of Cod Roe or of the Spawn of Cod Fish caught on the coast of this Colony and its Dependencies," was read a second time, and

Ordered to be committed to-morrow.

Notice to move
the suspension
of the 35th
Rule.

Hon. Mr. Stabb gives notice that he will, on to-morrow move the suspension of the 35th Rule on any Bills that may come before the Council during the remainder of the session.

Notice for Des-
patches on Na-
val Reserve.

Hon. Mr. Clift gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government to lay upon the table of the House copy of any Despatch or Despatches from the Secretary of State for the Colonies relative to the formation of a Naval Reserve in this Island.

House adjourns

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

TUESDAY, 17th April, 1866.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

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

Hon'bles Messrs. MORRIS,

STABB,

PINSENT,

KENT,

TESSIER,

CLIFT,

FRASER,

CORMACK,

WINTER,

SHEA.

Members present.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Minutes read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend the Acts for the establishment of a Board of Works," was read a third time and passed, and

Board of Works Bill read 3rd time & passed.

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

Sent to Assembly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Shea, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for the protection of the Herring and Salmon Fisheries on the coast of this Island, and for other purposes."

Committee on Salmon protection Bill.

Hon. Mr. Tessier in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Bill reported.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

Report received

35th Rule suspended. Pursuant to notice, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the 35th Rule was suspended with reference to any Bills that may come before the Council during the remainder of the session.

Bill read 3rd time & passed. Whereupon the said Bill was read a third time and passed, and

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

Committee on Bultow Bill. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Fraser, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to prevent the use of Bultows, Spillers, Spiller Lines, and Cod Nets, in the prosecution of the Cod Fisheries on the coast of this Colony and its Dependencies, and to prevent the sale of Cod Roe or of the Spawn of Cod Fish caught on the coast of this Colony and its Dependencies,"

Hon. Mr. Pinsent in the Chair.

House resumes. After some time the House resumed,

Progress reported. The Chairman reported that the Committee had made some progress in the matter to them referred, and asked leave to sit again.

Report received. Ordered—That the Report be received.

Notice for returns of Board of Works and Financial Secretary's accounts for 1865. Hon Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government to lay on the table of this House the report and accounts of the Board of Works for the year 1865; and returns, from the Customs Department, of the Imports and Exports, with sources of revenue from imports of 1865; and also for Financial Secretary's Statement for same year, and reports and accounts of expenditure.

Hon. Mr. Fraser gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government if

it is the intention of the Executive to adopt measures to give force to that portion of the Herring Act preventing the hauling or taking of Herring for exportation after the 20th April, on the Western Coast of this Island.

Notice to ask the Organ of the Govt. if it is intended to enforce the Herring Act.

Hon. Mr. Clift gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government if it be the intention of the Executive to make any sanitary regulations for the town of St. John's, and what the nature of those regulations may be.

Notice to ask what sanitary regulations are to be made regarding the town of Saint John's.

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

House adjourns

WEDNESDAY, 18th April, 1866.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

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

Hon'bles. Messrs. MORRIS,
 STABB,
 PINSENT,
 KENT,
 TESSIER,
 CLIFT,
 CORMACK,
 WINTER
 SHEA.

Members present.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Minutes read.

Hon. Mr. Stabb laid upon the table of the House the following document :—

Document laid on table, (see Appendix.)

Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the Sea Fisheries of the United Kingdom.

U. K. Sea Fishery Report.

Hon. Mr. Stabb
presents Report
from the Joint
Committee on
Naval Defence

Hon. Mr. Stabb, from the Select Joint Committee appointed to take into consideration the subject matter of certain despatches from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies relative to Colonial Naval Defence, presented the following Report, which was received and adopted :—

To the Honorable the Legislative Council ;—

The Joint Committee of both Houses of the Legislature, appointed to consider the subject of certain Despatches from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative to Colonial Naval Defence, respectfully report—

Report.

That having taken into consideration the Despatches in question, with a copy of the Act accompanying the same, "To make better provision for the Naval Defence of the Colonies," they are of opinion, that in the present depressed condition of this Colony, with Revenues correspondingly reduced, and under the necessity, as the Legislature just now has been, of increasing the Tariff for the relief of the Colony from financial difficulties, it would be impossible to assume any such expense as that which would be involved in providing and maintaining the requirements of the Act of the Imperial Parliament above mentioned. At the same time your Committee recommend that, acting in the same spirit which has induced the Legislature to subsidize—and with such satisfactory results—the organization of a Military Volunteer Force, every endeavor should be made, consistently with the means and appliances at the disposal of the Colony, to promote the policy of the Imperial Government as to the formation of a Naval Volunteer Force, so well suited as it would appear to the genius and circumstances of our maritime and fishing population, resident in a dependency of the Crown, whose state of effectiveness in time of war would be of essential importance to Imperial as well as to all British Colonial interests on this side the Atlantic.

Your Committee therefore suggest, that the Local Government do place itself in communication with the proper Imperial Authorities, for the purpose of ascertaining whether a vessel of war, either from the North American Squadron or otherwise, might not be placed on the Newfoundland Station at certain seasons of the year, for the purpose of training Volunteers, the pay and provision of which Volunteers during the time of their training, your Committee would recommend should be at the charge of the Colony ; or whether, if such a vessel could not be so applied, the ship sent here in the usual course for the protection of the fisheries might not, after the termination of her service, remain at St. John's either for the winter or some shorter period, for the purpose aforesaid.

Your Committee would further recommend that the Executive of the Colony should ascertain whether the Admiralty would place a Man-of-War Hulk on this station for the training of Naval Volunteers, if the Colony should be in a position at a future time to bear the expense of a Naval Training Staff, and what the expense of such Training Staff would be.

Committee Room,
 Legislative Council,
 April 18th, 1866. }

(Signed)

N. STABB,
 ED. MORRIS,
 R. J. PINSENT,
 E. D. SHEA,
 P. G. TESSIER,
 A. SHEA,
 JOHN HAYWARD,
 HY. RENOUF.

I agree with this Report, except so far as the establishment of a War Hulk.

GEO. J. HOGSETT.

Committee on
Bultow Bill.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Fraser, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to prevent the use of Bultows, Spillers, Spiller Lines, and Cod Nets, in the prosecution of the Cod Fisheries on the coast of this Colony and its Dependencies, and to prevent the sale of Cod Roe or of the Spawn of Cod Fish caught on the coast of this Colony and its Dependencies."

Hon. Mr. Pinsent took the chair of the Committee.

Moved the
Chairman leave
the Chair.

Whereupon, it was moved by the Hon. Mr. Tessier, that the Chairman of the Committee do leave the chair.

Which, on question being put, was

Negatived.

Resolved in the negative.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Progress reported.

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

Report received

Ordered—That the Report be received.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent,

Resolutions on
Naval Defence
passed, and or-
dered to be sent
to Assembly.

Ordered—That the following Resolutions on the Report of the Joint Committee of the Council and House of Assembly do pass, and

Ordered—that they be sent to the House of Assembly, with the following Message and Address to His Excellency :

MR. SPEAKER—

Message.

The Legislative Council has passed the accompanying Address, leaving blanks for the title of the Assembly if it should be adopted by that Hon. House. The Council requests the concurrence of the Assembly to the Address and the Resolutions it embodies.

The Council has appointed the Honorables Messrs.

Stabb, Morris, Pinsent, Tessier and Shea, as a deputation to present the said Address, and to join with a deputation of the House of Assembly, should one be appointed by the House of Assembly for the same object.

Deputation to
present Address

(Signed) LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

Legislative Council, }
17th April, 1866. }

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The Legislative Council of
Newfoundland have received the accompanying Report
from a Joint Committee of both Houses appointed to
take into consideration the subject matter of certain
Despatches from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State
for the Colonies, relative to Colonial Naval Defence.

The Council have passed the follow-
ing resolutions :

First,—That the Report of the Joint Committee ap-
pointed to consider the subject of certain Despatches
from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative
to Colonial Naval Defence, be adopted.

Second,—That a respectful Address be presented to
His Excellency the Governor, conveying the foregoing
Resolution.

The Council of Newfoundland there-
fore respectfully unite in addressing Your Excellency
in accordance with the foregoing Resolutions, and re-

quest that Your Excellency will be pleased to take such steps as to you may seem meet in the premises.

(Signed) LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

Legislative Council, }
April 17th, 1866. }

Copy of Despatch on Naval Defence asked for.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Hon. Mr. Clift asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government to lay upon the table of the House copy of any Despatch or Despatches from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative to the formation of a Naval Reserve in this Island.

Hon. Mr. Stabb replies.

Hon. Mr. Stabb, in reply, laid on the table of the House the following Documents :

Documents laid on table, [see Appendix.]

Copy of Circular from Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing copy of Colonial Naval Defence Act :

Regulations for Royal Naval Reserve :

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

Report of Board of Works and accounts of Financial Secretary asked for.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, Hon. Mr. Pinsent asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government to lay upon the Table of this House, the Report and Accounts of the Board of Works for the year 1865; and Returns from the Customs Department of the Imports and Exports, with the sources of Revenue from Imports, of 1865; and also for Financial Secretary's Statement for same year, and Reports and Accounts of Expenditure.

Documents laid on table, [see Appendix.]

Hon. Mr. Stabb, in reply, laid upon the table of the House the following Documents :

Colony of Newfoundland—Imports and Exports for the year 1865.

Report of the Board of Works for 1865.

Comparative Statement of Duties and Lights received at sundry Ports of the Island of Newfoundland, &c., &c.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, Hon. Mr. Fraser asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government if it is the intention of the Executive to adopt measures to give force to that portion of the Herring Act preventing the hauling or taking of Herring for exportation after the 20th April, on the Western Coast of this Island.

Information relative to taking of Herring asked for.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, Hon. Mr. Clift asked the Organ of the Government if it be the intention of the Executive to make any sanitary regulations for the town of St. John's, and what the nature of those regulations may be.

Information relative to sanitary regulations asked for.

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

House adjourns.

FRIDAY, 20th April, 1866.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present,

Hon'ble LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*,
 Hon'bles MESSRS. MORRIS,
 STABB,
 PINSENT,
 KENT,
 TESSIER,
 CLIFT,
 CORMACK,
 FRASER,
 WINTER,
 SHEA.

Minutes read, The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

Committee on
 Bultow Bill.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Fraser, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to prevent the use of Bultows, Spillers, Spiller Lines and Cod Nets, in the prosecution of the Cod Fisheries on the Coast of this Colony and its Dependencies, and to prevent the sale of Cod Roe or the Spawn of Cod Fish caught on the Coast of this Colony and its Dependencies."

Hon. Mr. Pinsent in the Chair.

A Message from the Assembly being announced,
 The House resumed,

Deputation
 from Assembly
 with,—

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up the following Bills, for concurrence.

Supply Bill.

A Bill entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of this Colony for the year ending the 31st day of December, One thousand eight hundred and sixty six, and for other purposes.

Indemnity Bill. A Bill entitled "An Act to indemnify his Excellency the Governor of Newfoundland for certain sums of

money advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury for the service of the Colony."

A Bill entitled "An Act to authorize the consolidation of part of the Public Debt of this Colony."

Public Debt Consolidation Bill.

A Bill entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 27th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws of the Customs.'"

Customs Consolidation Bill.

A Deputation at the same time brought up for concurrence a Bill entitled "An Act to continue and amend an Act passed in the 28th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to make further provision against the destruction of Sheep and Cattle, and injuries to the Person, by Dogs.'"

Deputation with Dog Bill.

The Deputations having retired,

The Chairman resumed the Chair of the Committee.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Bill with some amendments.

Bill reported.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

Report received.

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

Bill read 3rd time and passed.

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

Sent to Assembly.

The amendments are as follows :

In the 1st section, fifth line, strike out the word "near," and insert in its place the words "within three miles of." In the same section, same line, after the word "coast," insert the words "or within three

Amendments on Bultow Bill.

Amendments,
(continued.)

miles of any headland or the mouth of any Bay." In the same section, sixth line, strike out the words "on the Coast of," and insert in their place the words "such part of." In the same section, sixth line, after the word "Labrador," insert the words "as may be subject to the Government of this Colony."

In the 2nd section, first line, strike out the word "a." and insert in its place the word "any." Same section, second line, after the word "Peace," strike out the words "resident in any of the Districts of," and insert in their place the words "Constable or other Peace Officer in." In the same section, third line, after the word "and," strike out the words "if necessary," and after the word "destroyed" on third line, insert the word "any," and change the following word "Bultows" into "Bultow." Same section, fourth line, after the word "moored," strike out to the end of said section, and insert after the said word "moored," the words "within the limits mentioned in the first section."

In the third section, third line, after the word "in," insert the words "or across." In the same section, eighth line, after the word "lines," insert the words "nor shall any person set such nets on any part of the shore during the caplin season, except from the shore seaward."

In the fourth section, second line, after the word "Peace," insert the words "Constable or other Peace Officer," and strike out on the same line the word "resident."

In the ninth section, sixth line, after the word "the," strike out the word "inhabitants," and insert in its place the words "resident planters and fishermen." In the same section, same line, strike out the words "assent and," and after the word "request," on same line, insert the words "and desire." In the same section, on seventh and eighth lines, strike out the words "the inhabitants of the settlement," and insert in their

place the words "such resident planters and fishermen."

Amendments,
(continued)

In the tenth section, third line, after the word "of," strike out the word "two" and insert the word "one" in its place; change the following word "years" into "year."

Expunge the whole of the fifth, sixth and seventh sections.

Let the eighth section stand for the fifth.

The ninth, as amended, for the sixth.

The tenth, as amended, for the eighth.

And let the following stand for the seventh:

"Nothing in this Act contained shall affect the construction of any treaty, nor any right secured by treaty."

Let the title of the Bill stand amended, as follows:

On the second line, after the word "and" insert the words "to regulate the setting of." Strike out after the word "dependencies" on fifth line to the end, and insert after the said word "dependencies" the words "and for other purposes."

And let the preamble stand amended, as follows:

On the second line, after the word "and," insert the words "to regulate the setting of;" and strike out after the word "dependencies" on the fourth line to the end of said preamble.

(Signed) LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

Legislative Council, }
April 20th, 1866. }

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of Money for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of the Colony for the year ending the 31st

Supply Bill
read 1st time.

day of December, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and for other purposes," was read a first time.

Indemnity Bill
read 1st & 2nd
time.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Shea, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Indemnify His Excellency the Governor of Newfoundland for certain sums of money advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury," was read a first and second time, and

Committee on
Indemnity Bill.

The House went into Committee on the same presently.

Hon Mr. Clift in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Bill reported.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Report received

Ordered—That the Report be received.

Bill read 3rd
time & passed.

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

The Hon. the President signed the same.

Sent to Assem-
bly.

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

Supply Bill
read 2nd time.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of this Colony, for the year ending the 31st day of December, One thousand eight hundred and sixty six, and for other purposes," was read a second time, and

Committed.

The House went into Committee on the same presently.

Hon. Mr. Morris in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Bill reported

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Report received

Ordered—That the Report be received.

The said Bill was then read a third time and passed, and Bill read 3rd time & passed.

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Shea, the Bill sent up, entitled “ An Act to authorize the consolidation of part of the Public Debt of this Colony,” was read a first and second time, and Public Debt Consolidation Bill read 1st and 2nd time:

The House went into Committee on the same presently. Committed.

Hon. Mr. Cormack in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed. House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment. Bill reported.

Ordered—That the report be received. Report received

The said Bill was then read a third time and passed, and Read 3rd time and passed.

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled “ An Act to amend an Act passed in the 27th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled ‘ An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws of the Customs, ’ ” was read a first and second time, and Customs Consolidation Bill read 1st and 2nd time.

The House went into Committee on the same presently.

Hon. Mr. Shea in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed. House resumes.

-
- Bill reported. The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.
- Report received Ordered—That the Report be received.
- Read 3rd time. The said Bill was then read a third time and passed,
and
The Hon. the President signed the same.
- Sent to Assem- Ordered—That the said Bill be sent to the House of
bly. Assembly with Message that this House had passed the
same without amendment.
- Dog Bill read On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill sent up,
1st and 2nd entitled “ An Act to continue and amend an Act
time. passed in the 28th year of the Reign of Her present
Majesty, entitled ‘ An Act to make further provision
against the destruction of Sheep and Cattle, and inju-
ries to the Person by Dogs,’ ” was read a first and se-
cond time, and
- Committed. The House went into Committee on the same pre-
sently.
Hon. Mr. Stabb in the Chair.
- House resumes. After some time the House resumed.
The Chairman reported that the Committee had
made some progress in the Bill to them referred, and
asked leave to sit again.
- Progress repor- The Chairman reported that the Committee had
ted. made some progress in the Bill to them referred, and
asked leave to sit again.
- Report received Ordered—That the Report be received.
- House adjourns On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned
until to-morrow, (Saturday), at 4 o'clock, P. M.
-

SATURDAY, 21st April, 1866.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

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

Hon'bles Messrs. MORRIS,

STABB,

PINSENT,

KENT,

TESSIER,

CLIFT,

FRASER.

CORMACK,

WINTER,

SHEA.

Members present.

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Minutes read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee on the further consideration of the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to continue and amend an Act passed in the 28th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to make further provision against the destruction of Sheep and Cattle, and injuries to the Person, by Dogs.'"

Dog Bill committed.

Hon Mr. Stabb in the Chair.

A Message from the House of Assembly being announced,

The House resumed.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up the following Message :

Deputation.

House of Assembly, }
20th April, 1866. }

Mr. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly have passed the Bill sent down from the Council, entitled "An Act to empower

Message.

the Superior Courts of this Colony to direct certain Offenders to remove therefrom, and for other purposes," with some amendments, to which they request the consent of the Council.

(Signed) W. V. WHITEWAY,
Speaker.

Bills brought up. The same Deputation, at the same time, brought up the following Bills:

License Bill. A Bill entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 19th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to regulate the granting of Licenses for the Wholesale of Wines, Spirituous and Malt Liquors.'"

Cattle Disease Bill. A Bill entitled "An Act to prevent the introduction or spreading of Cattle Disease in this Colony," and the Bill sent down, entitled "An Act to empower the Superior Courts of this Colony to direct certain Offenders to remove therefrom and for other purposes."

Banishment Bill.

The Deputation having retired,

The Chairman resumed the Chair of the Committee.

House resumes. After some time the House resumed.

Bill reported. The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Report received. Ordered—That the Report be received.

Read 3rd time and passed. The said Bill was then read a third time and passed, and

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

Amendments on Banishment Bill read 1st and 2nd time. On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the amendments made by the House of Assembly in and upon the Bill sent down, entitled "An Act to empower the Superior

Courts of this Colony to direct certain Offenders to remove therefrom, and for other purposes," were read a first and second time, and

The House went into Committee on the same presently. Committed.

Hon. Mr. Winter in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed. House resumes.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had adopted the amendments without amendment. Amendments adopted.

Ordered—That the report be received. Report received

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

The Hon. the President signed the same.

Ordered—That a Message be sent to the House of Assembly, acquainting them that this House had adopted and passed the said amendments without amendment. Message to Assembly.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 19th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to regulate the granting of Licenses for the Wholesale of Wines, Spirituous and Malt Liquors,'" was read a first and second time, and License Bill read 1st and 2nd time.

The House went into Committee on the same presently. Committed.

Hon. Mr. Shea in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed. House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment. Bill reported.

Ordered—That the Report be received. Report received

The said Bill was then read a third time and passed, and Read 3rd time.

The Hon. the President signed the same.

Sent to Assembly.

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

Cattle Disease
Bill read 1st
and 2nd time.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to prevent the introduction or spreading of Cattle Disease in this Country," was read a first and second time, and

Committed.

The House went into Committee on the same presently.

Hon Mr. Fraser in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Bill reported.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Report received

Ordered—That the Report be received.

Read 3rd time.

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

The Hon. the President signed the same.

Sent to Assembly.

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

House adjourns

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

MONDAY, 23rd April, 1866.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

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

Members present.

Hon'bles. Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
P'INSENT,
KENT,
TESSIER,
CLIFT,
CORMACK,
WINTER,
SHEA.

The Minutes of Saturday last were read.

Minutes read.

A Deputation from the Assembly brought up the following Message :

Deputation from Assembly.

House of Assembly, }
21st April, 1866. }

Mr. PRESIDENT,—

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

Message.

W. V. WHITEWAY,
Speaker.

A Deputation from the Assembly brought up, for concurrence, the following Bill :

Deputation from Assembly with Marine Court Bill.

A Bill entitled " An Act to make provision for the Constitution of a Marine Court of Enquiry in this Colony" ; which,

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

Read 1st time.

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

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

TUESDAY, 24th April, 1868.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

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

Members present.

Honbles. Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
PINSENT,
KENT,
TESSIER,
CLIFT,
FRASER,
O'DWYER,
CORMACK,
WINTER,
SHEA.

Minutes read. The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Marine Court Bill read and time. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to make provision for the Constitution of a Marine Court of Enquiry in this Colony," was read a second time, and

Committed. The House went into Committee on the same presently.

Hon. Mr. Clift in the Chair.

House resumes. After some time the House resumed.

Bill reported. The Chairman reported that the Committee had made some progress in the Bill to them referred, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

Report received

Hon. Mr. Kent gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government, to lay on the table of the House Copy of the Report of the Cruize of the *Diamond*, lately employed on the Protection of the Fisheries, and why the paid Commissioner was not employed on this service.

Notice of motion.

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

House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, 25th April, 1866.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

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

Members present.

Hon'bles Messrs. MORRIS,

STABB,

PINSENT,

KENT,

TESSIER,

CLIFT,

FRASER,

O'DWYER,

CORMACK,

WINTER,

SHEA.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Minutes read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to make provision for the Constitution of a Marine Court of Enquiry in this Colony."

Marine Court Bill committed.

Hon. Mr. Clift in the Chair.

A Message from the Assembly being announced,

House resumes.

The House resumed.

Deputation from Assembly.

A Deputation from the Assembly brought up the following Message :

Mr. PRESIDENT,—

Message.

The House of Assembly concur in the Report from the Joint Committee on Colonial Naval Defences, and agree with the Legislative Council in the accompanying Address proposed, to His Excellency the Governor, to be presented by those of both Houses who composed the said Committee.

(Signed) W. V. WHITEWAY,
Speaker.

House of Assembly, }
25th April, 1866. }

Bills brought up.

Quarantine Bill

The same Deputation at the same time brought up, for the concurrence of this House, the following Bills, entitled, respectively, "An Act to provide for Quarantine and the establishment of Boards of Health," and "An Act to make provision for the management of Public Wharves."

Rocky River Bridge Bill.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, for concurrence, a Bill entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 28th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to provide for the erection of Bridges across Colinet River, and Rocky River, on the main line of road from St. John's to Placentia.'"

The Deputation having retired,

The Chairman resumed the Chair of the Committee.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Progress reported.

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

Ordered—That the Report be received.	Report received
On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled “ An Act to make provision for the management of Public Wharves,” was read a first and second time, and	Public Wharves Bill read 1st and 2nd time.
The House went into Committee on the same presently.	Committed.
Hon Mr. Winter in the Chair.	
After some time the House resumed.	House resumes.
The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.	Bill reported.
Ordered—That the Report be received.	Report received
The said Bill was then read a third time and passed, and	Read 3rd time.
The Hon the President signed the same.	
Ordered—That the said Bill be sent to the House of Assembly with Message that this House had passed the same without amendment.	Sent to Assembly.
On motion of the Hon. Mr Shea, the Bill sent up, entitled “ An Act to amend an Act passed in the 28th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty. entitled ‘ An Act to provide for the erection of Bridges across Colinet River, and Rocky River, on the main line of road from St. John’s to Placentia,” was read a first and second time, and	Rocky River Bridge Bill read 1st and 2nd time.
The House went into Committee on the same presently.	Committed.
Hon. Mr. Cormack in the Chair.	
After some time the House resumed.	House resumes.
The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.	Bill reported.
Ordered—That the Report be received.	Report received
The said Bill was then read a third time and passed, and	Read 3rd time.
The Hon. the President signed the same.	

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

Quarantine Bill read 1st and 2nd time. On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill sent up, entitled “ An Act to provide for Quarantine and the establishment of Boards of Health,” was read a first and second time, and

Committed. The House went into Committee on the same presently.

Hon. Mr. O’Dwyer in the Chair.

House resumes. After some time the House resumed.

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

Report received. Ordered—That the report be received.

Read 3rd time and passed. The said Bill, as amended, was then read a third time and passed, and

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

The amendments are as follows :—

Amrdments on Quarantine Bill First section, first line, after the word “ Council,” strike out to the word “ may” on second line.

Fourth section, first line, strike out the words “ or Executive,” and insert “ in Council.”

Fifth section, second line, strike out the words “ or Executive,” and insert “ in Council.”

Seventh section, fourth line, strike out the words “ or Executive,” and insert “ in Council.”

Twelfth section, seventh line, strike out the word “ Physician,” and insert “ Medical Practitioner.” On

tenth line, strike out the word "Physician," and insert
"Medical Practitioner."

Amendments,
(continued)

Fourteenth section, first line, strike out the words
"or Executive," and insert "in Council."

Seventeenth section, third line, strike out the words
"or Executive," and insert "in Council."

Let the following stand as the eighteenth section,
and eighteenth section, as in Bill, stand for the nine-
teenth :

18.—In the absence of the Governor from the seat
of Government, the Executive Council shall have and
exercise all the powers vested in the Governor under
this Act.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Kent asked the
Hon. the Organ of the Government to lay on the table
of this House Copy of the Report of the Cruize of the
Diamond, lately employed in the Protection of the
Herring Fisheries, and why the paid Commissioner
was not employed on this service.

Hon. Mr. Kent
asks for reports
of the *Dia-*
mond's cruise.

Hon. Mr. Stabb laid on the table the required
report.

Laid on table,
(see Appendix.)

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went
into Committee on the further consideration of the Bill
sent up, entitled "An Act to make provision for the
Constitution of a Marine Court of Enquiry in this Co-
lony,"

Marine Court
Bill committed,

Hon. Mr. Clift in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Bill with some amend-
ments.

Bill reported.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

Report received

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

Read 3rd time,

The Hon. the President signed the same.

Sent to Assembly.

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

The amendments are as follows :

Amendments on Marine Court Bill.

Second section, second paragraph, first line, strike out the word “ mutual ” and insert “ material.”

Fourth paragraph, third line, after the word “ witness ” insert the words “ or witnesses.”

Let the fifth paragraph of the second section read as follows :

“ Whenever a charge of misconduct or incompetency is brought by any person against a Master, Mate, or Engineer of a British Ship, it shall be lawful for such Court to hear and enquire, and generally to exercise the powers and perform the duties given and prescribed by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, as amended by the Merchant Shipping Act 1862, or as the same may be after amended, and may also exercise the powers given to Inspectors appointed by the Board of Trade : Provided that the duty of inspection may be performed by any two or more members of such Court, or by two or more competent persons to be appointed by the said Court.”

Let the following stand as the third section :

“ Every person wilfully impeding such Inspection, or any person or persons engaged in such Inspection, whether on board ship or elsewhere, shall incur a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds sterling, and may be seized and detained by any such person or persons, or others who may be called to assist, until such offender can be conveniently taken before some Justice of the Peace or other Officer having jurisdiction ; and such penalty shall be recovered, and such offender dealt with, by any Justice of the Peace in this Colony, in the same manner, as nearly as applicable, as in the case

of a person impeding an Inspector under Part 1st of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854.”

Amendments,
(continued.)

Let the last part of the fifth paragraph of second section, from the word “so” on eleventh line (with the words “the said Court” inserted after the word “Court” on the fifteenth line of said paragraph) stand for the fourth section.

Fifth section, after the word “the” on first line, insert the words “members of the” After the word “Court” on same line strike out the words “or some members thereof.”

Sixth section, after the word “they” on fourth line, insert the word “may”; after the word “to” on same line, strike out the words “a recommendation to”; alter the next word “cancel” into “canceling.” and the word “suspend” into “suspending.” Eleventh line, after the word “they,” strike out the word “shall”; after the word “to” on same line, strike out the words “recommended to be”; alter the next word “cancelled” into “cancel,” and the word “suspended” into “suspend.” Thirteenth line, after the word “certificate,” insert the words “to the Governor for transmission.”

Seventh section, second line, after the word “Master” strike out the word “or”; after next word “Mate,” insert the words “or Engineer.” After the word “and” on seventh line, strike out to the word “if” on tenth line. After the word “certificate” on twelfth line, strike out to the word “shall” on fourteenth line. On fifteenth line, strike out the word “forwarded” and insert “transmitted.” After the word “trade” on fifteenth line, insert the words “or if such be not their decision then such certificate shall be returned,” and strike out, after the said word “trade,” the words “to be dealt with as such Board think fit.”

On fifteenth line, after the word “Master” strike out the word “or”; after the word “Mate” on same line, insert the words “or Engineer.” At the end of

Amendments,
(continued)

said section, strike out the words "two hundred dollars," and insert "fifty pounds sterling, to be recovered in manner provided in third section."

Let the third section stand for the fifth.

The fourth for the sixth.

The fifth, as amended, for the seventh.

The sixth, as amended, for the eighth.

The seventh, as amended, for the ninth.

The eighth for the eleventh.

And let the following stand for the tenth section :

"At the instance of the Consular Officer of any Foreign Nation, it shall be lawful for any Marine Court of Enquiry, to be constituted under this Act, to exercise, with regard to Foreign ships, property and persons, similar powers of enquiry and investigation (but with the right to report only) as are conferred by this Act, with the same authority for summoning parties, compelling attendance of witnesses, regulation of proceedings, and the enforcing of penalties, and of obedience to the orders of the Court aforesaid : Provided that the expense of the Court, in the cases provided for in this section, shall be borne by the Foreign Consular Offices."

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

THURSDAY, 26th April, 1866.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

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

Honbles. Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
PINSENT,
KENT,
TESSIER,
CLIFT,
CORMACK,
WINTER,
SHEA.

Members present.

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

Minutes read.

Hon Mr. Stabb, from the Committee appointed to present the Address, to His Excellency the Governor, of the Select Joint Committee of both Houses, on the subject of Volunteer Naval Defences, reported that His Excellency was pleased to receive the said Address, and reply thereto, as follows :

Hon. Mr. Stabb reports on the Address presented to Governor on Naval Defence.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, NEWFOUNDLAND, }
26th April, 1866. }

GENTLEMEN—

I have no doubt that Her Majesty's Government will be gratified to learn the disposition of the Council and Assembly to do what is within the power of the Colony towards its own protection, and to assist in the Naval protection of the Empire; and I will readily communicate with Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the purpose of obtaining the information you desire, to enable you to take further action in this matter.

Reply of His Excellency.

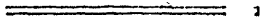
Hon. Mr. Pinsent, from the Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the Contingent Expenses of this House for the present Session of the Legislature, presented a report of the same, which was read and received.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent presents report of Contingencies of the Council.

- Pauper Reduction Bill brought up.** A Deputation from the Assembly brought up, for the concurrence of this House, a Bill entitled "An Act for the Reduction of Pauperism, by encouraging Agriculture, and more effectually carrying into operation the provisions of the Act 23 Vic, cap. 3, which—
- Read 1st time.** On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stab, was read a first time, and
Ordered to be read a second time to morrow.
- Committee of Privilege on Contingencies.** On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee of Privilege on the Report of the Select Committee on the Contingencies of this House.
Hon. Mr. Morris in the Chair.
- House resumes** After some time the House resumed.
- Report of Select Committee on Contingencies adopted.** The Chairman reported that the Committee had had gone through and adopted the report of the Select Committee without amendment.
- Report received** Ordered—That the Report be received.
- Passed.** The said report was then adopted and passed, and
The Hon. the President signed the same.
- Sent to Assembly for concurrence.** Ordered—That the report be sent to the House of Assembly with Message that this House had passed the same, and requesting their concurrence thereto.
The report is as follows :
- Report.** The Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the Contingent Expenses of the Legislative Council for the present session, beg leave to report, that they have examined the Accounts of the Clerk, which amount to \$404 61, and those of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, which amount to \$180, which they recommend to be paid. And the Committee further recommend that the Members, Officers, and other Contingent Expenses of this House, be paid as follows :—

The President of the Council.....	\$240 00	Report, (continued)
Clerk and Master-in-Chancery	1615 40	
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod	553 83	
Reporter	576 91	
Doorkeeper	230 76	
Assistant Doorkeeper and Messenger.....	138 45	
Messenger	115 38	
Fireman	56 00	
Proprietor of <i>Times</i> , publishing Debates ..	184 60	
“ <i>Newfoundlander</i> , copying do.	138 45	
“ <i>Ledger</i> , “ “	138 45	
“ <i>Courier</i> , “ “	138 45	
Miscellaneous Printing	460 00	
Probable cost Printing and Binding Journal	800 00	
Clerk’s Account for Contingencies.....	404 61	
Usher Black Rod’s “	180 00	
Members of Council, at \$120 per session, less certain non-attendances	1260 00	
	\$7231 29	

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



FRIDAY, 27th April, 1866.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

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

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

Minutes read. The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Pauper Reduction Bill read 2nd time.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for the Reduction of Pauperism, by encouraging Agriculture, and more effectually carrying into operation the provisions of the Act 23 Vic, cap. 3," was read a second time, and

Committed.

The House went into Committee on the same presently.

Hon. Mr. Shea in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Bill reported.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Report received

Ordered—That the Report be received.

Read 3rd time.

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

The Hon. the President signed the same.

Sent to Assembly.

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

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

SATURDAY, 28th April, 1858.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

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

Hon'bles Messrs. MORRIS,

STABB,

PINSENT,

TESSIER,

CLIFT,

O'DWYER,

CORMACK,

WINTER,

SHEA.

Members present.

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Minutes read,

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up the following Message :

Mr. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly have had under consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council in and upon the Bill sent up from this House, entitled " An Act to prevent the use of Bultows, Spillers, Spiller Lines, and Cod Nets, in the prosecution of the Cod Fisheries on the Coast of this Colony and its Dependencies, and to prevent the sale of Cod Roe or the Spawn of Cod Fish caught on the Coast of this Colony and its Dependencies," to some part of which they have assented, and made other amendments thereon.

Message from Assembly.

1st.—Whilst assenting to some of the amendments in the first section, the House were compelled to strike

Message from
Assembly, (con-
tinued)

out the following words—" or on or near any of the Fishing Grounds, Banks or Ledges, or in any of the Bays, Creeks or Coves of this Island or its Dependencies," as it appeared to the House that the amendments of the Council " within three miles of the Coast," or " within three miles of any head land or mouth of any Bay." as a consequence included Fishing Grounds, Banks and Ledges, within the jurisdiction of the Government of the Colony.

2nd.—The House of Assembly cannot assent to the powers contained in the second section being vested in a Constable or other Peace Officer, as it appears to them, looking at the qualification of these parties in most of the Outports of the Colony, it is a power too gravely affecting public and private rights to be vested in such hands.

3rd.—The reason for dissenting from the amendment " nor shall any person set such nets on any part of the shore during the caplin season, except from the shore seaward," is this, that the object of the Bill is, first, to prohibit the use of Bultows, to prevent Cod Nets from interfering with the use of Cod Seines, and lastly, Cod Nets and Cod Seines from interfering with the use of the Hook and Line. These objects, in the opinion of the House, are amply provided for without the introduction of the amendment referred to, which amendment, if persisted in, would, in the opinion of the House, be an unnecessary and improper restriction in the use of the Cod Net.

4th.—The amendment in the fourth section is dissented from for the reasons before stated.

5th.—The House cannot assent to the amendment as regards the sixth and seventh sections. They were introduced after much consideration, and their adoption was strongly urged to meet an evil very much complained of in the Northern section of this Colony; coupled with this, it is a matter of notoriety that Cod Seines are very often used to the great damage of the

Hook and Line fishery ; and the desire of the House is to prevent this evil where it is likely to occur whilst the Hook and Line men are actually engaged in catching fish.

Amendments,
(continued.)

6th.—The reasons for not assenting to the amendments in the 10th section are, because the Bill will not come into operation for six months, which virtually will be in the spring of 1867 ; and the House are of opinion that one year would not be sufficient to test its practical working.

7th.—The principle of the Seventh section, introduced by the Council, is assented to, but the phraseology was objected to as giving it too large a scope ; a section is therefore submitted for the adoption of the Council.

For these reasons, the House of Assembly respectfully request the concurrence of the Legislative Council to the amendments made by the Assembly.

(Signed) W. V. WHITEWAY,
Speaker.

House of Assembly, }
28th April, 1866. }

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, for concurrence, a Bill, entitled “ An Act to amend the Acts for the encouragement of Education in this Colony.”

Deputation
from Assembly
with Education
Bill.

A Deputation from the Assembly brought up, for concurrence, a Bill, entitled “ An Act to repeal the Carbonear Grammar School Act, and for other purposes.”

Deputation
from Assembly
with Carbonear
Grammar
School Bill.

A Deputation from the Assembly brought up, for concurrence, a Bill, entitled “ An Act to continue and amend an Act passed in the 27th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled ‘ An Act for establishing the standard weight of Grain and Pulse, and to regulate the sale of Bread, Coal, and other articles.’”

Deputation
from Assembly
with Weights &
Measures Bill.

- Carbonear Grammar School Bill read 1st and 2nd time.
Committed.
- On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to repeal the Carbonear Grammar School Act" was read a first and second time, and
- The House went into Committee on the same presently.
- Hon Mr. Winter in the Chair.
- House resumes.
- After some time the House resumed.
- Bill reported.
- The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.
- Report received
- Ordered—That the Report be received.
- Read 3rd time.
- The said Bill was then read a third time and passed, and
- The Hon. the President signed the same.
- Sent to Assembly.
- Ordered—That the said Bill be sent to the House of Assembly with Message that this House had passed the same without amendment.
- Weights and Measures Bill read 1st and 2nd time.
- On motion of the Hon. Mr. Morris, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to continue and amend an Act passed in the 27th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to establish the standard weight of Grain and Pulse, and to regulate the sale of Bread, Coal, and other articles,'" was read a first and second time, and
- The House went into Committee on the same presently.
- Hon. Mr. Shea in the Chair.
- Message.
- A Message from the Assembly being announced,
- House resumes
- The House resumed.
- Deputation with Road Bill.
- A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, for concurrence, a Bill, entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of Money for constructing and repairing Roads, Streets, and Bridges, in this Colony."
- The Deputation having retired,
- Read 1st time.
- The said Bill was then read a first time.

The Chairman resumed the Chair of the Committee.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Bill with some amendments.

Bill reported.

Ordered—That the report be received.

Report received

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

Read 3rd time.

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

Sent to Assembly.

The amendments are as follows :—

At the end of the second section, add the following: “ and to efface his the said Inspector’s marks therefrom.”

Amendments,

Fifth section, after the word “ person,” on the first line, insert “ who shall counterfeit,” and after the word “ such” on the third line, insert “ beam, scale, weight, or measure.”

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled “ An Act to amend the Acts for the encouragement of Education in this Colony,” was read a first and second time, and

Education Bill read 1st and 2nd time.

The House went into Committee on the same presently.

Committed.

Hon. Mr. Cormack in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Bill reported.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

Report received

- Read 3rd time. The said Bill was then read a third time and passed, and
- The Hon. the President signed the same.
- Sent to Assembly. Ordered—That the said Bill be sent to the House of Assembly, with Message that this House had passed the same without amendment.
- Read Bill read 2nd time. On motion of the Hon. Mr. Morris, the Bill sent up, entitled “ An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for constructing and repairing Roads, Streets and Bridges within this Colony,” was read a second time, and
- Committed. The House went into Committee on the same presently.
- Hon. Mr. Fraser in the Chair.
- House resumes. After some time the House resumed.
- Bill reported. The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.
- Report received. Ordered—That the Report be received.
- Read 3rd time and passed. The said Bill was then read a third time and passed, and
- The Hon. the President signed the same.
- Sent to Assembly. Ordered—That the said Bill be sent to the House of Assembly with Message that this House had passed the same without amendment.
- Amendments on Amendments of Bultow Bill read 1st and 2nd time. On motion of the Hon. Mr. Fraser, the amendments made by the House of Assembly in and upon the amendments made by the Council in and upon the Bill sent up, entitled “ An Act to prevent the use of Bultows, Spillers, Spiller Lines, and Cod Nets, in the prosecution of the Cod Fisheries on the coast of this Colony and its Dependencies,” were read a first and second time, and
- Ordered to be committed to-morrow.

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

MONDAY, 30th April, 1866.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

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

Members present.

Hon'bles Messrs. MORRIS,

STABB,

PINSENT,

KENT,

TESSIER,

CLIFT,

O'DWYER,

FRASER,

CORMACK,

WINTER,

SHEA.

The Minutes of Saturday last were read.

Minutes read.

The Hon. the President announced that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to prorogue the present Assembly on to-morrow, Tuesday, at Two o'clock, P. M. Governor's intention to prorogue the Session announced.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Fraser, the House went into Committee on the amendments made by the Assembly in and upon the amendments made by the Council in and upon the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to prevent the use of Bultows, Spillers, Spiller Lines and Cod Nets in the prosecution of the Cod Fisheries on the Coast of this Colony and its Dependencies, and to prevent the sale Amendments on Amendments on Bultow Bill committed.

of Cod Roe, or of the Spawn of Cod Fish caught on the Coast of this Colony and its Dependencies."

Hon. Mr. Pinsent in the Chair.

A Message from the House of Assembly being announced,

House resumes

The House resumed.

Deputation from Assembly with Messages.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up the following Message :

Mr. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly have passed the amendments of the Legislative Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled " An Act to continue an Act passed in the 27th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled ' An Act for establishing the Standard Weight of Grain and Pulse, and to regulate the sale of Bread, Coal, and other articles,' " without amendment :

Also, the amendments of the Council upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled " An Act to provide for Quarantine and the establishment of Boards of Health," without amendment.

W. V. WHITEWAY,

Speaker.

House of Assembly, }
28th April, 1866. }

The same Deputation, at the same time, brought up the following Message, with Bill :

Mr. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly have passed the amendments of the Legislative Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled " An Act to make provision for the constitution of a Marine Court of Enquiry

in this Colony," with some amendments, to which they request the concurrence of the Council.

(Signed) W. V. WHITEWAY,
Speaker.

House of Assembly, }
28th April, 1866. }

The Deputation having retired,

The Chairman resumed the Chair of the Committee.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumed.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had gone through the matters to them referred, and had adopted the following Address to the Assembly.

Report on
Amendments of
Bultow Bill.

MR. SPEAKER—

In reply to the Amendments and Address of the House of Assembly upon the Council's Amendments on the Bill to prevent the use of Bultows, &c., the Legislative Council, regarding the great diversity of opinion that prevails, both within and without the Legislature, as to the wisdom of any attempt at legislation upon the subject of the Fisheries, save on the question of Bultows, in favor of the abolition of which there appears to be a great preponderance of both evidence and opinion, would prefer, for the present, to refrain from any legislative action, except for the prevention of the use of Bultows.

Council's Ad-
dress to Assem-
bly on Bultow
Bill.

2nd.—The Council, therefore, suggest that all the parts and sections of the Bill, with the exception of those relating to Bultows, be expunged.

3rd.—In this view, with regard to the first section, the Council are pleased to observe that the Assembly have adopted the amendments which defined the distance from the coast to be "three miles," instead of the indefinite term "near." The Council retained the other words expunged by the Assembly, so as to

Council's Ad-
dress to Assem-
bly, (conti-
nued)

preclude any doubt about the expression "within three miles of any headland or mouth of any Bay," prohibiting, "as a consequence," a particular mode of fishing within the line of Coast. The Council do not desire, however, to raise any further question on this point, and assent to the amendments made by the Assembly in the first section, with the following amendment,—strike out the words "Spillers or Spiller Lines" wherever they occur.

4th.—Let the second section stand, as amended, omitting the words "Spillers or Spiller Lines"

Expunge the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth sections.

Let the eighth, ninth, and tenth sections (numbered correctly) stand as amended.

Strike out, in the preamble, from "Spillers" to "Nets," inclusive, and the same in the title of the Bill.

5th.—In the event of any attempt at future Legislation upon the matters thus expunged from the Bill, the Council deem it a matter for consideration, whether the same reasons which have influenced the Assembly in proposing to prevent the use of Cod Nets in and across Coves would not also apply, to a certain extent, to any part of the shore to which Caplin resort during the bait season.

6th —The Council would further suggest, that the terms of the 5th section, "no Cod Seine shall be used or hauled upon any fishing ledge on the Coast of this Island or its Dependencies, when used for the purposes of the Hook and Line," are very indefinite, and while it would be difficult to say what greater privileges or restrictions than those which the law would now confer or impose were contemplated by it, a false and dangerous impression might gain ground that something, that such a law did not introduce, was established by it.

7th.—Upon the present 8th section, which the Council amended by substituting "resident Planters and

Fishermen" for "Inhabitants," assented to by the Assembly, the Council would be pleased to receive any amendment which might be more satisfactory in its operation than the use of the term "settlement," as in many cases the inhabitants of such a locality are not the only persons rightfully prosecuting the fishery at or near the same. As any difficulty on this score might, however, be met by a judicious execution of the powers vested in the Executive, the Council do not deem this an insuperable objection to the passing of the measure in so far as it relates to Bultows.

Council's Address to Assembly. (continued.)

(Signed) LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

Legislative Council, }
April 30th, 1866. }

Ordered—That the Report be received.

Report received

The said Address was then passed, and

Address passed.

The Hon. the President signed the same.

Ordered—That the said Address be sent to the House of Assembly.

Sent to Assembly.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Fraser, the amendments made by the Assembly in and upon the amendments made by the Council in and upon the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to make provision for the constitution of a Marine Court of Enquiry in this Colony," were read a first and second time, and

Amendments on Amendments on Marine Court Bill read 1st and 2nd time.

The House went into Committee on the same presently.

Committed.

Hon Mr. Clift in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumed.

The Chairman reported the amendments without amendment.

Amendments reported.

Ordered—That the report be received.

Report received

Read 3rd time. The said amendments were then read a third time and passed, and

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

House adjourns. On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, (Tuesday), at half past 12 o'clock, P. M.

TUESDAY, 1st May, 1866.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present. The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.
 Hon'bles Messrs. MORRIS,
 STABB,
 PINSENT,
 KENT,
 TESSIER,
 CORMACK,
 FRASER,
 WINTER,
 SHEA.

Minutes read. The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Contingency Bill brought up. A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, for concurrence, a Bill, entitled "An Act to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature," which,

Read 1st and 2nd time. On motion of the Hon. Mr. Shea, was read a first and second time, and

The House went into Committee on the same pre- Committed.
sently.

Hon. Mr. Stabb in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed. House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment. Bill reported.

Ordered—That the Report be received. Report received.

The said Bill was then read a third time and passed; Read 3rd time.
and

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

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

Assembly summoned.

An Act to amend an Act passed in the 27th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws of the Customs." Bills assented to.

An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of Money for constructing and repairing Roads, Streets and Bridges, within this Colony.

An Act to provide for Quarantine and the Establishment of Boards of Health.

An Act for the Reduction of Pauperism; by encouraging Agriculture, and more effectually carrying into operation the provisions of the Act 23 Vic., Cap. 3.

An Act to amend an Act passed in the Nineteenth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled

Bills assented
to, (continued)

“ An Act to regulate the Granting of Licenses for the Wholesale of Wines, Spirituous and Malt Liquors.”

An Act to revive an Act passed in the 23rd year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled “ An Act for the prevention of Nuisances in the Towns of St. John's, Harbor Grace, Carbonear, and Brigus, and to amend the Laws for the prevention of Nuisances.”

An Act to continue and amend an Act passed in the 28th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled “ An Act to make further provision against the destruction of Sheep and Cattle, and injuries to the Person, by Dogs.”

An Act to continue and amend an Act passed in the 27th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled “ An Act for establishing the Standard Weight of Grain and Pulse, and to regulate the sale of Bread, Coal, and other articles.”

An Act for Preventing Collisions at Sea on the Coast within the limits of the jurisdiction of this Colony.

An Act to amend an Act passed in the 25th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled “ An Act for the protection of the Herring and Salmon Fisheries on the Coast of this Island, and for other purposes.”

An Act to amend the Acts for the Establishment of a Board of Works.”

An Act to make provision for the Constitution of a Marine Court of Enquiry in this Colony.

An Act to empower the Superior Courts of this Colony to direct certain Offenders to remove therefrom, and for other purposes.

An Act to prevent the introduction or spreading of Cattle Disease in this Colony.

An Act to amend the Acts for the encouragement of Education in this Colony.

An Act to repeal the Carbonear Grammar School Act, and for other purposes." Bills assented to, (continued)

An Act to make provision for the management of Public Wharves.

An Act to amend an Act passed in the 28th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to provide for the erection of Bridges across Colinet River, and Rocky River, on the Main Line of Road from St. John's to Placentia."

An Act to authorize the Consolidation of part of the Public Debt of this Colony.

An Act to Indemnify His Excellency the Governor of Newfoundland, for certain Sums of Money advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury, for the service of the Colony.

An Act for Granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for Defraying the Expenses of the Civil Government of this Colony, for the year ending the 31st day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six, and for other purposes.

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

After which His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following gracious

SPEECH :

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Council :

Governor's Speech.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Honourable House of Assembly ;

After an unusually protracted session, you will be glad that I am now able to release you from your Legislative duties ; and I tender to you my acknowledgment of the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to their discharge. You may retire

Governor's
Speech, (conti-
nued)

from them with a well-grounded confidence that your labors will be productive, in many important particulars, of substantial advantage to the community.

I have given my cordial assent to several measures, from which I anticipate great public utility.—That by which you have sought to encourage the extension of Agriculture, will, I trust, in process of time, lead the people to depend less entirely than has hitherto been the case in many Districts, on the always precarious results of the Fisheries; and by encouraging the settlement of industrious families on the more fertile localities of new Districts, will foster appreciation of the advantage which it is perceptible that persons who live by husbandry have already enjoyed in seasons of distress.

I thank you for the attention you have shewn to my suggestion by the continuation of the Act for the protection of Sheep. From the happy effect of the original measure, during the limited time of its operation—already, as I am informed, distinctly manifest—I am confident that you will find the wisdom of the enactment yet more amply justified. There is no reason why this Colony should not produce and export Wool more successfully than Iceland; and it is well known that the fleeces produced in Northern climates are of peculiar value.

The fishing population will recognize your continued solicitude for their interests in the measures which you have adopted for the further protection and preservation of the Herring Fishery.

The Act for the amendment of the Education Act gives evidence that your desire is undiminished to afford, impartially, such aid as can be rendered by the Government towards the moral and mental training of the youth of all religious denominations.

I regard the “ Act to make provision for the constitution of a Marine Court of Enquiry in this Colony,”

as likely to prove a most valuable measure ; for the absence of competent jurisdiction in the cases of wrecks, which so frequently happen on portions of our coast, has been severely felt. But as the powers conferred by this enactment are very ample, and its provisions are new in this community, I am glad that you have deferred its operation until the opinion of Her Majesty's Government upon them shall be known.

Governor's
Speech, (conti-
nued.)

I trust that the Act for preventing Collisions at Sea on the coast within the limits of the jurisdiction of this Colony, will be the means of effecting much protection of life and property ; and I am sure that His Excellency the Admiral commanding on this station will appreciate your attention to his suggestions on this subject.

I observe with gratification the increased provision made for the maintenance and construction of Roads, which is a public service of importance inferior to none in a community such as this. I trust that the vigilance of the several local authorities will be directed to the judicious application of the funds so appropriated.

It is with great pleasure that I congratulate you on the success which has attended the Seal Fishery during the late season, which cannot fail to exercise a favorable influence on the circumstances of a large portion of our population. And we may hope that similar good fortune will accompany the fishermen in the approaching summer, as regards our staple industry.

It is very satisfactory to me to notice the strict limitations which the Government have been able to impose, during the last winter, upon the issues for Poor Relief ; and the very salutary provision which you have adopted for withdrawing the electoral franchise from paupers, who, after accepting support from the public, can scarcely be said to have any property to be represented, will, without doubt, do much to encourage a spirit of self-reliance and self-respect among our people, which for some time has been too little displayed.

Governor's
Speech, (conti-
nued.)

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

I observe with due appreciation the liberality with which you have augmented the Revenue to uphold the public credit, and the provisions which you have made for the service of the present year. I trust, when next I meet your Honorable House, that the state of the Public Accounts, and the improved condition of the Finances, will shew the propriety of the course you have pursued.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Council :

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

The termination of the Treaty of Reciprocal Trade with the United States again restricts the Fishery rights of that nation, in the waters of this Colony, to the position which was settled by the Convention of 1818 ; but it is not anticipated that there will be any interruption to the amity which has always characterized the intercourse between our own people and the fishermen of the United States.

I shall communicate to Her Majesty's Government the Address from your Honorable Houses on the subject of the Colonial Naval Defence Act ; and I shall endeavor to obtain such information generally as may be useful to you at your next session, in taking further proceedings with regard to the important question of Colonial Defence.

I have been officially acquainted with the passing of a Resolution by the Legislature of Nova Scotia, authorizing the Governor of that Province to appoint Delegates to arrange with the Imperial Government a scheme of Union which will effectually ensure just provision for the rights and interests of that Province.

From information which I have received, there appears to be reason for expecting that the Legislature of

New Brunswick will speedily adopt a like proceeding. And it is not improbable that the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island will take the same course during their present session. It will remain for you, when you next meet, to finally consider and decide upon this question, whether Newfoundland is to be disregarded in the consolidation of British interests, and the formation of a State which, ceasing to be a mere group of Colonial Dependencies, cannot fail to become a great and important portion of the British Empire.

Governor's
Speech, (conti-
nued.)

On taking leave of you now for a time, I ask you to carry with you my best wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the Districts in which you are severally concerned. I am sure that you will not forget the important duties which still remain for you to discharge, by enforcing, in the neighbourhoods in which you reside, both by precept and example, the effective operation of the laws in the enactment of which you have just taken part.

The Hon the President of the Council then said that it was His Excellency's will and pleasure that this General Assembly be prorogued until Tuesday, the 3rd day of July next, then and here to be holden, and this General Assembly stands prorogued accordingly.

APPENDIX

TO THE

JOURNAL

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

CUSTOMS' RETURNS

A Consolidated Account of Dutiable Goods Imported into St. John's and Outports, Newfoundland, in the year ended 31st December, 1865, shewing the aggregate Quantities and Value of the various Articles, and Amount of Duty collected thereon.

Articles Imported.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
Ale, Porter, Cider and Perry, viz.: in bottles..	Dozens 1742½	.....	\$418 20
in casks....	Gallons 28,078	.....	2246 24
Animals, viz.:			
Horses			
Oxen and Cows.....			
Sheep, Swine and Calves			
Apples	Barrels		
Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Smoked Beef & Sausages	Cwts. 85 2 20	.....	169 64
Carried forward....	.....	.....	\$2,834 08

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

A Consolidated Account Current, &c.—(Continued.)

Articles Imported.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
Brought forward.....			\$2,834 08
Beef, (Salted and Cured)...	Barrels		
Biscuit	Cwts. 39,479		2,395 61
Butter	" 3314 2 14		2,444 32
Cheese.....	" 37 2 0		49 50
Chocolate and Cocoa.....	Lbs. 19,759		399 29
Cigars	M. 139 1-5		367 49
Coals	Tons.		
Coffee	Lbs. 160,946		3,299 19
Confectionary.	Cwts. 148 1 4		489 34
Feathers	Lbs. 32,672		655 64
Flour.....	Brls. 100		36 00
Fruit (dried)	Lbs. 160,978		4,829 34
Lumber.....	Feet.		
Molasses	Gals. 775,358		38,767 90
Carried forward.....			\$56,567 70

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

A Consolidated Account Current, &c.--(Continued.)

Articles Imported.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
Brought forward.....			\$56,567 70
Oatmeal and Indian Meal..	Brls. 17.....		2 16
Pork.....	" 112.....		82 80
Salt.....	Tons 28,283.....		3,393 96
Shingles.			
Spirits, viz.:			
Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, and undefined Spirits..	Gals. 14,572½.....		17,487 30
Cordials.....	" 1342 5-12.....		966 54
Rum.....	" 105,884½.....		62,530 70
Sugar, viz. :—			
Refined.....	Cwts. 1550 2 14.....		4,948 09
Unrefined.....	" 8437 3 1.....		16,706 77
Bastard.....	" 234 2 1.....		562 82
Carried forward.....			\$164,248 84

 CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

A Consolidated Account Current, &c.--(Continued.)

Articles Imported.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
Brought forward.....			\$164,248 84
Tea, viz. :—			
Souchong, Congo and Bohea	Lbs. 474,432		37,954 56
All other sorts:	“ 4,293		429 30
Timber	Tons.		
Tobacco (Manufactured) ..	Lbs. 353,515		24,287 88
Stems	“		
Vinegar.....	Gals. 1,938½		116 92
Wines, viz. :—			
In bottles	“ 487		629 28
Not in bottles, viz. :—			
Port, Madeira, Hock and Burgundy. ...	“ 3,657		4,388 40
Sherry	“ 2,901	\$3,708 60	2,552 30
Claret and other Wines	“ 4,037		1,081 50
Carried forward.....			\$235,688 98

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

A Consolidated Account Current &c.--(Continued.)

Articles Imported.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
Brought forward	\$235,688 98
Goods, Wares and Merchandize, enumerated, to pay duty at the rate of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	\$359,216 10	19,756 89
Goods not otherwise enumerated or described	1,548,675 10	170,354 20
Total.....	\$425,800 13

Custom House, St. John's, }
 30th day of December, 1865. }

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

A CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT CURRENT OF
ENDED THE 31ST DAY

Dr.

Jan. 1—To Outport Balances, viz. :—		
Greenspond	\$565 13	
Trinity	507 29	
Harbor Grace	11,134 90.	
Little Placentia	23 08	
Harbor Breton	17 22	
Gaultois	2,613 37	
LaPoile	1,230 35	
Labrador	4,876 29	
		\$20,967 63
Dec. 30— Duties, viz. :—		
Saint John's	319,625 09	
Outports	106,175 04	
		425,800 13
Local Distillation . . . . .	.....	1,709 12
Duty on Coals . . . . .	.....	5,143 67
Light Dues, viz. :—		
Saint John's	12,795 25	
Outports	8,609 34	
		21,404 59
Carried forward . . . . .	.....	\$475,025 74

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR
OF DECEMBER, 1865.

Cr.

Jan. 1—By Outport Balances, viz. :—

Twillingate	\$0 98	
Placentia	0 93	
LaManche	3 42	
Burgeo	20 54	
		\$25 87
Duties, Copyright . . . . .	.....	10 55
Board of Revenue . . . . .	.....	153 54
Cape Race Light . . . . .	.....	30 94
Dec. 30— Drawbacks, St. John's	6,108 84	
Return Duties "	551 66	
Over Entries "	505 39	
Incidentals "	1,369 68	
		8,535 57
Drawbacks, Outports	31 23	
Return Duties "	34 48	
Over Entries "	68 63	
Incidentals "	441 36	
		575 70
Carried forward . . . . .	.....	\$9,332 17

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

A CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT CURRENT OF
ENDED THE 31ST DAY

Dr.

Brought forward		\$475,025 14
Dec. 30—To Surcharges		33 31
Water Rates ..		3,221 04
Fines and Forfeitures		45 67
Quarantine Fees		4 93
Duties, Copyright		5 20
Cape Race Light Tolls		33 03
Outport Balances, viz. :—		
Twillingate ..	\$122 90	
Placentia	41 24	
Burin	33 86	
St. Lawrence	9 33	
Burgeo	8 28	
LaPoile	9 26	
		224 87
Carried forward		\$478,593 19

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR
OF DECEMBER, 1865.

Cr.

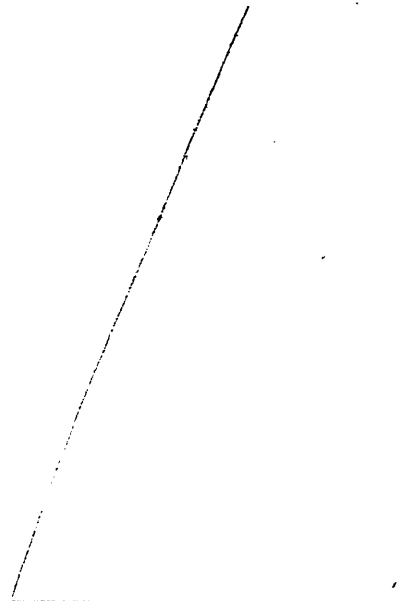
Brought forward		\$9,332 17
Dec. 31—By Salaries, viz. :—		
Reserved	\$1,680 00	
St. John's Officers	8,730 47	
" Tidewaiters	5,049 19	
" Boatmen	2,584 69	
" Excise	120 00	
		18,164 35
Outport Officers ..	12,363 85	
" Tidewaiters	696 90	
" Boatmen	1,213 29	
" Labrador	1,337 79	
		15,611 83
Inspector of Outport Stations		673 93
Treasury, viz. :—		
Cash	236,029 91	
Bonds	182,974 52	
		419,004 43
Carried forward		\$462,786 71

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

A CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT CURRENT OF
ENDED THE 31st DAY

Dr.

To amount brought forward..... \$478,593 19



\$478,593 19

I Certify that the foregoing Account is just and true in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Examined and found correct.

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS, FOR THE YEAR
OF DECEMBER, 1865.

Cr.

Brought forward			\$462,786 71
Dec. 30.—By Outport Balances, viz—			
Fogo		\$202 85	
Trinity		10 22	
Carbonear		945 00	
Harbor Grace		12,644 20	
Bay Roberts		0 10	
Little Placentia		6 00	
Channel		5 80	
Labrador		1,992 22	
		15,806 48	
			\$478,593 19

JOHN KENT,
Receiver General.

Custom House, St. John's, }
30th day of December, 1865. }

No. 2.

Statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Colony

ASSETS.

Customs' Bonds outstanding	\$31,049 55
Balance due by Cape Race Light House Account	1,721 03
Ditto General Light Houses	5,734 44
Ditto St. John's Sewerage	5,974 74
	\$45,079 76
Balance against the Colony	250,678 44
	\$295,758 20

of Newfoundland, on the 30th day of December, 1865.

LIABILITIES.

Balance due the Union Bank	\$201,336 80
Outstanding Warrants	51,175 10
Outstanding Interest	23,234 67
Outstanding Treasury Notes	144 00
Sundry Receipts towards payment of Interest on Debentures issued under St. John's Sewerage Act	49 54
	\$275,940 11
Unexpended Legislative Grants	19,818 09
	\$295,758 20

JOHN KENT,

Receiver General.

No. 3.

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

Outports.	Magistrates Salary.	Clerks of the Peace, Salary.	Constables.		Gaolers Salary.	TOTAL.
			No	Salary.		
Petty Harbor.....			1	\$93		\$93
Torbay.....			1	93		93
Portugal Cove.....			1	93		93
South Shore.....			1	56		56
Harbor Main.....			1	93		93
Cat's Cove.....			1	93		93
Brigus and Port-de-Grave.....	\$693	\$277	4	594	\$47	1611
Bay Roberts.....			3	228		228
Harbor Grace.....	924	693	13	3073	416	5106
Carbonear.....	693	508	8	1595		2796
Bay-de-Verds.....			1	56		56
Western Bay.....			1	56		56
Hant's Harbor.....			1	56		56
Old Perlican.....	693		1	93		186
Heart's Content.....			1	56		56
Trinity.....	693	277	2	172	116	1258
New Harbor.....			1	56		56
Catalina.....			1	116		116
Bonavista.....	693	277	2	112	116	1198
Tickle Cove.....			1	56		56
Salvage.....			1	56		56
Greenspond.....			1	116	70	186
Twillingate & Fogo.....	693	277	3	228	93	1291
Exploits Bay.....			1	56		56
Carried forward..	\$5082	2309	52	7296	858	\$14,945

Detailed Statement of Salaries, &c --(Continued.)

Outports.	Magistrates Salary.	Clerks of the Peace, Salary.	Constables.		Gaolers Sala- ry.	TOTAL.
			No	Salary.		
Bro't forward..	\$5082	2309	52	\$7296	\$858	\$14,945
Bay Bulls	462	.....	1	116	.....	\$578
Witless Bay .....	.....	.....	1	56	.....	56
Upper Island Cove .....	.....	.....	1	56	.....	56
Bishop's Cove . . .	.....	.....	1	56	.....	56
Lower Island Cove .....	.....	.....	1	56	.....	56
Toad's Cove .....	.....	.....	1	56	.....	56
Brigus South .....	.....	.....	1	56	.....	56
Cape Broyle.....	.....	.....	1	56	.....	56
Caplin Bay .....	.....	.....	1	56	.....	56
Ferryland.....	693	.....	1	116	116	925
Aquaforte .....	.....	.....	1	56	.....	56
Fermeuse .....	.....	.....	1	56	.....	56
Renews .....	.....	.....	1	56	.....	56
St. Mary's.....	231	.....	1	116	.....	347
Placentia	600	.....	1	116	116	832
Little Placentia... ..	.....	.....	1	9	.....	93
Oderin .....	.....	.....	1	56	.....	56
Merasheen .....	.....	.....	1	56	.....	56
Burin	693	277	1	116	116	1202
St. Lawrence .....	.....	.....	1	56	.....	56
Grand Bank.....	693	.....	1	56	.....	749
Lamaline .....	.....	.....	1	56	.....	56
Jersey Harbor .....	.....	.....	1	56	.....	56
Harbor Breton....	462	162	1	116	.....	740
Burgee & LaPoile	462	.....	2	112	.....	574
Hermitage Bay . . .	.....	.....	1	56	.....	56
Spaniard's Bay .....	.....	.....	1	56	.....	56
Channel .....	.....	.....	1	56	.....	56
Bird Island Cove..	.....	.....	1	56	.....	56
King's Cove .....	.....	.....	1	93	.....	93
	\$9378	\$2748	83	9466	1206	22,798

Detailed Statement of Salaries, &c.--(Continued.)

RECAPITULATION.

15 Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	\$9,378
8 Clerks of the Peace	..	..	..	..	..	2,748
83 Constables	..	..	..	..	..	9,466
9 Gaolers	..	..	..	..	..	1,206
						<hr/>
						\$22,798
						<hr/>

JOHN KENT,
Receiver General.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
St. John's, Jan. 20, 1866. }

No. 4.

Statement shewing the Aggregate amount of the Public Debt of the Colony of Newfoundland, on the 31st day of December, 1865, and the years in which the several portions of it are repayable.

Amount consolidated under Act 21st Vic., cap. 3	\$5,814 58	
Ditto under Act 22nd Vic., cap. 16	89,410 71	
Ditto under Act 23rd Vic., cap. 12	23,076 93	
Ditto under Act 28th Vic., cap. 18	100,000 00	
		\$218,302 22
Amount of unpaid Debentures issued under Act 25th Vic., cap. 3, for compensation for losses sustained by Election Riots in the fol- lowing Districts, and pay- able out of future Road grants, viz :—		
St. John's District	281 22	
Harbor Grace	433 98	
Carbonear	194 96	
Harbor Main	675 72	
		1,585 88
Carried forward		\$219,888 10

Statement of Public Debt.—Continued.

Brought forward	..	..	..	\$219,888 10
Amount repayable in the year 1866	..	..	..	\$32,785 47
Ditto	ditto	in the year	1867	10,819 79
Ditto	ditto	ditto	1868	31,630 88
Ditto	ditto	ditto	1869	8,864 43
Ditto	ditto	ditto	1870	4,196 84
Ditto	ditto	ditto	1871	3,732 16
Ditto	ditto	ditto	1872	6,603 40
Ditto	ditto	ditto	1873	317,733 70
Ditto	ditto	ditto	1874	20,540 16
Ditto	ditto	ditto	1875	208,616 49
Ditto	ditto	ditto	1889	23,076 93
Ditto	ditto	ditto	1890	23,076 00
				691,676 28
				\$911,564 38

JOHN KENT,
Receiver General.

No. 5.

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

Miscellaneous Salaries.		
The Private Secretary to the Governor	\$921 00	
First Clerk in Colonial Secretary's Office	924 00	
Second ditto ditto ..	462 00	
Clerk in Receiver General's Office ..	924 00	
Civil Engineer.....	693 00	
Superintendent of Public Works and Buildings	693 00	
Surveyor of Roads	739 00	
Inspector of Roads	577 00	
Keeper of Colonial Building.....	277 00	
Office Keeper, Colonial Secretary's Office	324 00	
Keeper Half-way House.....	162 00	
Gate Keeper, Government House..	277 00	
Clerk in Financial Secretary's Office	462 00	
		\$7,438 00
Judicial Department.		
The Chief Clerk and Registrar, Supreme Court	1,616 00	
Clerk in Registrar's Office	370 00	
Stationery for ditto	93 00	
Sheriff's Bailiff, St. John's	231 00	
Crier and Tipstaff, ditto	277 00	
Ditto Harbor Grace...	93 00	
Chief Clerk and Registrar, Northern Circuit Court.....	924 00	
Ditto ditto Southern ditto ..	924 00	
		4,528 00
Carried forward		\$11,966 00

Estimate.—Continued.

Brought forward.....		\$11,966 00
Miscellaneous.		
Crown Prosecutions	\$1,400 00	
Coroners	700 00	
Circuit of Judges.....	1,400 00	
		3,500 00
Police Department.		
The Chief Magistrate.....	1,616 00	
Junior ditto	1,385 00	
Clerk of the Peace.....	1,016 00	
General Superintendent of Police ..	554 00	
Two Sergeants of Police	648 00	
Nineteen Constables, 15 at \$254, 4 at \$208	4,642 00	
Police Clothing, St John's, Harbor Grace, and Carbonear	1,400 00	
Gaoler, St. John's	693 00	
Turnkey, do.	231 00	
Two Assistants, do	393 00	
Keeper of Court House, St. John's .	254 00	
Ditto ditto Harbor Grace	47 00	
		12,870 00
OUTPORTS.		
Fifteen Stipendiary Magistrates....	9,378 00	
Eight Clerks of the Peace	2,748 00	
Eighty-three Constables	9,466 00	
Nine Gaolers.....	1,206 00	
As per detailed Statement		
		22,798 00
Relief of the Poor.		
District Surgeons, St. John's	925 00	
Gaol Surgeon ditto	185 00	
District Surgeon, Conception Bay ..	462 00	
Carried forward	\$1,572 00	51,143 00

Estimate — Continued.

Brought forward	\$1,572 00	\$51,143 00
Relief of the Poor. — Continued.		
Gaol Surgeon, Conception Bay	139 00	
Physician, Lunatic Asylum	1,385 00	
Medical Attendance, St John's Hos- pital	709 00	
Commissioner of the Poor	1,154 00	
Inspector	416 00	
Assistant	200 00	
Keeper of the Poor House	277 00	
Permanent and Casual Poor, St. John's and Outports	46,000 00	
Servants and Paupers, Lunatic Asy- lum	14,000 00	
Do. do. St. John's Hospital	7,000 00	
Do. do. Poor Asylum	7,000 00	
		79,843 00
Ferries.		
Great Placentia	139 00	
Salmonier	116 00	
Mall Bay	56 00	
Colinet	116 00	
Portugal Cove	116 00	
Trinity	139 00	
Topsail	116 00	
Harbor Grace	139 00	
Little St. Lawrence	47 00	
Holyrood	140 00	
Burin to Mud Cove	116 00	
Aquaforte	70 00	
Mortier Bay	116 00	
Connaigre Bay	139 00	
Fogo	47 00	
King's Cove to Upper Amherst Cove	116 00	
		1,728 00
Carried forward		\$132,714 00

Estimate.—Continued.

Brought forward		\$132,714 00
Public Buildings.		
Repairs Colonial Building	\$1,400 00	
Lunatic Asylum	1,600 00	
Saint John's Hospital	4,000 00	
Ditto Factory	400 00	
Poor Asylum	350 00	
St. John's and Outport Court Houses and Gaols	2,400 00	
Custom House	200 00	
Fuel and Light, Custom House	500 00	
Ditto Government House ..	924 00	
Colonial Building	924 00	
Supplies Court Houses and Gaols ..	5,000 00	
Repairs Block House	150 00	
		17,848 00
Miscellaneous General.		
Cost of Fog Guns	200 00	
Saint John's Gas Company	1,043 08	
Harbor Grace Water Company ...	346 15	
Shipwrecked Crews	920 00	
Dorcas Society, Harbor Grace	115 38	
Ditto Carbonear	115 38	
Ditto Saint John's	230 77	
Agricultural Society, St. John's ...	1,153 84	
Ditto Conception Bay	461 54	
Allowance to Patrick Burke	47 00	
Saint John's Factory	461 54	
General Repairs Roads and Bridges	1,650 00	
Conception Bay Steam Service. ...	4,000 00	
Outport Steam Service	19,200 00	
Protection of Fisheries	2,600 00	
Labrador Revenue Cruiser	1,800 00	
Carried forward	\$34,344 68	\$150,562 00

Estimate.—Continued.

Brought forward	\$34,344 68	\$150,562 00
Miscellaneous General.		
Carrying out Crown Lands Act	340 00	
Orphan Asylum Industrial Department.....	239 77	
Printing and Stationery	4,600 00	
Postages and Incidentals.....	400 00	
Pension to Widow Chancey	185 00	
Widow Buckley.....	116 00	
Widow Dunn.....	139 00	
J. L. McKie	462 00	
Insurance on Public Buildings	1,384 00	
Unforeseen Contingencies	2,307 00	
Postal Service	16,143 00	
Repairing Town Clock	69 23	
Geological Survey	2,500 00	
Rent of Gymnasium	92 30	
Salary of Inspector Weights and Measures	46 15	
Bounties on Fisheries	4,000 00	
Paris Exhibition	2,500 00	
Rifle Shed	1,000 00	
Cleaning St. John's Streets.	1,320 00	
R. C. Commercial School, Bay-de-Verds	231 00	
Protestant Commercial Schools, now established	277 00	
Chairman of Board of Works.....	1,154 00	
		73,841 13
		\$224,403 13

JOHN KENT,

Receiver General.

No. 6.

**Financial Statement of the Affairs of the Colony of
Newfoundland, for the Year 1866.**

Estimated Expenditure.		
Government House.		
The Governor.....	\$9,600 00	
Private Secretary	924 00	
Keeper of Lodge.....	277 00	
Fuel and Light	924 00	
		\$11,725 00
Colonial Secretary's Office.		
The Colonial Secretary	2,307 69	
First Clerk.....	924 00	
Second Clerk.....	462 00	
Office Keeper.....	324 00	
		4,017 69
Receiver General's Office.		
The Receiver General.....	2,307 69	
Clerk	924 00	
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.		
The Assistant Collector	1,385 00	
Landing and Tide Waiter	1,154 00	
Two Landing Waiters.....	1,848 00	
First Clerk and Warehouse Keeper	924 00	
Second Clerk.....	693 00	
Third Clerk	693 00	
Fourth Clerk	693 00	
Assisfant in absence of 2nd Clerk...	231 00	
Two Lockers.....	740 00	
Labrador Collector.....	462 00	
Landing Waiter and Clerk, Harbor Grace	577 00	
Carried forward.....	\$12,631 69	\$15,742 69

Financial Statement --(Continued.)

Brought forward	\$12,631 69	\$15,742 69
CUSTOMS' DEPARTMENT.—Continued.		
Tide Waiters and Boatmen, including Harbor Grace	8,031 00	
Crew of Night Boat	1,385 00	
Non-official Members Board of Revenue	231 00	
House Keeper	185 00	
Incidentals	693 00	
Fuel and Light	500 00	
SUB-COLLECTORS.		
Harbor Grace, \$739; Trinity, 693	1,432 00	
Carbonear, 577; Greenspond, 577..	1,154 00	
LaPoile, 624; Gaultois, 462.....	1,086 00	
Twillingate, 462; Fogo, 577	1,039 00	
Lamaline, 462; Burin, 462	924 00	
LaManche, 462; Harbor Breton, 462	924 00	
Brigus, 462; Labrador, 231.....	693 00	
PREVENTIVE OFFICERS.		
Bay Bulls, 231; Ferryland, 231 ...	462 00	
Burgeo, 231; Channel, 231	462 00	
Pushthrough, 231; L Placentia, 231	462 00	
St. Mary's, 231; St. Lawrence, 231	462 00	
Bay Roberts, 231; Placentia, 231 .	462 00	
Bay-de-North and English Harbor..	370 00	
Catalina.....	231 00	
Per centage on Duties to Outport Officers.....	2,077 00	
		35,896 69
Financial Secretary's Office.		
The Financial Secretary	1,384 62	
Clerk	462 00	
		1,846 62
Carried forward.....	.....	\$53,486 00

Financial Statement.—Continued.

Brought forward		\$53,486 00
Board of Works.		
The Chairman	\$1,154 00	
Secretary	923 08	
Superintendent of Public Works and Buildings	693 00	
Surveyor of Roads	739 00	
Inspector of Roads	577 00	
		4,086 08
Colonial Building.		
The Keeper	277 00	
Fuel and Light	924 00	
		1,201 00
Crown Lands.		
The Surveyor General	1,846 15	
Repairs of Government House	3,000 00	
Civil Engineer	693 00	
Deputy Surveyors and Incidentals	340 00	
Chainman	185 00	
		6,064 15
Repairs of Public Buildings.		
Lunatic Asylum	1,600 00	
Poor Asylum	350 00	
Saint John's Hospital	4,000 00	
Custom House	200 00	
Colonial Building	1,400 00	
St. John's Factory	400 00	
Block House	150 00	
		8,100 00
Court Houses and Gaols.		
Supplies	5,000 00	
Repairs	2,400 00	
		7,400 00
Carried forward		£80,337 23

Financial Statement.—Continued.

Brought forward		\$80,337 23
Judicial Department.		
The Chief Justice.....	\$3,923 08	
Two Assistant Judges.....	6,000 00	
Labrador Judge	923 08	
Attorney General	2,307 70	
Solicitor General.....	923 08	
Sheriff, Central District.. ..	1,384 62	
Do. Northern do.	1,384 62	
Do Southern do.	923 08	
Bailiff Central do.	231 00	
Do. Labrador Court.....	207 69	
Chief Clerk and Registrar, Supreme Court	1,616 00	
Ditto ditto Northern Court	924 00	
Ditto ditto Southern ditto	924 00	
Clerk in Registrar's Office, Supreme Court	370 00	
Stationery, ditto	93 00	
Crier and Tipstaff, St. John's	277 00	
Ditto Harbor Grace... ..	93 00	
Crown Prosecutions	1,400 00	
Coroners	700 00	
Circuit of Judges.....	1,400 00	
		26,004 95
Police Department.		
The Chief Magistrate, St. John's ..	1,616 00	
Junior ditto ditto ..	1,385 00	
Clerk of the Peace, ditto ..	1,016 00	
General Superintendent of Police ..	554 00	
Two Sergeants of Police, St. John's ..	648 00	
Fifteen Constables, at \$254	3,810 00	
Carried forward	\$9,029 00	\$106,342 18

Financial Statement.--Continued.

Brought forward	\$9,029 00	\$106,342 18
Police Department. --Continued.		
Four Constables at \$203	832 00	
Gaoler, St. John's	693 00	
Turnkey, do.	231 00	
Two Assistants, do	393 00	
Keeper of Court House, St. John's .	254 00	
Ditto ditto Harbor Grace	47 00	
Police Clothing, St John's, Harbor Grace, and Carbonear	1,400 00	
OUTPORTS.		
Fifteen Stipendiary Magistrates..	22,798 00	35,677 00
Eight Clerks of the Peace		
Nine Gaolers.....		
Eighty-three Constables		
As per detailed Statement }		
Education.		
Estimated Amount under Education Act	54,800 00	
Ditto Academy Act	8,077 00	
		62,877 00
Legislative Contingencies.		
Estimated Amount		25,000 00
Relief of the Poor.		
The Commissioner	1,154 00	
District Surgeon, St. John's	925 00	
Gaol Surgeon ditto	185 00	
Gaol Surgeon, Conception Bay	139 00	
Carried forward.....	\$2,403 00	\$229,896 18

Financial Statement.—Continued.

Brought forward	\$2,403 00	\$229,896 18
Relief of the Poor —Continued.		
District Surgeons, Conception Bay .	462 00	
Physician, Lunatic Asylum.....	1,385 00	
Ditto St John's Hospital	700 00	
Inspector of Poor	416 00	
Assistant	200 00	
Keeper of the Poor Asylum	277 00	
Permanent and Casual Poor,	46,000 00	
Servants and Paupers, Lunatic Asy- lum	14,000 00	
Do. do. St. John's Hospital	7,000 00	
Do. do. Poor Asylum.. . .	7,000 00	
		79,843 00
Pensions.		
James Crowdy, late Colonial Secretary	1,846 15	
E. M. Archibald, late Attorney Gene- ral	1,615 38	
Joseph Noad, late Surveyor General	1,315 38	
B. G. Garrett, late Sheriff	1,269 23	
A. W. DesBarres, late Assistant Judge	1,320 00	
Christopher Ayre, late Clerk in Se- cretary's Office	807 69	
Sir Francis Brady, late Chief Justice	2,880 00	
Widow Chancey	185 00	
Ditto Dunn	139 00	
Ditto Buckley	116 00	
John L. McKie, late Magistrate	462 00	
		11,955 83
Postal Department.		
The Postmaster General.....	1,385 00	
First Clerk,	600 00	
Carried forward	\$1,985 00	\$321,695 01

Financial Statement.--Continued.

Brought forward	1,985 00	\$321,695 01
Postal Department.--Continued.		
Second Clerk	462 00	
Third ditto	277 00	
Two Assistants	324 00	
Messenger	278 00	
Postmasters and Way-masters	2,856 00	
Contracts for carrying Mails	8,861 00	
Ditto Winter Service, Greenspond, Twillingate and Fogo	800 00	
Incidentals	800 00	
		16,143 00
Interest on Public Debt.		
Amount of Public Debt \$911,564 38, Interest payable half-yearly	43,578 00	
Interest on Floating Debt	8,000 00	
		51,578 00
Ferries.		
Estimated amount for the Service		1,728 00
Miscellaneous.		
Printing and Stationery	4,600 00	
Postages and Incidentals	400 00	
Insurance on Public Buildings	1,384 00	
Unforeseen Contingencies	2,307 00	
Cost of Fog Guns	200 00	
St. John's Gas Company	1,043 08	
Harbor Grace ditto	346 15	
Shipwrecked Crews	920 00	
Dorcas Society, St. John's	230 77	
Ditto Harbor Grace	115 28	
Ditto Carbonear	115 38	
		\$2,770 76
Carried forward	\$2,770 76	\$391,144 01

Financial Statement.--Continued.

Brought forward	\$1,1661 76	\$391,144 01
Miscellaneous.--Continued.		
St. John's Factory	461 54	
Orphan Asylum, Industrial Department	230 77	
Agricultural Society, St. John's	1,153 84	
Ditto Conception Bay	461 54	
Allowance to Patrick Burke	47 00	
Keeper-Half-way House, Salmonier	162 60	
General Repairs Roads and Bridges	1,650 00	
Conception Bay Steam Service	4,000 00	
Outport Steam Service	19,200 00	
Protection of Fisheries	2,600 00	
Labrador Revenue Cruiser	1,800 06	
Repairs of Town Clock	69 23	
Roads and Bridges	80,000 00	
Bounties on Fisheries	4,000 00	
Geological Survey	2,500 00	
Paris Exhibition	2,500 00	
Volunteer Force	1,200 00	
Rifle Shed	1,000 00	
Rent of Gymnasium	92 30	
Cleaning St. John's Streets	1,320 00	
Salary Inspector Weights and Measures	46 15	
Roman Catholic Commercial School, Bay-de-Verds	231 00	
Protestant Commercial Schools, now established	277 00	
		136,664 13
		527,808 14
Debt repayable in the year 1866		32,785 47
Balance from the year 1865		250,678 44
		\$811,272 05

Financial Statement.--Continued.**ESTIMATED REVENUE.**

Customs, including Labrador	\$600,000 00	
Crown Lands	3,300 00	
Postal	4,600 00	
Licenses, Fines, Fees, &c.	5,600 00	
Profits of Savings' Bank.....	8,000 00	
		\$621,500 00
Balance against the Colony.....	.....	189,772 05
		\$811,272 05

JOHN KENT,
Receiver General.

General Light Houses for the year 1866.

Estimated Expenditure.		
The Inspector	\$924 00	
Fort Amherst, Keeper, \$462 ; Assis- tant, 324	786 00	
Harbor Grace, Keeper, 485 ; Assis- tant, 324	809 00	
Cape Spear, Keeper, 462 ; Assis- tant, 324.....	786 00	
Cape Bonavista, Keeper, 462 ; As- sistant, 324	786 00	
Green Island, Keeper, 462 ; Assis- tant, 324	786 00	
Offer Wadham, Keeper, 462 ; Assis- tant, 324	786 00	
Carried forward	\$5,663 00	

Financial Statement --(Continued.)

Brought forward	\$5,663 00	
General Light Houses.—Continued.		
Cape Pine, Keeper, 462 ; Assistant, 324	786 00	
Dodding Head, Keeper, 462 ; Assis- tant, 324	786 00	
Baccalieu, Keeper, 462 ; Assistant, 324	786 00	
Cape St. Mary's, Keeper, 462 ; As- sistant, 324	786 00	
Brunet, Keeper, 462 ; Assistant, 324	786 00	
Harbor Grace Beacon	185 00	
Saint John's Beacon Lights	198 00	
	9,976 00	
Oil, Fuel, Stores, Repairs, &c.....	10,166 00	\$20,142 00
Balance against Light Houses from the year 1865		5,734 44
		\$25,876 44

Assets.

Estimated amount of Light Dues for the year 1866	\$21,400 00	
Balance against Light Houses	4,476 44	
		\$25,876 44

JOHN KENT,
Receiver General.

No. 7.

Narrative of Exploration by Alexander Murray, Esquire, Geological Surveyor of the Island, from its Eastern to its Western Shores, by following Valley of Indian Brook, from Hall's Bay, and thence by the Grand Pond and its Tributaries, to St. George's Bay.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, }
24th January, 1866. }

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—

Although not prepared to send in a formal Report of my proceedings in connection with the Geological investigation of this Province, with which I have been entrusted, I feel it my duty to represent the manner in which I have been engaged during the past season, while prosecuting that investigation, for the information of the Government and Legislature.

My Reports, as you are aware, must, in regular course, pass through Sir W. E. Logan, who acts as General Director; and, moreover, as my collection of fossils and minerals have all been forwarded to Montreal, for examination and analysis, it will be evidently out of my power, previous to my return to Canada, to enter fully into particulars respecting the Geology of the country, or to give more than a brief sketch of generalities, such as I have been able to discover in the field without other reference.

Before entering upon the subject of my late exploration, I hope I may be pardoned if I make a few remarks regarding the legitimate nature of a Geological Survey—properly so called,—a subject on which I fear there is very great misapprehension on the part of many in this Province. Practically, the first thing to be done is to work out the relation, succession, and distribution of the different geological formations, each of which is more or less characterised by peculiarities, mineral and fossil. In order to do this, it is essentially necessary to be provided with a topographical map, at least having some pretensions to accuracy, whereon to delineate

the geological features; and when such cannot be procured, the only alternative is to construct one,—a matter requiring, in itself, no small amount of time, patience and diligence.

The names given to the various geological formations, each of which represents an epoch in the earth's history, may appear to the uninitiated as pedantic or empirical; but some distinctive appellation is obviously necessary to make the matter intelligible, and those that are given are generally recognized and understood.

The importance of accurate geological enquiry, as a matter of science, is recognized by the civilized world at large; but independently of scientific results, such enquiry can only tend to develop the mineral resources of a country, by plainly exhibiting and illustrating the facts by maps, sections and specimens. With these, and a description of the details, the subject may be easily understood.

A geological map of a new country, accompanied by sections and well arranged specimens, is perhaps the best advertisement that could be publicly given to induce the introduction of labour and capital; and to construct the former, and judiciously arrange the latter, is most especially the province of the Geological Surveyor. To illustrate what I am anxious to express; let us take the existence of Coal as an example. That mineral, or one very nearly allied to it, is known to exist in other formations besides that of the carboniferous, and even in some instances to occur in partially workable quantities; but as the great available beds of coal are especially peculiar to that age or formation in all parts of the world hitherto explored, little confidence would naturally be placed in hap-hazard statements of its existence in association with other rocks. The enquiries to be made by persons desirous of venturing on mineral speculation would, consequently, naturally be,—Where does your Coal exist? Of what extent is your Coal field? In what part of the formation is your seam or seams? What is the thickness? What is the mineral and fossil character of the associated rocks? &c., &c.; all of which can only be answered to the satisfaction of those conversant with the subject, in the way I have already stated, by *maps, sections, and specimens.*

Sir W. E. Logan has already informed Your Excellency, through

a letter I brought last spring, addressed to the Hon. the Attorney General, that I had sent him a map and report of my investigations during the year 1864. This report has not hitherto been submitted to the Government here, for sundry reasons, all of which can be readily explained.

When I returned to Montreal in December, 1864, Sir William was in England, where he was unavoidably detained much longer than anticipated by matters connected with the geological survey of Canada. Having previously arranged and examined my collection for the season, I followed him thither, and, in April last, delivered him the map and report already referred to, which, however, he deemed it prudent to hold from publicity, until he had an opportunity of personally inspecting the evidences corroborative of my statements; and further, he considered that it would be more judicious and less expensive, should it prove to be possible, to throw the subject of the two years' work in to one report,—by which procedure, also, there would be the advantage of additional experience, probably tending to modify, to some extent, first impressions.

As the local Government authorities were kindly pleased to leave the method of exploration entirely to my own discretion, I have adopted the one agreed upon between my director and myself as the best, as far as has laid in my power, viz,—to explore the Northern part of the island first, by which means my observations can be connected with others made by Mr. Richardson, of the Canadian Survey, in 1862; and, further, that by working in a Southerly direction, I should be gradually approaching a position where my operations would be less likely to be impeded, especially during the later months of the year, from the inclemency of the weather and other difficulties. The scheme of the last season was to examine the island from its eastern to its western shores, taking a line as far northwards as might prove to be sufficiently convenient; and this I have done by following the valley of the Indian Brook from Hall's Bay, and thence by the Grand Pond and its tributaries to St. George's Bay. Previous to starting on this expedition, however, I paid a visit to Tilt Cove, on the northern shore of the great Bay of Notre Dame, where mining operations were already proceeding, and where I felt assured I should be able to in-

struct myself as to the mode in which the copper ores of the country might usually be expected to occur. In this idea I was by no means disappointed; I found the mineral deposits so well illustrated there, by the nature of the ground and the work that had been done, that I considered it my duty to make an accurate survey of the place, —a copy of which survey I have the honor to present to your Excellency with this document.

While in the neighborhood of Tilt Cove, I also took the opportunity of crossing over the peninsula from Shoe Cove to LaScie, in order to get a stratigraphical section of it, as well as my time and means would permit. Without entering into particulars as to the lithological character or stratigraphical arrangement, (a matter I must defer until my collection of specimens have been more thoroughly examined,) I may broadly state, that the ore deposits of Tilt Cove occur under conditions strikingly similar to those known in Eastern Canada, and to characterize rocks of apparently contemporaneous origin. By reference to the plan, it may be observed that the metallic material is arranged in isolated, irregularly shaped masses, through a set of strata conforming with beds, above and below, of a calcareo-magnesian quality, and that those beds are succeeded on the north by a great body of serpentine. As from all I have hitherto seen, and from all the information I have been able to gather, the copper will in this country most frequently be found to occur in a similar manner, that is to say, in *beds* rather than regular *veins* or *lodes*, I think it right to call particular attention to the facts of this case, and to express a strong opinion, for the benefit of adventurers and explorers, that the immediate neighborhood of the serpentine rocks, wherever they may be found to exist, will be the most probable position for their labors being crowned with success. These serpentines, besides being associated with many valuable metallic substances, frequently afford a beautiful variety of marble, which in many cases, of itself, might prove of considerable importance; added to which may be enumerated the frequent occurrence of other reverberatory minerals, such as soapstone, potstone, asbestos and talc. Chromic iron is frequently associated with the serpentine, and may probably be discovered in some parts in workable quantity; for the value and uses of which, I beg to refer to the Geology of Canada, pages 748—749.

In passing from Tilt Cove to Hall's Bay, I took the opportunity of landing at one or two points, in order to gather such information regarding the structure of that part, as my limited time would permit. At Lush's Bight, on Long Island, I observed a band of limestone holding fossils, which, if not too obscure for identification, may be found useful in throwing some light on that subject. These, with the rest of my collection, have been forwarded to Canada, for the inspection of Mr. Billings, the Palæontologist of the Canadian Geological Survey.

In making my exploration across the island, I considered it a very necessary matter to make a topographical survey of the country passed through, as it soon became very obvious that the maps already published gave but the rudest idea of its physical geography, and were utterly valueless for the representation of geological detail. This survey was accomplished, partly by scaling the rivers by compass bearings—the distances being measured by Rochon's Micrometer Telescope—and partly by connecting a system of triangles by theodolite; a further check being kept on all convenient occasions by ascertaining the latitude by astronomical observation. An estimate of the rise on the rivers was also made, and the heights of the principal mountains or hills ascertained either by triangulation, or simultaneous observation of two pocket Aneroid Barometers. A plan of these observations was drawn in the field on a large scale, in order to obtain as near an approach to accuracy as possible, from which I have since constructed a map on a scale of four miles to one inch, a tracing of which I have now the honor to submit to your Excellency.

In resolving to cross the Island by the line already indicated, I was, to a considerable extent, influenced by various rumours, regarding the presence of coal in certain parts of the interior, and considered it a matter of the first importance to do my utmost to develop the extent and distribution of the formation, should it prove, as it has done, to exist. Although it was absolutely impossible for me to follow out the subject perfectly, and many modifications of the outlines made on the map may eventually be introduced, I nevertheless feel pretty well assured that these representations will be found on the whole tolerably correct.

Proceeding now to describe the country represented on the map,

I shall begin, first, by giving a brief account of the geographical characteristics; and afterwards, in a general way, the geological distribution.

The Indian Brook, where the survey commenced, falls into Hall's Bay, on the north side, in lat. $49^{\circ} 31' N$, lon. $56^{\circ} 2' W$. The lower course bears upwards $N. 42^{\circ} W.$,* with a distance a little over two miles in a straight line, at the termination of which there is a fall of 12-7 feet. From the falls a straight line bearing about South $77^{\circ} W.$, the distance a little over twelve miles, will strike the lower Indian Ponds, found by observation to be in lat. $49^{\circ} 28' 41'' N$. This course, however, keeps entirely to the north of the river for the whole distance, and the river itself being very tortuous in some parts, the whole distance, followed up to the same point, will be rather over eighteen miles. A succession of three small lakes, or ponds, connected by narrow channels, where there is a slight current, then extend west-south-westerly for about three miles, above which the valley of the main river maintains a remarkably straight course, although the river itself meanders greatly, bearing $S 52^{\circ} W.$ for a distance of between eight or nine miles, above which the stream makes a sweep to the northward, and finally terminates in some small sheets of water among the mountains.

The Indian Brook is supplied with numerous tributary streams for the whole length of its course, the largest of which, flowing rapidly and in a very straight southerly direction, falls into the upper Indian Pond, at a short distance from the junction of the main river. The main stream is for the most part rapid, but is nevertheless easily navigated by canoes or small boats when it is moderately well supplied with water—although, being very low at the time of our visit, we were obliged to drag our craft for about one half the distance. Except at the falls, where there is a portage of about one hundred yards, there is no interruption to the navigation of the river so far as it was followed. The estimate of the rise from H. W. M. was as follows:

From H. W. M. in Hall's Bay to the foot of the	
falls—in current and rapids, about	5 0 feet
The falls, by measurement	12 7

*The bearings are from the true meridian.

In a succession of rapids and currents to Lower Indian Pond	15 0 feet.
Height of Lower Indian Pond	32 7
Height of Upper Indian Pond, say	33 0
In rapids and currents from Upper Indian Pond to the portage at the water shed	15 0 "
Height at the portage at water shed, say	48 0 "

The Portage over the Water Shed runs in a south-south-west course, over low barren land, for about four miles, at the end of which it strikes the head of Upper Birchy Pond, found to be in lat. $49^{\circ} 21' 9''$. The height of Upper Birchy Pond was assumed by a rough estimate made of the rise and fall on the portage to be about 50 feet. About a mile to the eastward of Upper Birchy Pond there is another extensive sheet of water, which I have called Sheffield's Pond, lying about 135 feet higher than Birchy Pond, or about 185 feet above H.W.M., and which gives it a large tribute of water; and these are the principal sources of what is locally termed the Main Brook, or Bay of Islands river. The valley of the Birchy Ponds, (of which there are three,) and of the main river, then points downwards, south-westerly, maintaining a very straight course for from twelve to thirteen miles, where the waters again expand into Sandy Pond, a large shallow lake, with an area of between twenty and thirty square miles, estimated to lie at the level of 45 feet above H.W.M. The main river then flows out of Sandy Pond at its south-west angle, and although making a considerable northerly detour in the upper part of its course, bears generally south-westerly, taken from point to point at the head and foot, about nine miles, where it falls into the Grand Pond in lat. $49^{\circ} 11' 9''$. Within the first few miles after leaving Sandy Pond there is a succession of rapids, which, however, are easily ascended as well as descended under ordinary circumstances; but the lower part of the stream flows broad and deep, with a gentle current, to its junction with the Grand Pond. The estimate of the fall, altogether, from Sandy Pond to Grand Pond, was considered to be about 11 feet, which would place the latter at 36 feet above the level of the sea. The continuation of the main river leaves the Grand Pond at its north-western angle, about three miles from the inlet, and flowing very rapidly in a north-westerly direction for a few miles, is joined by the River Humber, flowing from the north, after which the course is

south-westerly to Deer Pond. From Deer Pond the river again flows south-westerly, and finally falls into the sea at the head of the Southern Arm of the Bay of Islands. A portage from the Grand Pond cuts off the great bend, and striking the main river a little above its junction with Deer Pond, also avoids the rapids in which the greater part of the fall is made. Boats and canoes have run these rapids, although they are said to be both difficult and dangerous, but below the termination of the portage the river is easily navigated to the sea.

I have entered thus particularly into the above details, to show the wonderful facilities that exist for the establishment of water communication by canal, from shore to shore; the importance of which can scarcely be over-estimated, should the time arrive when mining is being actively pursued on either coast, and workable seams of coal be discovered in the interior.

The valley, in which the rivers flow between Hall's Bay and Sandy Pond, runs, as may be seen by the map, in a remarkably straight line, about north-east and south-west, bounded on either side by ranges of hills rising from about 800 feet to 1,300 feet. At Birchy Ponds two conspicuous mountains called Steepmore on the one side, and Andrew Cole on the other, are scarcely two miles apart, their sides rising boldly from the water's edge; but the valley gradually expands towards the north-east, and on the Indian Brook, particularly near and below the Indian Pond, there are intervals of very good land. From Steepmore the southern range bears away in a south-westerly direction, running for the Lobster House and Hind's mountains, (see map), while the northern range bears off to the north-westward from Andrew Cole, and afterwards bending to the northward, points towards the head of White Bay. Spots of good land were observed on Birchy Ponds, and the river lower down, especially near the junction of the more considerable tributaries; and at Freemason's Point, at the foot of the Middle Pond, there are white birch, pine, and other trees of large size.

Sandy Pond is surrounded by a great extent of marshes, or low, flat, sandy plains, which on the east side are bounded by the mountains already alluded to, as bearing towards White Bay, and on the west by a low and rounded ridge, showing no bold and prominent

peaks like the hills opposite, but covered thickly with trees, among which there are many white birch, to the extreme summit. The valley of the river below Sandy Pond stretches out, in the direction of the Grand Pond, into a vast plain, dotted in all directions with innumerable small sheets of water, and isolated woods surrounded by marsh or mossy barrens.

The Grand Pond is a long narrow sheet of water stretching from North-East to South-West about forty eight miles, and then turning off to the Westward for a few miles more towards its extreme head, terminating with an entire length of nearly fifty-six miles, in lat. $48^{\circ} 40' 25''$. The North eastern end of the lake is about five miles wide; but it contracts gradually towards the South-west, and at Whetstone Point, (see map) is not over two miles across, varying from that width to about three miles, until reaching Great Pond Point, to the South-west of which it expands from four to five miles, maintaining that width up to the Westerly turn at Sandy Point, and enclosing in its middle a great Island, which, of itself, has a length of about twenty-one, and an average breadth of two miles.

The country to the North of the Grand Pond, over a great extent, is low, and much of it is marshy, with numerous small ponds; but there are, also, considerable tracts of light, sandy soil, giving a very fair quality of land, and frequently producing large hardwood trees, as well as pine, balsam, fir, spruce, and tamarack or juniper. The shores of the lake, except at the northern end, may be termed mountainous, the mountains on the South-east rising boldly, in some cases, to the height (as at Old Harry) of nearly 1600 feet, bare and barren at the summits, while those on the North-west, although attaining a considerable elevation, are softly rounded in their outline, and are covered with dense woods to the highest parts. The greater part of the Western Shore, opposite the Great Island, and the shore of the Island itself, consists of nearly mural cliffs, which attain an elevation of from 400 to 600 feet.

Away to the eastward of the East Shore range, of which the mountain called Old Harry, in lat. $49^{\circ} 1' 49''$, forms about the most conspicuous summit, there lies an extensive plateau at an

average elevation of about 670 feet above the sea bounded on the east by the range of Lobster House and Hind's Hill, (see map). Viewed from the tops of the mountains, this plateau resembles a rich agricultural plain, brown with the stubbles of autumn, prettily interspersed with isolated woods, and dotted over by lakes and ponds ; but the delusion is readily dispelled on reaching the ground, which consists of an almost unbroken tract of marshes and barrens. Running nearly due north and south, this tract extends between the mountain ranges to Sandy Pond, on the north, and to within a short distance of the great Red Indian Pond, on the south, containing, in its course, a series of large lakes, of which Hind's Lake is the largest. Hind's Lake is drained into the Grand Pond, at Hind's Point, the stream cutting a deep gorge through the hills, while the ponds immediately north from it, drain into Sandy Pond at its outlet. The mountain range on the east side of the plain, maintains great regularity of height and uniformity of appearance, except where broken through by Lobster House and Hind's Hill, which rise precipitously on nearly all sides, over it, forming land marks to the trapper or traveller that cannot be mistaken. From the summit of these hills the country, viewed to the north-east and eastward generally, is one continuous barren, sprinkled over with groves of stunted tamarack, and interspersed with ponds and marshes, as far as the eye can reach. During the seasons of migration, this region abounds with reindeer, while otter and beaver are plentiful on the lower waters. There are also numerous indications of the presence of the bear, the wolf, the fox, and the martin ; of the feathered tribe, wild geese and black ducks apparently breed here in vast quantities, while the ptarmigan, or native grouse, are met at every turn.

The hills constituting what is called the Long Range, interrupt the straight continuity of the great valley, which (as may be observed by reference to the map), extends from Hall's Bay nearly to the head of the Grand Pond ; the rest of the direct route to St. George's Bay being performed by a portage of about fifteen miles, in a south-westerly direction, crossing the mountains near Hare Head, one of the loftiest in the immediate region around. On the south west flank of the mountains, the country becomes marshy, and that character obtains more or less to the river head arm of the Bay St. George.

A small rapid tributary, called Spruce Brook, falls into the Grand Pond at its extreme head, the general course of which upwards is nearly west, for about six miles, and then bending abruptly to the north-eastward for about as many more, terminates in some small lakes. The country passed through by the lower reaches of the stream, is for the greater part low and marshy, but the upper parts flow through a fine undulating calcareous tract, where large yellow birch, pine, balsam, fir, and spruce, abound, the surface being richly carpeted by the plant known as ground hemlock, indicating a soil of good description. This calcareous tract probably extends from the valley of the Spruce Brook to the head of the Southern Arm of the Bay of Islands on the one hand, while on the other it seems to run by the valley of the stream known as St. George's Main Brook, towards Port-a-Port, and probably to Cape St. George. The region generally, although hilly and sometimes abrupt, is not altogether mountainous or precipitous, and the interval lands in the bottoms and valleys, judging from the quality of the soil at the base of the hills on the north side of the Bay St. George, where excellent crops, both grain and green, are grown, is capable of supporting a very considerable population, and would afford grazing ground of admirable description for cattle and sheep.

Proceeding now to the Geological division of the subject, my remarks will, for the present, chiefly apply to the distribution of the carboniferous formation, the probable position of workable seams of coal, and to the presence of mineral substances of various kinds suited for economic application. At a future time, when the materials for a report have been fairly studied out, I shall hope to be able to enter more fully into details.

As the carboniferous formation of Newfoundland is clearly an extension of the same rocks which constitute the coal fields of Cape Breton and Nova Scotia, I, on my return from Bay St. George, via Sydney, C. B., took the opportunity of examining the measures there, in order the more fully to assure myself of the position of the workable seams of coal, as well as the masses of gypsum, occupied in the vertical geological section; and I was further aided by some valuable information given by Mr. Poole, the Superintendent of the Glace Bay Mines, and by Mr. Brown, of the Sydney works.

The rocks of the coal formation in Newfoundland, as in Cape Breton, consist of conglomerates, sandstones, red, green, and black shales, with concretionary bands of limestone or dolomite. The base of the formation is usually represented by a coarse conglomerate, associated with beds of very micaceous sandstone, and some very red shale. These are succeeded in the ascending order by beds of grey, greenish, often drab weathering sandstone, always more or less micaceous, sometimes coarse in texture, becoming, in some instances, a fine conglomerate, and at other times of very fine texture, and regular lamination. These beds are usually associated with a very black or bottle green argillaceous shale, with occasional hard, yellow weathering nodular or concretionary bands of impure limestone. Fragments of carbonised plants are abundantly scattered through the sandstones, and small, irregular seams and nests of coal occur frequently. Associated with the lower carboniferous measures, gypsum occurs, sometimes imbedded irregularly with the stratification, but more frequently in masses protruding through it. The upper part of the group in Cape Breton, consists chiefly of strong beds of sandstone, with argillaceous and bituminous shales, amply stored in many parts with fossil remains, chiefly ferns and other plants characteristic of the coal formation; and it is in this part of the section that the workable seams of coal have hitherto been discovered.

The coal formation is probably the most recent group of rocks exhibited in Newfoundland, (excepting always the superficial deposits of very modern date, which are largely made up of its ruins,) and there may have been a time in the earth's history when it spread over the greater part of the land which now forms the Island; but a vast denudation has swept away much of the original accumulation, and left the remainder in detached patches, filling up the hollows and valleys among the harder and more endurable rocks of older date, on which it was at first unconformably deposited. One of the most important of these detached troughs or basins of coal measures is in Bay St. George, where the formation occupies nearly all the lower and more level tract of country between the mountains and the shores of the Bay; and another lies in a somewhat elongated basin from between the more northern ends of the Grand and Deer Ponds and White Bay; the eastern outcrop running through Sandy Pond, while the Western side probably comes out

in the valley of the Humber River, near the eastern flank of the Long Range of mountains. There is also reason to suspect the presence of a smaller trough of the same rocks, between Fort-a-Port and Bear Head towards the Bay of Islands, the greater part of which, however, is probably in the sea; and from local information I received from the Indians, as well as some residents at the Bay St. George, I think it not improbable that another trough of the formation may occur in the region of the Bay of Islands.

Following the outcropping edge of the northern trough, the base of the coal formation is found on the east side of the Grand Pond, opposite the northern end of the great island; from whence it skirts that shore of the lake in a narrow belt to the immediate vicinity of the Old Harry Mountain, where it runs under the water for a short distance, reappearing on the points between Old Harry Brook and Hind's Point; and again striking into the interior, at a short distance to the northward of the latter point, it bears for the base of the Conical Hill, crossing Coal Brook, and pointing towards the lower end of Sandy Pond. The immediate contact with the underlying rock is usually concealed, but the nearest exposures were invariably a greenstone with epidote, which forms the lower range of hills; the main range immediately in rear being of gneiss. The same measures run across the northern point of the Great Island, and striking the western shore near Bucket Cove, bear away in a northerly course for the northern end of Deer Pond. About two miles to the northward of Bucket Cove, beds of coarse conglomerate, interstratified with very red shales, which form a lofty, and, from the colour of the shale, very conspicuous cliff, were found resting against a mass of epidotic greenstone; but the rock immediately to the southward, and toward Bucket Cove, is mica schist, with hard greenish, very micaceous sandstone or quartzite, the geological age of which I am not yet in a position to state with certainty.

Considerable disturbance is manifested in the cliffs on either side of the greenstone; the strata toward Bucket Cove being tilted in some parts, so as to dip in various directions, and at others for a short space to appear nearly horizontal, while the conglomerates and red shales at the point, are turned up at an angle of 60° , dipping to the south.

The cliffs on the coast northwards display a succession of undu-

lations in the stratification, dipping alternately to the south-eastward and north-westward, by which the same measures are several times repeated ; the continuous regularity of the beds being also frequently interrupted by faults or dislocations of greater or less magnitude ; but towards Whetstone Point these disturbances are less obvious, and beyond that Point, approaching the northern end of the lake, the dip appears to decrease, until reaching the entrance of the Main Brook, where a low section of brown colored, coarse grained ferruginous sandstone comes out from below the superficial deposit of sand, in a nearly horizontal attitude.

In the valley of Coal Brook, the sandstones are exposed in cliffs from twenty to sixty feet high, where they are, in some parts, considerably tilted, more particularly near their junction with the greenstone of the Conical Hill, which, probably, is intrusive. To the northward of the Conical Hill, the rock is mostly concealed, but the level character of the country seems to indicate the probability of there being little disturbance. Fossil plants, the bark of the stems of which were always converted into coal, abound in some of these sandstone beds on both sides of the lake, and at Coal Brook ; and thin irregular seams and nests of coal were observed in several places. Mr. Jukes, in his work on the Geology of Newfoundland, mentions the occurrence of a seam of coal, six inches thick, on the Coal Brook, but this seam I did not see—its outcrop probably, in the interval since his visit, having been covered over by debris from above, which, it is evident, is constantly falling, sometimes even in heavy landslips, bearing the trees and bushes in inextricable confusion along with them. Small fragments of coal occur on the bed of the brook, however, and are sparsely scattered among the gravel along the shore of the Grand Pond, near its mouth. There is clearly a seam of coal near the outlet of the main brook, part of the outcrop of which appears to lie between the mainland and the small island I have called Seal Island, (from the number of seals that frequent its shores), as on every occasion when the lake has been agitated by strong westerly winds, quantities of small angular fragments of coal are washed upon the beach ; but the great accumulation of sand and boulders, both on the mainshore and on the Island, together with the vegetation which surmounts it, effectually conceals the strata from view, where the outcropping edge might reasonably be expected. Judg-

ing from the fragments found, however, which in some cases appear to produce the whole thickness of the seam, it is probably of but little importance, although by the process of boring through it, the facts might easily be ascertained. Similar small seams and nests of coal occur in the lower part of the formation in Cape Breton ; but there is, so far as yet known, a vertical thickness of several hundreds of feet between the position of those and the lowest workable beds ; so that, reasoning on the analogy that exists between the circumstances in the one case, and those in the other, and supposing the sandstones of Grand Pond to be the equivalents of those holding the same general characteristics in Cape Breton, the inference will be that the workable measures will most probably occur at a higher geological horizon. From what I have been able to observe, if the workable beds of Cape Breton exist at all in the central trough of Newfoundland, the country where they may be expected to be found will be in the region between the Humber River and Sandy Pond, where there is ample room to bring in a sufficient accumulation of thickness, although the character of the country in that part is sorely against surface examination ; it being, in a great measure, covered over by dense vegetation or marsh.

On the north side of St. George's Bay, between the narrow isthmus of Port-a-Port and Romain's Brook, thin flaggy beds of sandstone, some of a red, and others of a greenish color, come against a mass of limestone strata by a fault. Between the exposure of these rocks and Romain's Brook, a great accumulation of drift material, consisting of clay, gravel, and sand, rises in high bold banks over the shore, concealing the older rocks, but the sandstones again appear inside of Romain's Brook, associated with a great mass of gypsum. In this case the gypsum apparently protrudes through the sandstone beds which are brushed up against its sides, and it forms a cliff of itself for some eight or nine chains, with a height, in some parts, of about sixty feet on the left bank of the stream. To the eastward the gypsious mass is indicated by the occurrence of several deep symmetrical depressions or hollows on the land, a phenomenon well known to accompany the presence of the same mineral in other parts of the world.

Beds of a soft greenish micaceous sandstone, with some red bands, rest against the southern flank of this gypsum, dipping in

a southerly direction away from it about 20° , the surfaces of many of which are sprinkled over with small fragments of carbonized plants, exactly of the same character as seen on the lower sandstones near Sydney, in Cape Breton, and on the Grand Pond. A great proportion of this mass of gypsum is pure white, and admirably suited for cement or stucco; but portions of it are of a pinkish color, and other parts are deeply stained with brown, probably the effect of decomposing iron pyrites. Large dark green crystals of selenite abound in some parts of the gypsum. The coarser gypsum is largely used in Canada and the United States for agricultural purposes; there being raised, chiefly for that purpose, in the valley of the Grand River, Canada West, alone, nearly 14,000 tons annually (see *Geology of Canada*, p. 763; in which also the prices of the article in various conditions will be found.) Although the dip of the sandstone at its junction with the gypsum is moderately high, it seems probable, from the character of the country to the eastward, that it slopes gently with waving undulations away from the mountains towards the sea, interrupted only by a set of crystalline rocks, supposed to be of Lower Silurian age; which rise at Indian Head, and compose the hills which look over the north-east angle of the Bay. In this case, supposing the dip to be regular, at a rate of 7° to the horizon, a distance of seven miles across the strike would bring in a thickness of strata amounting to about 4,300 feet, and consequently, in all probability, that part of the formation in which the workable seams of coal may be expected; and, in like manner, a regular dip of 20° would accumulate the same amount of measures in less than two miles; but on the other hand, if the rocks are affected by undulations repeating the same strata once or more, the thickness will obviously be proportionally so much less, according to the circumstances. About seven miles distant from the gypsum on Romain's Brook, a seam of coal occurs on the bank of the Indian Brook, which, however, does not appear to be of any great thickness. It rests on a dark colored argillaceous shale, which contains a fossil very much resembling *stigmaria ficoides*; which fossil invariably underlies every true seam of coal known, either on this or the other side of the Atlantic, being, in fact, neither more or less than the roots and rootlets of the trees which grew on the spot and produced the accumulation of vegetation, that time and circumstances have converted into coal.

The south side of the Bay St. George I had no time nor opportunity of examining personally ; but, according to Mr. Jukes, the coal measures on that side are, to some extent, affected by such undulations as I have attempted to describe, which keep the lower measures near the surface for several miles from the coast ; nevertheless, there is still ample room for a greater accumulation, and the higher parts of the formation may reasonably be looked for before reaching the mountains. Mr. Jukes, indeed, saw a bed of coal three feet thick on the Second Brook, and I was informed by several residents that a similar seam had been observed about three miles to the southward of Flat Bay. Masses of gypsum also occur with the lower measures on the southside, and the sandstones associated with them are characterised by the same obscure fossil remains as they are elsewhere.

A small patch of the coal formation was observed on the high plateau below the Lobster House range, consisting of a few beds of coarse brown sandstone, cropping out in perfectly horizontal strata, at intervals, on the banks of the small lakes ; but further than the fact of its existence, it is of insignificant importance, and is probably not over a few feet in thickness altogether. The conglomerates and sandstones, also, which form a trough between the falls of the Indian Brook and Hall's Bay, as well as those in the valley of the Indian Ponds, *may* be carboniferous ; but the entire absence of fossils of any kind in those quarters occasions much uncertainty, and, at all events, there does not appear to be sufficient room in either case, between the older rocks which support those beds, to bring in the higher measures.

The same remarks apply to the conglomerates and sandstones at the head of White Bay, which, in my communication to the Hon. Attorney General Hoyles, last year, I classed under the Devonian series.

From the experience gained by the investigations of this year, I think it not improbable that I may further have to modify my views of the last, in some degree, as regards the rocks of the two peninsulas on the north-east coast—Cape Rouge and Fox Cape. The fossils I obtained from the formation there were referred to Dr. Dawson, of McGill College, Montreal, for examination, who gave it as his opinion that they belonged either to the upper part of the

Devonian system, or the base of the coal formation ; and I was induced to take the former view, from the similarity, in other respects, the rocks bore to those of Gaspe, of admitted Devonian age. Now, however, having seen fossils apparently identical with those of the Cape Rouge section, at the base of the coal measures at Sydney, I cannot help suspecting that the section of those peninsulas, or a part of it, is coal measures also ; and if such is the case, as there is a considerable accumulation of strata there, it is quite possible that the part containing seams of coal may be brought in.

I have been induced to enter thus particularly into the circumstances connected with the coal formation, in the hope that, in some degree, my remarks may act as a guide to future explorers, as well as to prevent, as far as possible, a useless outlay of labor and money, in the vain attempt of searching for coal in rocks of an earlier period than the carboniferous, where there is scarcely the remotest probability of its existence. In former times, thousands, if not millions, of money have been uselessly expended in Great Britain, in the United States, and, to some extent, in Canada, in exploring, boring, and sinking for coal in older rocks than the true coal formation, which a little knowledge of geological structure might have saved for more substantial purposes,—a circumstance which ought, of itself, to prove that proper geological information has its *negative* as well as *positive* advantages.

The carboniferous system, as a general rule, may be expected to supply economics of no inconsiderable importance, in addition to the coal itself, and the gypsum at its base : such, for example, as iron ore, usually in bands of kidney iron stone, building stone, grindstones and whetstones,—all the three latter of which are well represented in the rocks of the formation on the Grand Pond.

It has already been stated that the lower sandstones of the coal formation come against a limestone at a Point between Romain's Brook and the Isthmus of Port-a-Port, in the Bay St. George. This limestone strikes along the shore in the direction of Cape St. George, and may probably reach that point, although being unable to follow the coast, I cannot state that it does so with certainty. Inside of the Bay of Port-a-Port, beds of limestone run along the shore, dipping at a moderate angle to the north, but at the head of the coves or indentations of the coast, these rocks are brought ab-

ruptly against another set of calcareous strata by a fault, the fossils of the latter of which appear to me to indicate a much more recent formation than those of the former.* The calcareous rocks on the southern side of the fault, are very much crushed and broken, but are crowded with beautiful fossil remains; while the limestones on the northern side, which are also fossiliferous, are of totally different mineral quality, and the fossils of entirely a different type. Running in the line of the dislocation, which, at one part, bears N. 65° E., S. 65 W., but which, generally perhaps, has a more nearly east and west course, galena, or the sulphuret of lead, is scattered in cubes, or reticulates in strings associated with large rhomboidal crystals of calc spar. The fault shows itself at intervals with its associated minerals, at the heads of several of the deeper coves on this part of the coast, and, as I was informed by a very intelligent resident, is again to be recognised in the country to the westward, in a valley or gorge locally called Piccadilly. The conditions in which this galena occurs, are such as to warrant diligent investigation and trial on the part of mineral explorers, as there is great probability that in some parts of its course the lode may be found to produce a remunerative supply of the ore.

The fossils of the limestones which skirt the shores of Port-a-Port Bay, immediately to the north of the fault and lead vein, appeared to me to be of lower Silurian age † They are very bituminous, emitting a strong fetid odor by a blow of the hammer. Fol-

* NOTE.—Since this was written, I have received a communication from Mr. Billings, through Sir W. E. Logan, whose opinion, with regard to these fossils, quite confirms the views expressed in the above. Mr. Billings' words are,—“ This limestone is certainly of lower carboniferous age, for although the three latter of the fossils are not determined specifically, there is no mistaking the types to which they belong. ‡ The ‘*terrebratula succulus*’ is (on comparing specimens) undoubtedly identical with the species from Nova Scotia, that Davidson has examined and figured under that name.”

† Of these limestones, Mr. Billings says :—“ This rock is the upper part of the *True Calciferosus*,” (*i. e.*, Lower Silurian), “ and lies next below the Levis formation. They belong to the divisions H. I. K. L. M., Geology of Canada.”—page 879.

‡ This refers to the list of fossils named.

Following the strike of this formation to the eastward, it forms the Table Mountains, and further still into the interior, the hills on the north-west side of the St George's Main Brook and the Upper Valley of Spruce Brook, apparently making for the head of the southern arm of the Bay of Islands, where Mr. Jukes reports the presence of limestone, with beds of white marble.

There are rumours of coal having been seen by the Indians, many years ago, in the valley of the Spruce Brook, which, however, I found, on making particular enquiry, did not occur in solid rock, but in broken fragments; and this may possibly be the case; but if so, was most likely a portion of the many erratic boulders conveyed by ice or other agency, at a remote period, from a distance.

Whilst in the neighborhood of Port-a-Port, I was informed that a bituminous substance, resembling petroleum, had been observed on the Middle Long Point, on the west side of the Bay, and also that native copper occurred on some part of the main coast further north, but I was effectually prevented from visiting those localities, notwithstanding my great anxiety to do so, by a succession of furious storms, which rendered all travelling, either by land or water, utterly impossible.

In conclusion, I have only further to remark, that the difficulties to be encountered in attempting to work out the Geology of this Island, are of no ordinary kind, and will require time and much hard labor to do so—even in the most superficial manner. What with the too general inaccessibility of the sea board, where the best sections of the rocks are to be found—the difficulty of travelling in the interior—the absence of topographical maps or surveys of any kind, (except of the coast,) on which to place the smallest reliance—and in addition to all, the highly disturbed and altered state of the older formations, together with a very general absence of organic remains to act as guides,—the explorer, it may be admitted, has a sufficiently arduous undertaking before him. In Great Britain, where every part of the nation is so easily accessible—with maps so accurate as to be almost absolutely perfect—with an able and ample staff, directed by Sir Henry de la Beche or Sir Roderick Murchison, years have sometimes elapsed in the examination of a single county; while in Canada a well-organized staff, under

the direction of Sir W. E. Logan, were incessantly occupied for upwards of twenty years before the structure of the country was properly understood.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

ALEXANDER MURRAY.

To His Excellency
The Governor of Newfoundland.

No. 8.

Copy of Despatch from the Governor-General of Canada, enclosing certain Correspondence from Her Majesty's Government, recommending the appointment of a Confederate Council, chosen by all the North American Colonies, &c., &c.

(Copy)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Quebec, August 14, 1865. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit to you copies of a Despatch [No. 122, July 22,] which I have received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing me a letter written by direction of Lord Russell, in which his Lordship suggests, with reference to the proposed negotiations for the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States of America, that a Council should be chosen by all the North American Provinces, and presided over by the Governor-General of Canada, for the purpose of giving an opinion to Her Majesty's Government in the negotiation of Commercial Treaties.

Mr. Cardwell instructs me to communicate with the respective Lieutenant Governors, and with the Governor of Newfoundland, with a view to this arrangement being carried into effect.

I propose that the Council should be constituted by the appointment of one Member of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, respectively, who should be associated with two Members of the Executive Council of Canada,—one to represent the Upper and the other the Lower Province; and I would take the liberty of naming Thursday the 14th day of September as the day upon which the representatives of each of the Provinces should meet at Quebec, for the purpose of consulting on this important subject with the representatives of Canada, and reporting their joint opinions to Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MONCK.

Governor

ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esq.,
Newfoundland.

(Copy.)

Canada.

No. 122.

Col. Office, 5th July, 1865.
Lieut. Governor, Nova Scotia,
Foreign Office, 25th July.

DOWNING-STREET,
22nd July, 1865.

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship the copy of a correspondence which has passed between this Office and the Foreign Office, arising out of a representation which has been addressed to me by the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, requesting that in the event of negotiations being opened between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States, with a view

to the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, the wishes of Nova Scotia may be consulted before the final ratification of the Treaty.

Your Lordship will see from the letter from the Foreign Office, that Lord Russell considers that it would save much delay and difficulty if a Confederate Council, chosen by all the North American Colonies and presided over by your Lordship, were nominated for the purpose of expressing an opinion to Her Majesty's Government in the negotiation of Commercial Treaties. I have accordingly to request that your Lordship would communicate with the respective Lieutenant-Governors and with the Governor of Newfoundland; with a view to this arrangement being carried into effect, and report the result to me.

I have, &c.;

(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

Governor

The Viscount MONCK.

(Copy)

MR. LAYARD TO SIR F. ROGERS:

FOREIGN OFFICE;
July 20th, 1865.

SIR.—In reply to your letter of the 3rd instant, I am directed by Earl Russell to request that you will state to Mr Secretary Cardwell that negotiations have not yet been commenced for the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty.

The interests of Nova Scotia will be duly consulted; but it would, his Lordship considers, save much embarrassment, delay and difficulty, if the faculty of giving an opinion to Her Majesty's Government in the negotiation of Commercial Treaties were vested in a Confederate Council chosen by all the North American Provinces, presided over by the Governor-General of Canada:

I am, &c.;

(Signed) A. H. LAYARD:

Sir FREDERICK ROGERS, Bart.

No. 9.

**Annual Report and General Account of the Harbor
Grace Water Company.**

(Copy.)

The Directors beg to state, for the information of the Government, that since their last Report, the works of the Company have continued in most satisfactory operation: that the embankment at Bannerinan Lake, which was carried away by the pressure of very heavy floods, in March of last year, has been completely repaired, and even rendered more secure than it was previously. Mr George Makinson having proffered the lowest tender, was contracted with, for the repairing or reconstruction of the Embankment, and for which he has been paid the sum of Three hundred and seventy-five pounds, currency, in full. The work appears to have been well executed, strong and substantial, and likely to be permanent, as, up to this time, it has stood the test well.

This being the end of the fiscal year of the Water Company, the Directors beg leave to place before you the Account with the Treasurer for the past year.

As a consequence of the very partial fisheries the past and previous years, considerable difficulty has been encountered in collecting the assessments; but, on the whole, there is not so much reason to complain as may be supposed. You will perceive, by the account submitted, that there will be a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of One hundred and ninety three pounds and two pence, currency, (£193 0s 2d, cy) after the payment of Interest, for the past six months, on the Capital Stock of the Company, amounting to £9,300, currency.

I have, &c,

(Signed)

W. H. RIDLEY,

President.

To the Honorable JOHN BEMISTER,
Colonial Secretary,
&c., &c.

Dr. **W. J. S. Donnelly, Esquire, Treasurer, in Ac-**

1864.			
July 1.—To	Balance due.....		£332 2 8
20.—“	Water Company Ex- penses for Service Pipes, per Makinson.....	£3 19 0	
Aug. 3 —“	Assessment Account, cash	71 6 11	
			75 5 11
	“ Stock Account for 40 Shares, per Jas. Crane		200 0 0
	“ Cash for Service Pipes	23 7 6	
Oct. —“	Water Company Ex- penses for fittings, ac- count Doctor Dalton ..	6 10 0	
	“ Ditto, for two pieces Pipes	0 12 0	
Nov. 11.—“	Assessment Account, cash	69 18 0	
Dec. 5.—“	Ditto, ditto	28 17 10	
	“ Water Company Ex- penses, fittings, per Ridley & Sons.....	12 18 8	
	“ Assessment Account, cash	176 3 2	
	“ Ditto, ditto	171 0 0	
	“ Ditto, ditto	30 0 0	
	“ Water Company Ex- penses for fittings, sup- plied self	25 6 0	
			544 13 2
1865.			
Jan. 1.—“	Assessment Account, cash	16 10 1	
April 28.—“	Ditto, ditto	73 10 2	
	Carried forward.....	£90 0 3	£1,152 1 9

count with Harbor Grace Water Company.

Cr.

1864.			
July 14.—By	John Lynch, Water- man, for wages, to 1st July		£41 15 1
	“ paid Geo. Makinson... ..	£7 3 6	
	“ “ for building Hose Cart Houses	31 0 0	
	“ paid C. L. Kennedy, ac- count	1 1 4	
	“ paid for labor	3 10 1	
Aug. 3.—“	Rachel Green, for ba- lance of assessment..	4 6 2	
	“ Right Rev. Dr. Dalton, ditto	5 2 0	
	“ paid R. Walsh, for 4½ cwt. Hay	0 18 0	
	“ paid Appraisers	90 0 0	
	“ John Lynch, for assess- ment	0 9 0	
	“ paid H. T. Moore	20 0 0	
	“ “ for labor.....	1 5 0	
	“ “ J. D. Withycombe, saving wreck of em- bankment.....	10 0 0	
	“ paid for numbering Houses.....	6 0 0	
	“ paid George Makinson .	60 0 0	
			240 15 1
	“ “ William Squarey, printing	11 2 0	
	“ “ Cutting Pipe track &c.	8 10 0	
	“ “ for labor.. .. .	0 12 6	
	“ “ Rutherford Bros., amount account .	4 4 0	
	Carried forward.....	£24 8 6	£282 10 2

Dr. **W. J. S. Bonnelly, Esq., Treasurer, in Account**

1865.				
	Brought forward...	£90 0 3	£1,152 1 9	
April 28.—	To Assessment Account, cash	0 3 0		
			90 3 3	
	“ Water Company Expenses for Service Pipes per Wm Squarey ..	0 16 0		
	“ Ditto, for Water supplied sundries cash...	3 18 0		
July 1—	“ Ditto, for fittings, &c, per self.....	5 2 0		
	“ Ditto, for fittings to sundries, cash	6 10 4		
			16 6 4	

Carried forward £1,258 11 4

with Harbor Grace Water Company.—Continued. Cr.

1864.				
	Brought forward	£24 8 6	£282 10 2	
Sept. 19.—	By paid Hierlihy's order, survey	1 0 0		
Oct. 1—	“ “ John Lynch, Water-man	17 10 0		
	“ “ for labor	0 14 0		
7.—	“ “ order, favor Geo Makinson	40 0 0		
11—	“ “ Ditto, ditto ..	50 0 0		
Nov. 8—	“ Henry T Moore.....	36 0 0		
	“ paid J. Lynch's expenses to St John's.....	1 0 0		
29.—	“ John Lynch, 2 months' wages.....	11 13 4		
Dec. 5.—	“ John Hayward, account “ Ridley & Sons, do.	3 12 9 8 3 9		
	“ H. T. Moore	20 0 0		
	“ Doctor Dalton, balance of Interest	7 8 0		
29.—	“ paid labor, 3s, Hay, 7s 6d.	0 10 6		
	“ Wm C. Moore	0 9 0		
	“ John Hayward, account	4 5 0		
	“ paid <i>Newfoundlander</i> , advertising.....	0 16 8		
	“ “ H. T. Moore ...	25 0 0		
	“ “ account Fire Company.....	19 9 0		
	“ “ John Lynch	5 7 8		
	“ “ advertising account, Fire Company.....	4 17 6		
			282 5 8	
	Carried forward.....		£564 15 10	

Dr. **W. J. S. Donnelly, Esq., Treasurer, in Account**

1865.

Brought forward £1258 11 4

Carried forward £1258 11 4

with Harbor Grace Water Company.—Continued. Cr.

1864.			
	Brought forward		£564 15 10
Dec. 31—	By Rachel Green, assessment		4 7 6
	“ Sundries, for Interest for 12 months, to date		419 6 6
	“ Doctor Dalton, assessment.....		2 11 0
	“ John Hayward, Interest.....		12 10 0
			1005 10 10
1865.			
Jan. 19.—	“ John Lynch	£6 16 8	
April 13.—	“ Ditto	13 13 4	
	“ paid Geo. Makinson.....		70 0 0
	“ “ H. T. Moore, 6 months Interest on £25	0 12 6	
28.—	“ “ H. T. Moore ...	11 19 5	
			33 1 11
	“ “ George Makinson, for assessment		5 17 0
	“ Water Company Expenses account Tapp..	4 14 0	
	“ Ditto, account Wm. Oke	0 15 0	
	“ Ditto, paid Labor	3 1 6	
	“ Ditto, paid for building stone, and carting....	3 3 6	
	“ John Lynch, balance to 1st May.....	6 3 4	
	“ Water Company expenses, account Strathie..	2 6 0	
	“ Ditto, W. J. S. Donnelly's account	3 14 3	
			23 17 7
	Carried forward.....		£1133 7 4

Dr. **W. J. S. Donnelly, Esq., Treasurer, in Account**

1865.

July 1.—To amount brought forward.....£1258 11 4
 " Assessment account to date, Cash.... 417 1 1

£1673 12 5

with Harbor Grace Water Company.—Continued. Cr.

1865.	Brought forward	£1136	7	4	
April 28.—	By Water Company, paid for writing up Register, &c, last year	10	0	0	
	" Ditto, paid W. J. S. Donnelly, for Hay.....	1	16	0	
May 1.—	" Stock account for this sum, twice entered	23	7	6	
	5.— " Water Company expenses, labor	£0	9	0	
	20.— " Ditto, ditto	0	12	0	
June 1.—	" Ditto, paid Grubert, 10s. 6d., Oke, 15s.....	1	5	6	
	5.— " Ditto, paid John Hayward	3	0	9	
	7.— " Ditto, paid Henry Winton, printing	0	10	0	
			5	17	3
23.—	" George Makinson, balance of Contract	49	3	0	
	" Water Company expenses, for writing work at Appraisalment	16	0	0	
	" Ditto, paid for labor	0	10	0	
	" John Lynch, 2 months' wages to 1st July	13	6	8	
	" Water Company expenses, Rent account, Lynch	3	0	0	
	" Ditto, for Oil'd Clothing, per Lynch.....	1	0	6	
	" Ditto, paid labor, watering streets	0	1	6	
		£1254	9	9	
July 1.—	" Balance	421	2	8	
		£1675	12	5	

Dr. W. J. S. Donnelly, Esq., Treasurer, in Account

1865.

July 1.—To balance due, in hands of Treasurer £421 2 8

	£421 2 8
	£421 2 8

To balance due, in Treasurer's hands,
after payment of Interest for 6
months ending 1st July, 1865 ... £193 0 2

£193 0 2

Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, }
July 1st, 1865. }

with Harbor Grace Water Company.—Continued. Cr.

1865.

July 1.—By Interest on £9,300 Capital Stock, for 6 months, at 5 per cent. per annum	£232 15 0	
“ deduct account Rachel Green, for assessment. her Interest account ...	4 7 6	
	£228 2 6	
3.—“ Balance	193 0 2	
	£421 2 8	

F. & O. Ex.

CLAUDIUS WATTS,
Secretary.

No. 10.

Statement of the Affairs of the General Water Com-

To Balance due Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1864		£1200	0	8
“ Interest on Stock to 1st August last.....	£4575	0	0	
“ Interest to Commercial Bank, on current account	149	9	8	
		4724	9	8
“ Cost of Lead Pipe, Stand Pipes, &c., imported		240	15	11
“ Contingent Expenses, Office and Store Rent, Printed Bills, &c., &c.		213	7	5
“ Expended for Labor, Wages, &c.		339	18	3
“ Salaries, including Engineers, and all Officers		500	0	0
“ Phoenix and Cathedral Fire Brigades	240	0	0	
“ Ditto, ditto, for cost of Clothing	150	0	0	
		390	0	0
“ Labor and Cartage, Watering Vessels.....	83	14	6	
“ Ditto, cleansing Streets	33	6	5	
		117	0	5
“ Compensation for damage done by bursting of Pipes.....		19	13	6
		£7745	5	10

Examined and found correct.

(Signed)

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

pany, for the Year ended 31st December, 1865.

By Balance at debit of Agent at Greenock, 31st December, 1864		£3	10	3
“ Lead Pipes, Brass Cocks, Sinks &c., &c., sold		68	6	2
“ Water Rates, collected from ship ping, at Custom House	£805	5	2	
“ Duty collected on Coal	1285	18	4	
		2091	3	6
“ Unexpended Grant on Public Buildings		102	9	4
“ Received for Water Rates and Assessments.....	4114	5	2	
Less Commission, £205 14 3, Clerk's salary, £96, Arrears Clerk's salary, £30, and serving Legal Process, £2 3 4.....	333	17	7	
		3780	7	7
“ Interest on Water Assessment Ac- count		88	17	3
“ Balance due Agent at Greenock..		61	18	8
“ Balance due Commercial Bank..		1548	13	1
		£7745	5	10

E. & O. E.

(Signed)

P. M. BARRON,

Secretary.

St. John's, }
31st December, 1865. }

No 11.

Dr. Copy of Account of Vail's Joint

To Capital Stock paid up.....	£30,000	0	0
“ Amount due Sundries, on current account..	210	19	0
“ Reserve Fund	1,156	16	6
“ Dividend.....	1,500	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£32,867	15	6

Stock Company, to 30th June, 1865.

Cr.

By Dwelling House, Premises, Machinery and Utensils	£12,870	0	0
“ Stock on hand, per Inventory.....	7,652	8	2
“ Cash on hand and in Banks.....	137	12	1
“ Amount due on Bills receivable	6,703	13	11
“ “ “ by Sundries on Current Accounts	5,504	1	4
	<hr/>		
	£32,867	15	6

We certify, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that the within amount is a true and correct statement of the Affairs of Vail's Joint Stock Company, as made up from the Books of said Company, to 30th June, 1865.

(Signed) S. RENDELL,
JOHN BOWRING, } *Directors.*
ROBT. THORBURN, }

Supreme Court.

Newfoundland, }
St. John's, to wit. }

William Wheatley, Manager of Vail's Joint Stock Company, maketh oath and saith, that the within statement is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(Signed) WILLIAM WHEATLEY,
Manager.

Sworn before me this 15th day of }
January, A. D., 1866. }

(Signed) M. W. WALBANK,
Commissioner of Affidavits, Supreme Court.

No. 12:

General Statement of the Affairs of the Union Bank of Newfoundland, for the year ending 31st May, 1865.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock, paid up.....	£50,000	0	0
Bank Notes in Circulation	71,153	0	0
Due by the Bank, including amount on interest..	189,016	1	3
Dividend No 21, payable 17th June, 1865	2,000	0	0
Bonus No 9, do. do.	1,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	12,000	0	0
Profit and Loss (undivided Profit)	1,195	14	3
	<u>£326,364</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>6</u>

ASSETS.

Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins in the Vault of the Bank.....	£38,162	13	6
Notes of other Banks.....	3,143	0	0
Leasehold, Water Street	6,379	2	2
Bank Premises	6,959	9	2
Bills discounted, Balance due by Agents, &c. ..	271,720	10	8
	<u>£326,364</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>6</u>

Average Amount of Notes in Circulation and Specie on hand, for the year ending 31st May, 1865.

1864.	SPECIE.	CIRCULATION.
June.....	£36,666	£80,160
July.....	31,504	74,490
August.....	35,909	71,417
September.....	32,794	71,638
October.....	24,376	75,223
November.....	25,466	95,175
December.....	21,953	89,801
1865.		
January.....	24,956	81,922
February.....	28,018	75,286
March.....	34,834	71,148
April.....	37,661	73,365
May.....	30,964	75,527

**General Statement of the Affairs of the Union Bank,
—Continued.**

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

LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *Chairman*,
ROBERT GRIEVE,
A. W. HARVEY,
ROBERT ALEXANDER,
ROBERT THORBURN.

St. John's, }
to wit. }

John W. Smith, of St. John's, Manager of the Union Bank of Newfoundland, maketh oath and saith, that the within Statement is just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOHN W. SMITH,

Manager.

Sworn to before me this 10th }
day of June, 1865. }

P. W. CARTER, J. P.

No. 13.

Dr.	The Commercial Bank of		
To Proprietors, for paid up Capital.....	£50,000	0	0
“ Bank Notes in Circulation	32,492	10	0
“ Due to Sundries on Current Account, Deposit Receipts, &c.	58,855	9	7
“ Unclaimed Dividends.	247	10	0
	<hr/>		
	£141,595	9	7
“ Dividend at 6 per cent.	£3,000	0	0
Of which, one half was paid 31st December, 1864.	1,500	0	0
	<hr/>		
	1,500	0	0
“ Reserve Fund	4,000	0	0
“ Profit and Loss unappropriated	550	4	11
	<hr/>		
	£147,645	14	6
	<hr/> <hr/>		

Notes in Circulation, and Specie on hand, in each Month of the Year ending 30th June, 1865.

Month.	Notes.	Specie.	Month.	Notes.	Specie.
1864.			1865.		
July	£34,360	£39,100	January . . .	£38,418	£40,833
August. . . .	34,170	31,343	February ..	36,105	39,380
September	35,084	30,302	March	34,840	34,805
October . . .	39,690	34,456	April	36,488	37,649
November	46,169	38,394	May	36,447	47,111
December. . .	43,268	39,898	June	34,409	44,120

Newfoundland, 30th June, 1865.

	Cr.		
By Specie in the Vault, in Gold and Silver Coins	£42,309	7	0
“ Notes of other Banks	53	11	8
	<hr/>		
	£42,362	18	8
“ Local Bills Discounted, amount due from other Banks, &c., &c.	82,457	6	0
“ Debenture Bonds and Water Stock	18,875	9	10
“ Bank Premises and Fixtures.	3,950	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£147,645	14	6
	<hr/> <hr/>		

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

JNO. BOWRING,
S. RENDELL,
JNO. B. McLEA,
J. GOODFELLOW.

Robert Brown, Manager of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, maketh oath and saith, that the within Statement is just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

R. BROWN,
Manager.

Sworn before me this 7th }
day of July, 1865. }

H. T. WOOD,
Commissioner of Affidavits, Supreme Court.

No. 14.

Dr. Floating Dry Dock Company—General

1864.			
Dec. 31.—	To subscribed Stock	£5500	0 0
	“ Paid Dividend as declared at last annual meeting	£275	0 0
	“ Paid Blackallar, rent, 31st October	17	10 0
	“ A. Crossman, Smith's account.....	19	13 7
	“ Miscellaneous expenditure	47	7 9
	“ 3 month's wages to Dockmen.....	63	15 0
	“ Paid C. Ellis, account wages.....	20	0 0
	“ Paid Commercial Bank, principal and interest..	103	0 0
	“ C. Ellis, balance wages	30	0 0
		546	6 4
1865.			
Oct 31.—	“ Nails Plank, Locks, &c., account store.....	£28	12 4
	“ J & W Boyd, account store	16	5 4
		44	17 8
	“ Iron Tubing, for Boilers	27	11 5
	“ C. F. Bennett's account	55	13 0
		83	4 5
	“ Fuel and Light.....	52	6 1
	“ Paid Blackallar, rent to 1st May.....	17	10 0
	“ Miscellaneous expenditure	20	9 9
	Carried forward.... £	248	7 11
		£6046	6 4

Account year ending 31st October, 1865.

Cr.

1855.			
Oct. 31.—	By subscribed Stock.....	£5500	0 0
	“ Balance in hand at last annual meeting	£295	2 9
	“ Dockage of 125 vessels, for the year ending this date	1277	7 10
		1572	10 7

Carried forward..... £7072 10 7

Report of the Directors of the St. John's Floating Dry Dock Company, submitted at the fourth annual meeting of the said Company.

In the Report last submitted to the Company, it was stated by the Directors, that they felt justified in concluding that there would be a surplus in hand on the 31st December following, sufficient to pay off every liability of the Company. The Directors now feel pleasure in observing that the result has justified their statement, and that at the close of the year 1864 the indebtedness to the Commercial Bank was liquidated, together with all other liabilities, and thereafter remained in the hands of the President the sum of £55 7 4.

An expenditure of about £80 has been incurred this year in providing new Tubes for the Steam Boiler, and about £50 in the erection of a Store for fuel; these amounts may be considered as additional to the ordinary working expenses of the Dock.

The Directors deem it necessary that hereafter a Reserve Fund should be provided to meet the cost of a new Boiler, or any other contingent expense which may arise, or that may be necessary after another year or so.

The gross receipts of the Company amount to £1277 7 10, arising from the dockage of 125 vessels.

In the present state of the Accounts of the Company, the Directors recommend a Dividend on the Capital Stock, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Directors.

(Signed)

S. RENDELL,

President.

No. 15.

Report of T. S. Dwyer, Esq , Inspector of Weights and Measures, for the year ending 31st December, 1865.

ST. JOHN'S, January 1st, 1866.

SIR,—

In forwarding my annual report for the information of the Government, I take occasion to remark that the Act continues to work advantageously for the benefit of the public generally, giving protection alike to the purchaser and consumer.

In commencing my duties of this year, I issued a notice requiring that all Beams, Beams and Scales, Weights and Measures, should be brought to my office for adjusting and inspection. Finding it but partially attended to, many parties complaining of the trouble and inconvenience arising from such a request, to avoid litigation I was consequently obliged to examine all Beams, Scales, Weights and Measures, on the premises of the owners ; and any such Beams, &c , as I had reason to doubt, or from which the mark or stamp of last year's adjusting had been erased, I required to be sent to my office, as it is there only such work can be efficiently performed ; to expect the same to be done in the shop or store of the owners would cause an amount of inconvenience to such owner, as also to the Inspector, as to render the correct performance of his duties nearly impracticable, besides the additional expense, such work requiring a portable forge, and a man to attend it from place to place.

On the 14th of October last I received from the Government, agreeably to requisition, the following articles, necessary for the use of my office, viz. :—

- 2 Beams and Scales,
- 1 Set Standard Brass Weights,
- 1 Standard Gauging Rod,
- 1 " Cloth Measure.

Having adjusted some sets of Metal Weights for the use of the Inspectors appointed at Carbonear, Burgeo, &c., &c., and convinced

of the more than ordinary care required to keep such Weights from corroding by rust, I recommended the Government to substitute Brass Weights, and I accordingly received Ten Sets of Standard Weights, of Four Pounds and under, which will be supplied to Outport Inspectors when required.

It will be seen by the annexed Return, that the number of Beams, Beams and Scales, and Measures, exceed those of the previous year. The decrease in the number of Weights, as compared with that year's inspection, is principally confined to the smaller Weights—of Four Pounds and under—such being the description of Weights used by small traders, who allege that, from the decline of their business, they are become useless to them.

During the season I attended frequently on the wharves, when Potatoes, Oats, Turnips, &c., were being sold, the stamped Measures now used giving entire satisfaction; it is the opinion, however, of the proprietors of those establishments who receive shipments of Oats, &c., that the Standard Weight of the Bushel, viz., 38lbs., should be reduced to 36lbs., which is the Standard of Prince Edward Island and other Provinces.

In my last report I respectfully recommended an amendment of that section of the Act which refers to the sale of Coal, so as to prevent it being sold by the old Hogshead, or by Tubs, said by the seller to represent certain weights, but which Measures are not inspected or marked by me. On my remonstrating with the parties using those measures, they have invariably replied, they were not selling by measure, but by weight, viz, so many measures to the Ton, &c.,

The fees received by me, up to the present, amount to the sum of \$304.80—the greater part of which was paid with much reluctance—leaving a balance still to be collected from parties who, up to this, have refused to pay. I may here remark, that all complain of the hardship of the Trade of St. John's being compelled to pay for an Act, the beneficial effects of which are felt by the whole Colony; and it will be for the Government to consider the desirability of reducing the fees, so as to meet the wishes of the public.

Annexed I beg leave to furnish a Return of Beams, Beams and Scales, Weights and Measures, inspected and adjusted by me for the past year.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

T. S. DWYER,

Inspector of Weights and Measures.

The Honorable

JOHN BEMISTER,

Colonial Secretary.

A RETURN shewing the number of Beams, Beams and Scales, Weights and Measures, adjusted from the 1st of January to the 31st December, 1865.

Beams	93
Beams and Scales	968
Weights of 2lbs and upwards	1759
“ 1lb. and under	1339
Measures	1178

No. 16.

**Table of Duties, &c., submitted in Committee of
Ways and Means, (House of Assembly.)**

In bottles, 24 cents per doz. n.		Ale, Porter, Cider and Perry, the gallon. . .	\$9 03
In Cask, 8 cents per gallon.			
R * 11 per cent.		Apples, the barrel	0 30
R * \$1 98		Bacon and Hams, Smoked Beef and Sau- sages, the cwt	1 00
R	50	Beef, (salted and cured) the barrel of 200lb.	0 50
	6	Biscuit or Bread, the cwt.	0 06
R *	72	Butter, "	0 70
R *	1 32	Cheese, "	1 25
	2	Chocolate and Cocoa, the lb	0 02
	2 64	Cigars, the M.	2 64
	2	Coffee, the lb.	0 02
R *	24	Coal, imported or brought into the port of St. John's, the ton	0 25
	3 30	Confectionery, the cwt.	3 30
	2	Feathers and Feather Beds, the lb.	0 02
R	1 32	Fish—salted, dried and cured, being of foreign catch and cure, the cwt.	1 32
R	36	Flour, the barrel	0 36
R	3	Fruit, dried, the lb.	0 02
R * 11 per cent.		" Other sorts, except Apples, the \$100	5 00
R * free.		Lumber, the M.	0 60
	5	Molasses, the gallon	0 05
R	12	Oatmeal and Indian Meal, the barrel.	0 12
11 per cent.		Packages in which Dry Goods are impor- ted, the \$100	11 00
R *	72	Pork, the barrel of 200 lbs.	0 70
	12	Salt, the ton	0 12
R * 11 per cent.		Shingles, the M.	0 20
11 per cent		Shooks and Staves, manufactured and dressed, the \$100	11 00
	1 20	Spirits, viz. :—Brandy, or other Spirits, not herein defined or enumerated, and not exceeding the strength of	

proof by Sykes's Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, the gallon..... 1 20

All other Spirits of greater strength than forty-three over proof, shall be deemed to be undefined Spirits, and subject to duty accordingly.

* Gin \$1 20
Rum 60
Gin and Rum—not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, the gallon..... 0 60

* 1 20 Whiskey—not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, the gallon..... 0 80

* 72 Cordials, Shrub, and other Spirits, being sweetened or mixed so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid, the gallon 0 50

3 20 Sugar—Loaf and Refined, the cwt..... 3 20
1 98 Unrefined “..... 1 98
2 40 Bastard “..... 2 40

8 Tea, vi z :—Souchong, Congou and Bohea, the lb..... 0 08
10 All other kinds, the lb..... 0 10

7 Tobacco, viz. :—Manufactured and Leaf, R,* the lb..... 0 07
50 Stems, the cwt. ... 0 50

R.* 11 per cent. Timber, the ton..... 0 30
6 Vinegar, the gallon..... 0 06

* Bottles 1 44
* Wood 1 20
Wines, viz. :—Port, Hock, Burgundy, Madeira, and Champagne, the gallon..... 1 00

12½ per cent. and 72 Sherry, 12½ per cent. ad valorem, and the gallon... 0 72

	#0 24	Wines, viz. :—Spanish Red, Sicilian, Figueira Red, Lisbon Common, Manzanilla, Cape, Sweet Malaga, and Claret, the gallon.	0 24
12½ per cent and	60	All other sorts, 12½ per cent. ad valorem, and the gal.	0 60
5½ per cent.		Anchors, Chain Cables, Copper and Composition Metal for Ships, viz. :—Bar, Bolt, Sheathing, and Nails ; Iron, viz. : Bar, Bolt, Sheathing and Sheet, Wrought Nails ; Cordage and Hemp Cables, Oakum, Canvas, Corks and Corkwood, Fishing Tackle, Pitch, R, Tar, R, Raw Turpentine, R, Rosin, R, Barley, R, Oats, R, Pease, R, Bran, R, Indian Corn, R, Staves, undressed, R, Masts and Spars, R, Rice, R, Medicines, the \$100	5 50
R * 11 per cent.		Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, not otherwise enumerated, described, or charged with Duty in this Act, and not otherwise exempt, the \$100	11 00
Medicines, 5½ per cent.			
11 per cent.			

LOCAL DISTILLATION.

#0 40	Rum—not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, the gallon	0 40
48	Brandy, Gin, or other Spirits, not herein defined or enumerated, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, the gallon	0 48

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

Same as last Act, except Limestone.

Printing Presses, Printing Paper, (Royal & Demy.)
Types, and all other Printing Materials.
Printed Books, Pamphlets, Maps and Charts.
Coin and Bullion, Hemp, Flax, Tow.

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.—Continued.

Same as last Act, except Limestone.	Plants, Trees and Shrubs, Limestone, Specimens illustrative of Natural History.
Paid 11 per cent under last Act.	Works of Art, viz., Engravings, Paintings and Statuary, not intended for sale.
Same as last Act.	All articles imported for religious purposes and not intended for sale. Manures of all kinds. Arms, Clothing and Provisions for Her Majesty's Land and Sea Forces Passengers' Baggage, Household Furniture, and Working Tools and Implements, used and in the use of persons arriving in this Island. Refuse Rice, Seeds for Agricultural purposes. Vegetables of all Sorts. Animals of all kinds.
Not in last Act.	Poultry and Fresh Meats, Hides or pieces of Hides, not tanned, curried or dressed.
Same as last Act.	Articles of every description, imported for the use of the Governor. Donations of Clothing, specially imported for distribution gratuitously by any Charitable Society. Cotton Yarn, Pig Iron, Coke. Sulphuric Acid, when imported and used for the manufacture of manure. Materials for sheathing the bottoms of Vessels, such as Zinc, Copper or Composition Metal, together with Nails, Paper or Felt, which may be used under the same, shall be free and exempt from Duty when imported in Vessels on which they are intended to be used, and entered as Ship's Stores; such Sheathing and Materials to be so used before the ship again leaves port, or the same to be entered for Duty in the ordinary way.
Not in last Act.	Bark for tanning Leather,

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.—Continued.

Not in last Act.

Coal, (except when imported or brought into Saint John's.)

Fish, British caught and cured.

Twine of all kinds, required for manufacturing Nets in this Colony. Dye Stuffs.

DRAWBACK.

Twenty Cents per cwt. Biscuit baked in this Colony from Flour the Duty on which has been paid.

BOUNTY.

One Dollar per ton on Vessels built in this Colony after the passing of this Act.

NOTE.—The figures in the margin represent the Duty under the Tariff of 1865.

* Denotes change of Duty in the new Tariff, as compared with the Tariff of 1865.

R. Signifies that Articles marked thus were free under the Reciprocity Treaty.

No. 17.

Volunteers—Report of Major Mesham to His Excellency the Governor.

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE,
Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-
Chief, Newfoundland.*

SIR,—

I have the honor to make the following Report of the operations of the Volunteer Force in Newfoundland, during the year 1865.

In the first place, I have much pleasure in informing Your Excellency of the steady increase of the Force, a fact which will be best shewn by the following comparative statement:—

NAMES OF CORPS, &C.		1864.	1865.
St John's Volunteer Battalion, Major RENOUF.			
No. 1 Company..	Capt. H. J. STABB	43	60
" 2 "	" M. W. WALBANK.....	55	75
" 3 "	Lieut. T. W. STABB, (in the ab- sence of Capt. BOWRING)..	56	77
" 4 "	Capt. PARSONS	46	50
Total, St. John's Battalion....		200	262
HARBOR GRACE.			
No. 1 Company, Capt. J. HAYWARD.		72	95
Total Volunteer Force, Nfld.....		272	357

NUMERICAL INCREASE OF VOLUNTEER FORCE IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

In commenting on the increase of the Force, I beg to state my conviction that the Grant of the Colonial Government in aid of the Volunteer Force, amounting to \$5000, was greatly instrumental in maintaining and increasing the numbers of the Volunteers. The original uniforms, provided at the individual expense of the members of the different Companies, having been in wear several years, and being no longer serviceable, it became necessary that new uniforms should be provided; but the majority of the Volunteers felt unable to equip themselves a second time, and therefore the Government Grant afforded most timely aid in keeping in the ranks of the Volunteers those trained men who otherwise would have left, and, at the same time, induced several new members to join, and add efficiency to the Force.

EQUIPMENT.

The available portion of the Grant has been expended to the best advantage, and the Volunteers are much indebted to your Excellency's advice and management, in being able to procure so handsome and serviceable a uniform, and at the same time, one so moderate in price. For the St. John's Battalion, 250 suits have been procured, each suit comprising

- 1 Shako and Tuft,
- 1 Tunic,
- 1 Pair Trowsers,
- 1 Waist Belt.

For the Harbor Grace Company, material has been imported sufficient for the making up of 50 handsome and serviceable uniforms. The Commanders of the several Companies inform me that many respectable young citizens would join their Companies if they could be provided with uniforms, and I most sincerely hope that the want of uniforms will offer no check to the acceptance of the services of these men. Your Excellency having inspected the St. John's Volunteer Battallion, in their new uniforms, expressed yourself much gratified at the handsome appearance of the Battalion in line, and pleased with the good material and thorough completeness evident in the making up of each suit.

I beg to concur with your Excellency in this opinion, the uniform being most unique and neat in appearance, causing the Battalion to compare favorably with any corps I have seen.

EFFICIENCY.

I have further the honor to report to your Excellency the increased efficiency of the Volunteer Force. His Excellency Major General Doyle inspected the St. John's Volunteer Battalion early in June last year, and though the General's visit was made in the busiest season of the year, and few Volunteers could attend, the few who attended not having received the benefit of previous preparation, the General expressed himself much pleased with the drill of the Battalion. The usual course of summer Battalion drills shortly afterwards commenced, and though the attendance was not good, from several causes, the various Battalion movements were performed with invariable steadiness, reflecting much credit on the Volunteers. But if the summer drills were not attended as much as I could desire, I must state, for your Excellency's information, that the winter drills have been most regularly attended. The drill room is open every evening, except Saturday and Sunday, and is too much crowded on each occasion—Volunteers being sometimes compelled to leave the room, as there is not space for all to drill. Both officers and men display the greatest zeal and attention, and the result is shewn in the marked proficiency attained by Volunteers of every grade.

HARBOR GRACE COMPANY.

In July last I accompanied Your Excellency in your inspection of the Harbor Grace Rifle Company, and was surprised and much gratified to find that Company so proficient in their drill. As this fine Company possesses no Regular Drill Serjeant, and is without many advantages enjoyed by the St. John's Volunteer Battalion, too much praise cannot be awarded to Capt. Hayward, its Commander, for his skill and assiduity, or to the Subaltern Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and members themselves, for so ably seconding the efforts of their Commander.

DISCIPLINE.

I have also the honor to report, for Your Excellency's information, that I have always found the discipline of the Newfoundland

Volunteers, *under arms*, most creditably sustained, no single case having occurred on parade, to my knowledge, where any fault, in that respect, could be found.

PUNCTUALITY.

I regret there should be any cause to complain of the want of punctuality; but this serious failing is very prevalent amongst the different Companies, and, to a certain extent, mars the general success of the Volunteer movement in this Colony.

BANDS

The Battalion Band is now efficient, and under the leadership of Sergeant Bennett, will add not a little to the creditable state of the Battalion. The Harbor Grace Company has also a fair Band in the course of training.

DRILL SERGEANT.

The ability, regularity, and zeal of the present Drill Instructor, Sergeant Newman, of the Royal Canadian Rifles, is to be highly commended, and the Volunteers are greatly indebted to him for their late marked improvement.

DRILL ROOM.

The present Drill Room is far too small for the exigencies of the Volunteer Service, and is not at all adapted as a repository of Government Arms—being very damp, and admitting the snow-drift when the wind is high. If the arms are left many days together untouched, they become coated with rust, so damp is the building, and so unfitted for the due preservation of these most important articles of Government property.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The annual course of Target Practice was performed during the summer of 1865, and, later in the year, the Officers offered Medals to the best shots of their respective Companies. The prizes were accordingly contested; during the present year of 1866, it is proposed that a Battalion prize of some value shall be shot for.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I would beg to state to Your Excellency that, should occasion arise for the services of the Volunteers, in the

depth of winter, or even during other seasons of the year, it would be highly requisite that Great Coats should be provided for the members of each Company; nor can Volunteers, in such a climate as Newfoundland, be regarded as thoroughly effective unless they are supplied with these most necessary articles of clothing.

The Volunteers are much indebted to Colonel Walker, Royal Canadian Rifles, Commandant of the Garrison, for his courtesy on all occasions, and for his readiness to assist the Volunteer movement in every way.

I have the honor to be;

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant;

(Signed) CHARLES MESHAM,
Major and Deputy Adjutant General.

St. John's, Febr'y 26, 1866.

No. 18.

Letter from Hon. A. Shea to His Excellency the Governor, respecting certain of the Northern Bays, and their resources as respects Agriculture, Wood, Work, &c., &c.

St. JOHN'S, January 10th, 1866.

SIR,—

When the Tug-boat *Diamond* was proceeding with the Light House Inspector to visit the Northern Light Houses early in July last, I took advantage of the opportunity to have a look at some of those places in that part of the Island, of the Agricultural capabilities of which much had been said; and I have thought that per-

haps it may be of use to record the result of my necessarily hurried observations, seeing they affect the question how far further Agricultural development may be made to compensate for the admitted short comings of our other means for the support of the people.

The first place I visited, with the object in question, was the Bay of Exploits. This Bay extends forty miles inland, and having secured the services of Mr. Peyton, who kindly accompanied us, we were enabled to sail up the intricate passage, termed the "Dildo-run," which leads along the South side of the Bay, and which, for beauty and apparent fertility, it would be difficult anywhere to surpass. This passage runs through numberless islands of various sizes, on almost all of which evidences of fertility were marked, while the mainland, wooded, as a general rule, close down to the water's edge, seemed also capable of being profitably cultivated. Near the head of this Bay, at a place called Peter's Arm, one family, named Jewer, settled four years ago, and the appearance of their establishment, cleared ground, &c., shewed they had turned their labor to good account. The father of the family informed us that he had six cows, and that he expected to dig one hundred barrels of potatoes in the fall. In the last winter he and his four sons had sawed fifty thousand feet of board, for which they had realized one hundred and fifty pounds; and the abundance of Timber found almost everywhere in this Bay gives great facilities for every kind of lumbering industry. He had no sheep, which was to be regretted, for, with the most trifling cost, an indefinite number might be provided for in the immediate vicinity, where the natural grasses are abundant. He seemed quite sensible of the advantages he would derive from sheep raising, though he said he had not yet been able to purchase a stock; but expressed his intention of doing so as soon as possible. He spoke cheerfully of his prospects, and felt he had done well by making this new home. His grown up sons were at Labrador in their own schooner, which they had built here, and with moderate success in the fishery their condition would be comfortable and independent, as amongst the family none were idle, those at home being amply occupied with farming and other work. It will be interesting to note the progress of this family, though there can be but little doubt of their success. The spirit which led them to settle down in this remote and lonely spot, will sustain them in making the most of the advantages around

them, and these are such as will yield a handsome reward to the energetic and industrious settler.

The land on the North side of the Bay does not differ materially from the other. Population, however, will naturally be attracted to the vicinity of the inlet, on account of the shelter and good anchorage; and here, by a valuable coincidence, the lowest land is found, and that most susceptible of unexpensive improvement. Such a combination of advantages makes greatly in favor of emigration to this quarter, as there are few, for some time to come at least, who will not continue to prosecute the fishery in connection with the cultivation of the soil.

I next visited Clode Sound and Goose Bay, in Bonavista Bay. Near the head of Goose Bay three families have been settled for some time, but in the fall of 1864 fifteen others went there from Bonavista. These Settlers are evidently of the right sort, having shown great energy and determination to succeed, for during the short time since their arrival they had built very tolerable dwellings, and had each cleared ground enough to raise sixty barrels of potatoes. The former Settlers were of course more advanced, and appear prosperous; and all whom we saw appeared well satisfied with the prospect before them. We found, also, they had erected their fishing stages, flakes, &c., and that the fishermen were engaged in their usual avocations,—the agricultural work, fish curing, &c., being done by other members of the families. The general appearance of the country in this locality is not equal to that in Exploits; but the land is good and shown to be capable of profitable cultivation. The timber, though abundant, is of smaller growth than what is found in the other place.

Clode Sound proper (of which Goose Bay is an arm) has not yet attracted any settlement, nor will it probably do so while Goose Bay, which is preferred, has so much eligible land unoccupied. Clode Sound, however, has the appearance of good farming land, while the fishery can be carried on by Settlers with the same advantage as from Goose Bay or Exploits.

I heard very flattering accounts of the soil in Bloody Bay, (which is also an arm of Bonavista Bay), where, it is said, there are very large tracts of natural meadow land; but time did not admit of my visiting this place.

When the Inspector had completed his examination of the Light House at Bonavista, I proceeded to Random Sound, in Trinity Bay. The Agricultural properties of this place have been much spoken of, as well as the success with which Mr. Tilley has here devoted himself to the cultivation of the land; and I think these reports fairly represent the facts. When Mr. Tilley settled here, about twenty years ago, he was without any means but a stout heart, and a determined purpose; and now he is the owner of a fine farm of 500 acres, of which one hundred acres are cleared. The soil is deep and is ready for cultivation when the wood is cleared. It produces wheat, which generally forms a portion of his crop. His sons and other families reside on the estate, and cultivate it, having also a saw-mill, worked by water power, and devoting a portion of their time to the Salmon Fishery. They are comfortable and prosperous, and feel they have been greatly benefited by the change from their former residence at Hant's Harbor.

The land in this Arm does not seem to be of uniform fertility; but there are many very fine tracts, of considerable extent. Mr. Tilley's settlement has been well chosen, and a few families have established themselves in other parts of the Sound, all of whom appear to be thriving. I heard of none who did not feel they had done well by coming here. As in the case of the other places visited, there is employment for all the grown up family, and the fishery can be carried on in large boats—the two pursuits of fishing and farming being thus combined, under conditions most favourable for the success of both.

The small boat fishery is every day becoming more precarious, and all who can are possessing themselves of decked craft, to enable them to follow up the voyage away from their homes, and especially at Labrador. It will be well, in the interests of the people, how soon this small boat fishing, as their sole reliance, is abandoned, and nothing could tend to further this object more than a change of abode to the Agricultural Districts, whose remoteness from the sea makes small boat fishing impracticable, and where, moreover, timber is at hand in abundance, giving the greatest facilities for the building of suitable vessels. The agricultural advantages of these Arms, so far from interfering with the fishery, are found in connection with a state of things which obliges the people to

pursue it on the most approved mode, and also places the principal appliances for its prosecution within easy reach.

When we consider all these circumstances, and witness the wretched condition of a large number of those who occupy the barren harbors fronting on the coast, a remedy for much of the pauperism we have experienced for some some years past seems to be suggested. Those who have betaken themselves to the agricultural Districts, are confident and hopeful of the future ; and where they have settled for some time, as in the case of Mr. Tilley, are prosperous and independent. To increase their number seems the obvious and necessary procedure. No doubt the removal of large numbers from their old places of residence, is a work of some difficulty, and can only be effected gradually. I believe, in some parts of the country, the reliance on Government relief, in case of want, has become so fixed that many will take their chance and stay at home where they are, rather than make an effort to improve their condition and in such cases the action of the Government should be as decided as possible. Those who have emigrated already are the industrious and better-off of the people, and, doubtless, it is well they should be the pioneers in such an enterprise. For the most part, they are men who, though able to live where they were, felt the difficulties of doing so increasing, and saw the wisdom of making a home where they and their families could be employed every day, and where the fishery was not the sole dependence. These are of the class who carve out their own fortunes by energy and sagacity, and rarely become a cause of trouble to any Government. But there are, unhappily, many others of whom this cannot be said, and who, though able to work, become periodically a burthen on the public funds. These, and the drafts they make on the Revenue, form the great difficulty of the Government in this country, and paralyze all its powers for beneficial legislation. But the evil has now reached a point that renders it impossible any longer to abstain from dealing with it. There can be little doubt that when once settled in the agricultural Districts, able-bodied men and their families need not want. The difficulty lies in the removal and early stages of settlement, though the latter will lessen as population increases. Under the best circumstances, and in the most favored places, early Settlers are made to undergo privations ; and in the case of the very poor,

these penalties will of course be greater. But when we consider the suffering and want which large numbers of our people now experience, from various causes, which seem more or less bound up with their present mode of life, the fair prospect of improvement in their circumstances, and of the permanent well-being of their families, should surely stimulate them to the necessary effort to effect this desirable change. I would, at the same time, strongly urge on the Government to aid those who will help themselves, in every way that avoids abuse. I know it is very difficult to define the precise modes in which this aid could be afforded, or to lay down fixed rules for cases which will be found to vary so much in their several circumstances. There are suggestions, however, which cannot fail to be generally applicable,—and first amongst those, I would advise an immediate survey of these Agricultural Districts, and the allotment of those portions of them that are best adapted for the purposes of settlement, reserving what may be required for Roads and other public uses. I think free grants should be given to Settlers in the order of their application, and the titles of all who have settled should be confirmed within reasonable limitations. The application to these settlements of the largest possible amount of the road money would be of tangible value, and would assist and encourage settlement more than any other legitimate agency within the reach of the Government.

In considering the question of agriculture in this Colony, the subject of sheep-raising should command a prominent place. It is the opinion of those most conversant with this branch of pastoral industry, that it may be carried on to great profit in this country; and when we bear in mind that it would cost the people little beyond the employment of spare time, it seems as if attention should be specially directed, and every encouragement given to this pursuit. Now, fortunately, the people apprehend the wisdom of ridding the country of the worthless dogs, whose presence, hitherto, made sheep-raising almost impossible to the poor farmer; and the destruction of these brutes, under the Act of the last session, has gone on so well as to promise their speedy extinction. This is a great and necessary step to sheep farming, and I would recommend that, through the Agricultural Society, Settlers should be supplied with breeding sheep of an approved kind, and, with the means this country supplies, I can see no reason, if the people will

but use these means, why wool should not become a valuable item amongst our native productions.

In speaking of the parts of the country to which I have adverted, I do not forget that in other localities there are agricultural sections to which attention might be well directed, and where the Government, as far as means are available, would, no doubt, be equally ready to encourage the industry of the people.

At the present time, some thousands of the population are residing in harbors where no cultivable land is to be found, and pursuing the small-boat fishery, which now generally fails. Others living in these places fish in large boats, which give a better chance of a voyage; but all are, for the most part, relying on the single pursuit, and their families have no means of profitable employment. This is the state of things which brings periodical distress, and entails the necessity for the ruinous system of poor relief. In their neighboring Agricultural Districts there is room for many more than the whole population, all the grown up portion of which might be constantly and well employed. The fishery would be carried on in large boats, and a considerable portion of their food might be raised by the population themselves. The possession of a stock of cattle, which might soon be acquired, implies the comfort they might enjoy in due time; and in addition to the value of sheep, which none need be without, the abundance of timber would give employment in winter in various kinds of lumbering work. This contrast between what the condition of so many of our people now is, and what they may become, is free, I think, from any exaggeration, and it surely indicates the direction to which the present unrewarded industry of the people should be turned without delay.

What agriculture may be brought to in this country is well illustrated on the East Shore of Placentia Bay—between Placentia and Cape St. Mary's. About seventy families have settled down here in such places as are favorable for cultivation. Their fishing is nearly confined to the caplin season; it is, however, a secondary pursuit, the land being their chief reliance. Their condition is one of great comfort; perhaps no laboring people in the country live as well as they do. I have now been connected with the District of Placentia and St. Mary's for seventeen years, and I have no remembrance of any case of want in this portion of it during that long

period, though other parts have been from time to time in great distress. The land where settlement has been made is, I believe, very good, but the general appearance of the coast is inferior to that of the Northern Arms I visited, where a far larger proportion of the land is capable of remunerative cultivation.

I had hoped to receive, before now, some statistics of the Bay of Exploits, and the other places, which were promised to me; but even this imperfect statement may, I trust, be sufficient, by calling attention to the subject, to lead to some practical benefit.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

A. SHEA,

His Excellency

A. MUSGRAVE, Esq.,

&c., &c., &c.

No. 19.

Report of James S. Hayward, Landing Surveyor, St. John's, of a visit on the Revenue Service, to the Western portion of Newfoundland, with various statistical and other information relative to the Trade and Fisheries of these Localities.

CUSTOM HOUSE, ST. JOHN'S, }
1st November, 1865. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to report that, in accordance with your instructions, I visited the coast as far as the Humber River, in the Bay of Islands, and made the inspection of the manner in which the business of this Department is transacted at the different Custom

Houses on the western coast of this Island. I have also availed myself of every opportunity of acquiring all the local information bearing in any way on the object of my mission, and have collected some useful information connected with the Fisheries and Trade, which have come under my observation.

I sailed on the 22nd of June last, in the schooner *Othello*, which vessel had been placed under my directions, and arrived at the Humber River, in the Bay of Islands, on the 13th day of July last.

The population of that Bay consists of about 118 families; 30 of those have settled there since last summer, and nearly all reside in the Humber; they prosecute the Cod Fishery, during the summer months, in punts and whale boats; about 70 are employed, with 2 and 3 men in each; the average catch of codfish to 13th July, (the date of my arrival), was about 40 qtls. per boat; the catch for the season last year did not exceed 30 qtls. per boat. They make their fish at Harbor Rock Island, which is situated at the entrance of the Bay, and is distant 18 to 20 miles from that part of the river where their families reside. The fishermen go there on Monday mornings, and return up the Humber on Saturdays.

There can be no doubt that if they possessed larger craft and went out into the Bay, or Port-aux-Port Bay, to fish, they would do much better, as fish were very plentiful in Port-aux-Port Bay this season.

There is plenty of timber, consisting of fir, birch, juniper, witchazel, pine and spruce, on the banks of the Humber, and sufficiently large for building large boats and schooners suitable for the fishery. There are also numbers of coves and creeks in that river where vessels can ride at anchor in any weather, under shelter.

The land also appears very good for agricultural purposes, but is not availed of by the residents except to plant a few cabbages and potatoes. I noticed a few cows and some sheep grazing near the water.

The Herrings resort only up the Middle Arm and the Humber Sound, and at the latter place during the months of October, November, January, February and March, and again in the months of

May and June. In the autumn and winter they are taken in nets of $2\frac{3}{4}$ and 3 inch mesh, 30 and 60 faths, in three to 7 fathoms water, and up the Humber at distances of 24 miles from the entrance.

The herrings resemble, both in size and quality, those taken on the coast of Labrador.

Last October and November there were taken in nets 6900 barrels herrings. In January, February, and March last, there were taken in nets, which some put down in holes and drains, cut through the ice at different parts of the Humber, 19,700 barrels. In the month of May last, 3900 barrels were taken in seines, in the Middle Arm. Total quantity taken, 30,500.

One crew, consisting of seven men and a boy, brought on shore, last winter, 2,100 barrels herrings. Several families of two men had 150 barrels for their catch, during the winter; they take from one to eight barrels per day. Horses would be very advantageous to them, as sometimes they have to haul the herrings over the ice five or six miles to their houses or stores. They are not always found in the same locality; they move up and down the Humber.

The residents complain of the schooners from the neighbouring Colonies hauling the spawning herrings in seines, in the month of May; they believe that practice tends to injure that fishery.

The above quantities of herrings taken, I believe to be correct, as I have the names of the vessels and the quantities shipped in each. They were principally exported to Canada, and I was informed that they realized, on an average, \$4 per barrel in that market; those taken this spring in the Middle Arm were exported to the neighboring Colonies, and were hauled in seines by schooners belonging to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

The catch last winter, I am told, was rather over the average.

The catch of salmon this year is about 30 barrels: that fishery appears to be declining. I have been informed that a few years ago 100 barrels were taken in that Bay.

There are three schooners owned by the residents, two of which proceeded on the Banquereau fishing grounds for the first time,—one fifty tons, with eight men, the other forty tons, with seven

men ; neither had returned when I left this river, so I do not know what success they met with.

Some Mackerel visit that locality in the months of August and September, but the residents are not laid out for this fishery ; but I was informed that in 1864 100 barrels were taken in herring nets. Some years they are more plentiful than others.

There is also a small saw mill, worked by water power, commenced last year by a person from New Brunswick, who sells boards (pine and fir mixed) at £3 15s. per M. feet, and if the logs are brought to him he will saw them into boards at the rate of 22s. 6d. per M. feet ; he informed me that he has plenty of employment

There are two supplying houses in the Humber Sound, and the following are the prices charged to the dealers in 1864 ; I took them off an account which was exhibited to me :—

Pork	£8	0	0				per brl.
Flour.....	2	5	0	to	£2	10	0
Salt.....	0	12	6				per bhd.
Brown Sugar	0	0	9				per lb.
Tea	0	3	6				“
Tobacco.....	0	3	6	to	0	4	0
Butter.....	0	1	6				“
Bread	1	15	0				per brl.
Butter.. ..	0	1	6	to	0	1	9
Coffee (green)	0	1	6				“
Am'can Sole Leather	0	3	0				“
Cordage	0	1	0	to	0	1	3
Herring Twine.....	0	4	0				“
Cottons... ..	0	1	9	to	0	2	0
Molasses (H'fax mea.)	0	3	0	to	0	3	6
Rum	“	0	7	0			“
Gin	“	0	10	0			“

And they were credited with herrings taken in the autumn at the rate of 5s. per barrel, from the nets, and those taken in the winter at 4s. per barrel, and 16s. per quintal for dried cod fish.

Several traders from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick visit that

Bay in the spring and autumn, to barter with the residents, and the following are the prices charged in barter last spring :—

Pork	£8	0	0	per barrel.
Flour	2	0	0	“
Salt	0	11	0	per hhd.
Tea	0	2	6	per lb.
Tobacco	0	2	6	“
Brown Sugar	0	0	8	“
Butter	0	1	3	“
Molasses	0	2	6	per gal. (Halifax measure)
Rum	0	5	6	“
Gin	0	8	0	“

and other goods in the same proportion, and are credited with herrings, in shipping order, at 15s. per barrel, and dried cod fish at 18s. per quintal.

At Lark Harbor, which is situated near the entrance of the Bay of Islands, the French have an establishment. They had four brigs there this season, which remained until after the caplin season, and then proceeded northwards. But one British family resides at that harbor.

PORT-AUX-PORT.

There are but 15 families residing in that Bay, and are located as follows :—

At Port aux-Port	4
At Garvels	6
At Picadilly	2
At Fox Island Brook	2
At Gut	1

The only safe harbour for vessels is Picadilly; the residents live principally by farming, and keep plenty of cattle and sheep, and in the winter months, they are occupied in making staves and herring barrels, which they dispose of to traders proceeding to the Bay of Islands. They catch a few codfish during the caplin season, but do not follow up the herring fishery,—they merely take what they require for their own use. The French prohibit the use of seines in hauling herrings, but do not interfere with nets. Two Nova Scotia vessels this spring hauled, in seines, 800 barrels each,

previous to the arrival of the French, who had four brigs, and thirty small craft, fishing in Port-aux-Port Bay until the first week in July, when they proceeded northwards.

There were four vessels catching halibut in that Bay, this season; two United States schooners, and two schooners fitted out by Mr. Small, of Burgeo,—the latter vessels had taken 400 quintals between them. The fins of the halibut are cut off and put into pickle, and the remainder of the fish is dry salted and taken to Burgeo, from whence they were exported to Boston, and realised, in that market, \$6 per cwt., United States currency. The voyage was made in less than a fortnight; but it occupied nearly six weeks from the time they commenced to fit out until they were discharged; and I was informed that the men engaged in that pursuit made between £30 and £40 each.

The land, in some parts of that Bay, is well wooded, and appears very good for farming purposes.

There are some minerals in that Bay; at Lead Cove a lead mine; and I was informed that at Louis Brook, and at Fox Island Brook, near the main, there are quantities of copper, also some coals at Shoal Point.

I met a person who had recently returned from Cow Head and Bonne Bay, who informed me that, at the former place, the harbour is not a good one for vessels,—that twelve families are residing there, who had taken, during the caplin season, about twenty quintals of codfish per boat, and that each family, last spring, had taken fifty barrels herrings.

The land at Cow Head is poor, and not adapted for agricultural purposes.

There are twenty families residing in Bonne Bay, where there is a good harbor; and they have taken, on an average, for each family, sixty barrels herrings last spring, and the boats averaged seventy quintals fish to 25th July.

I was also informed that, at both these places, a few herrings are taken by the residents every autumn.

The fishermen at Cow Head and Bonne Bay dispose of their fish and herrings to the Nova Scotia traders, who come there to barter.

BAY ST. GEORGE.

The population of that Bay, by the last census, consisted of 1049 inhabitants; but I am informed that it has increased to 1500. They prosecute the herring fishery in the month of May, and their voyage is made in about a fortnight. The herrings do not resemble those taken in the Bay of Islands, but are of a thin description, and more adapted for the West Indian market than for the Canadian. About 200 boats are employed, and 500 nets used, taking, on an average, 120 barrels for each boat; and the Exports for 1864 were as follows:—

Exported by residents of Bay St. George	18,950	barrels.
Exported in schooners belonging to the neighbouring Colonies, which came to barter.....	1,300	“
Total.....	<u>20,250</u>	“

—all taken in nets, the most of which were made from Salmon twine during the winter months, by the inhabitants.

The catch this spring is a little in excess of that quantity, but the herrings were not exported at the time I left Sandy Point. A better price is obtained in Halifax, where the greater part is shipped to in the fall of the year, and they were preparing them for shipment. One vessel had left with 600 barrels on board, the master of which informed me that there were 30 shippers in his vessel, of lots varying from 8 to 50 barrels each.

They receive nearly all their supplies from Halifax. A vessel will take their lot of herrings at a rate of about 2s. or 2s 6d (according to the season) per barrel freight, and will bring back the proceeds in whatever articles they require, without any additional freight. Numbers of Herring catchers adopt that system.

There are 95 herring stores on Sandy Point, and a few more on the opposite side of the Harbor. There is a Distillery in course of erection,—it is the property of some Halifax distillers, who have removed their stills from that port to Bay St. George, and one of the proprietors informed me that as soon as molasses gets a little cheaper they will commence distilling for export.

The quantity of salmon shipped last year was 3.0 barrels, and this year the catch is about the same. I was informed that this fishery is declining. Some of the old residents state that fifteen or twenty years ago 800 to 900 barrels were annually taken.

There are about 100 punts employed in the cod fishery, and the average catch last year was 26 quintals per boat. This year, to 18th July, the catch was about the same. I think they would do better if they had larger craft to enable them to remain out in the Bay.

Some traders from the neighboring Colonies visit Sandy Point to barter, and the prices vary but little from those of Bay of Islands. This year there were some traders from Channel and Rose Blanche bartering goods and provisions for fish, allowing 25s. per quintal, and giving flour in return at 32s. 6d. per barrel, and other articles in the same proportion, and at a less rate than those charged by the traders from the neighboring Colonies.

The residents in the winter months are employed in making staves, herring barrels, and nets.

At Indian Head there are quantities of coals to be found, and the blacksmith at Sandy Point procures all the coals that he uses from that place.

The money transactions, both there and at Bay of Islands, are in Halifax currency.

Red Island is occupied solely by the French, who have eighty-five boats fishing out of it this year, and have taken, to 19th July, 7,000 quintals fish. Last year they had 10,000 quintals for the season for about the same number of boats.

COD ROY.

At Cod Roy Island, which is distant about half a mile from Cod Roy Harbor, the French have an establishment, and that Island is occupied solely by them. They have thirty boats, with two and three men each. Their catch to 31st July amounted to 1800 quintals; the catch last year, for the season, exceeded 2000 quintals.

At Cod Roy Harbor, which is not a very safe one for vessels, the fishery is much below the average. There are twenty-nine punts employed; their usual average is 100 quintals fish per boat, but

this year, to 28th July, the average will not exceed sixty quintals per boat.

Three vessels proceeded to the Seal fishery last spring,—one brought in 804 seals, the other two thirty seals each. Their crews consisted of nine men each. About 200 seals were taken during the winter by the residents.

Messrs. Ridley & Sons have, this year, opened an establishment there, and their goods and provisions are brought coastwise from Rose Blanche.

At Great Cod Roy River, there are fifty-four families residing, who live principally by farming. About ten families live solely by it; the others catch a little salmon, and about twelve quintals cod-fish a man during the caplin season. They make and sell, annually, five tons butter, which they dispose of to the Channel traders who come to Cod Roy to barter for fish. They also find, in those traders, a ready sale for sheep, cows, calves, &c. They were obtaining 1s. per lb. for butter, payable in goods.

The Salmon fishery is declining—about thirty barrels are annually taken. Some years ago 130 barrels were taken from that river.

At Little Cod Roy about twenty families reside, who live by farming and cod fishing. They prosecute the cod fishery to a greater extent than those living on the Great River. Their catch to last July consisted of about 250 quintals.

There are no herrings exported from Cod Roy; what are taken are used by the fishermen as bait.

The land at Cod Roy and at the Great River, appears very good for agricultural purposes, and is availed of by the residents on the Great River, who are chiefly settlers from Cape Breton. I went five or six miles up the river in a boat, and visited some of the farmers. Michael Downey, who resides about five miles up, left this port in the year 1846, to settle there. He purchased a hut and a piece of land, from an Indian, for the sum of 20s; commenced fishing and tilling the ground. He occupies now 300 acres of land facing the river, fifteen of which are under cultivation. His stock consists of one horse, eleven milch cows, four yoke oxen, ten head cattle, three pigs, and forty-five sheep—thirty of which he kept

over last winter. Complains of having lost a number of lambs this spring by wolves ; cuts twenty one tons hay ; had last year twenty-five barrels oats and barley ; planted this year 10 barrels potatoes ; sold, to last July, two cwt. butter. I noticed, in process of tanning, thirty ox hides and calf skins, and am told that the leather manufactured on that river is more durable than any imported from the United States and neighbouring Colonies. The ox hides take twelve, and the calf skins three months, to complete their tanning. Mr. Downey states that wheat is an uncertain crop ; but that oats and barley always ripen, and that flax grows very well on his farm. He manufactures all the clothing that his family requires, and lives altogether by the produce of his farm. He also states that two miles further up the river, his brother occupies a farm, and has about the same number of cattle, but cuts more hay ; and that Denis Ryan, whose farm adjoins his brother's, keeps fifty sheep, ten cows, and some oxen, and cuts about twenty tons hay annually.

I also visited Paul Hall, who has been residing forty-one years on his farm. He informs me that he lives altogether by farming, but his sons catch a little salmon ; has a number of cattle and sheep. I also saw some ox hides and calf skins in process of tanning on his farm.

The greater part of the hay that is cut on that river is made from wild grass, which is mowed in the early part of the month of August, made and put into stacks, where it remains until the river freezes over, when it is brought to the different farms by horses and oxen.

It is estimated that there are at Cod Roy, including both rivers, 700 oxen and cows, and 1700 sheep.

CHANNEL.

The average catch of codfish, to 2nd August, is 90 quintals per boat.

There were no herrings taken for export this year to that date.

Thirty vessels sailed for the seal fishery last spring, with six to twelve men in each, and their average catch was about 150 seals per vessel.

There are two mercantile establishments, Messrs. W. Pryor & Sons and Messrs Ridley and Sons. Some of the schooner owners occasionally import from the neighboring Colonies.

	1863.	1864.
No. of vessels entered inwards .	62	49
No. of vessels cleared outwards.	51	47
Value of Imports.....	£9 164 0 0	£8 343 0 0
Value of Exports.....	18 694 0 0	10 464 0 0
Amount of Duties collected. . . .	389 19 4	437 19 0
Amount of Light Dues.....	64 19 10	43 3 6
Increase on Duties collected	£47 19 8	
Decrease on Light Dues.....	21 16 4	

STAPLE ARTICLES EXPORTED.

	1863.	1864.
Dried Codfish	14,275 qtls.	7,498 qtls.
Seal Skins.....	1,700	500
Seal Oil	24 tons	10 tons.
Cod Oil	14 “	10 “
Refined Cod Oil	6 “	0 “
Salmon	209 tcs.	176 tcs.
Herrings	1,212 brls.	1,627 brls.

I examined the Preventive Officer's accounts, and found them all correct. The increase in the amount of duties collected is attributed to Messrs. Ridley & Sons having opened an establishment at Rose Blanche, and imported some dutiable articles, the duties upon which were paid at Channel.

The Preventive Officer finds, from the number of vessels that enter inwards and clear outwards, and the number of sealers that clear from that District, that he cannot transact his business without an office, and has hired a room for that purpose, for which he pays £10 per annum. He was also obliged to purchase a boat to enable him to proceed to Port-aux-Basque to board vessels that put into that port, as well as those that arrive at Channel, without which he could not satisfactorily perform his duties. He has requested me to bring this under your notice, with a view of obtaining some allowance for office rent, in addition to his salary of £50 per annum, and 10 per cent. on duties and 5 per cent. on Light Dues collected.

ROSE BLANCHE.

The catch of Codfish this year is estimated at from 80 to 100 quintals per boat: herrings were very scarce. I was informed that 500 barrels herrings, caught last winter at Bay-de-North, were sold at Rose Blanche and Channel for bait.

Messrs. Ridley & Sons have a large establishment, and imported this year direct from Liverpool, Canada, and United States. The duties on their importations were paid at Channel and LaPoile. Rose Blanche is distant about halfway between those places. There are weekly communications between that port and Channel.

Mr. Read, the Sub-Collector at LaPoile, sent his son to Rose Blanche to collect the duties on the *Marian Ridley's* cargo from Liverpool. The Preventive Officer at Channel collected what duties were due on other vessels bound to Rose Blanche, they having called at that port on their way.

LA POILE.

The average catch of codfish, to 4th August, was about eighty quintals per boat. Herrings were reported to be very scarce.

Messrs. Nicolle, DeQuitville & Co., are the only importers into LaPoile. At Little Bay, which is distant up the Bay about two miles, Messrs. DeGruchy, Renouf, Clement & Co, are building a large establishment, and have imported this year direct from Jersey and Canada.

	1863.	1864.
No. of vessels entered inwards.	43	40
No. of vessels cleared outwards.	31	33
Value of Imports.	£12,752 0 0	£18,421 0 0
Value of Exports.	17,350 0 0	18,057 0 0
Amount of Duties collected.	681 15 6	1,185 10 11
Amount of Light Dues.	72 4 1	77 14 6
Increase of Duties collected	£503 15 5	
Increase of Light Dues	5 10 5	

STAPLE ARTICLES EXPORTED.

	1863.	1864.
Dried Codfish	13,869 qtls.	15,520 qtls.
Seal Oil	5 tuns	1 tun.
Cod Oil	30 "	21 "
Refined Cod Oil	8 "	2 "
Salmon	134 tacs.	179 tacs.
Herrings	318 brls.	341 brls.

I examined the Sub-Collector's accounts and found them correct, but the bonds taken for duties were informal. I supplied Mr. Read with proper bonds.

The increase in the amount of duties collected is caused by increased importations; Messrs. DeGruchy, Renouf, Clement & Co, having opened an establishment at Little Bay.

There is a salary of £12 sterling paid annually to William Thomas, Tidewaiter, who is, and has been for a number of years, master cooper on the establishment of Messrs. Nicolle, DeQuitville & Co. It is doubtful whether this person could or would satisfactorily perform the duties of Tidewaiter. The Sub-Collector very properly does not place him on vessels belonging to that establishment, and Messrs. DeGruchy, Renouf, Clement & Co. object to a servant of a rival establishment being placed on their vessels. Mr. Read places Mr. Fred. Cox on vessels belonging to the port, who receives a dollar per day whilst employed. Mr. Thomas was placed on two vessels only last year, and received the above amount for such services. I would respectfully suggest that that amount should be discontinued to him.

BURGEO ISLANDS.

The boats, up to 8th August, had not taken more than 50 to 60 quintals codfish each.

The salmon fishery is declining, and herrings were very scarce.

There are four supplying houses—viz, Mr. Small, Messrs. Nicolle, DeQuitville & Co, Messrs. DeGruchy, Renouf, Clement & Co., and Mr. McLea. Of these four establishments, Mr. Small is the only importer. Messrs. Nicolle, DeQuitville & Co. get their goods brought coastwise from LaPoile, Messrs. DeGruchy, Renouf, Clement & Co. get theirs from Little Bay, and Mr. McLea receives

his from Harbor Grace and Rose Blanche. Messrs. DeGruchy, Renouf, Clement & Co., who recently purchased Messrs. Newman & Co's. premises, have an extensive establishment for the preserving of salmon, lobsters, cod tongues, and eggs, on the most improved principles, and have removed their machinery from Grand Bruit, where they put up a quantity of salmon last year. They have put up, this season 40,000 tins; they give 5s. per lb for fresh salmon, payable in cash and goods, and 1s. 3d. per dozen for lobsters, payable in goods. I understand that it is their intention to increase this branch of their business.

	1863.	1864.
No. of vessels entered inwards..	12	11
No of vessels cleared outwards.	5	7
Value of Imports.....	£4,570 0 0	£1796 0 0
Value of Exports.....	2,473 0 0	2,071 0 0
Amount of Duties collected....	191 1 7.	147 17 4
Amount of Light Dues collected	29 10 11	11 0 5
Decrease on Duties collected.....		£43 4 3
Decrease on Light Dues.....		18 10 6

I examined the Preventive Officer's accounts to 6th August, the date of my arrival. He attributes the decrease in the amount of Duties and Light Dues to the absence, in 1864, of Nova Scotia traders. They cannot compete with the resident merchants in giving the high price for fish.

The Preventive Officer has been obliged to purchase a boat, which is quite indispensable, as Burgeo consists of a number of islands, without which he could not get on board vessels, as it frequently happens that when fish is plenty it is impossible to obtain a boat at any price.

STAPLE ARTICLES EXPORTED.

	1863.	1864.
Dried Codfish.....	2,260 qtls.	840 qtls.
Cod Oil	4 tuns.	
Salmon	243 tacs.	332 tacs.
Herrings.....	200 brls.	100 brls.

RAMEO ISLANDS.

Being informed at Burgeo that there were a number of Cape Breton vessels at Rameo, I conveyed the Preventive Officer over to ascertain what they were doing, and he collected some light money and duties from vessels that were there waiting to obtain herrings.

The average catch of codfish, to 16th August, was thirty quintals per boat, the usual catch being from sixty to seventy quintals. The herring fishery is rapidly decreasing; last fall about 5,000 barrels were hauled by Nova Scotia and Cape Breton craft; this year, to 18th August, 2,000 barrels were all that were taken; some fifteen or sixteen years ago the average catch exceeded 20,000 barrels annually, so some of the residents informed me. I noticed, on 18th August last, eight French bankers at anchor, waiting to purchase herrings, and six Cape Breton schooners were waiting to haul them as soon as they came in.

The practice of barring herrings is carried on to some extent; one person admitted to me that he barred herrings for three weeks, so as to enable his craft to make two or three trips to St. Peter's with those herrings. He also stated, that when he bays herrings, he gives the fishermen what they require for bait.

PUSH THROUGH.

The average catch of codfish, to 2^d August, was seventy quintals per boat, which is considered a poor average, as the expense of ground tackle and lines is so great; they fish in 140 fathoms water, and require five lines in each set. Caplin do not usually resort to North side of Hermitage Bay; about once in five years they visit that locality. There are thirty-eight boats in Push Through, thirteen in Great Jervis, fifteen in Bonne Bay, sixty in Grole, and thirty-two in Hermitage Cove.

Squids are rarely seen in Hermitage Bay.

The residents complain greatly of the scarcity of herrings this fall. On 17th August there were twenty-three craft anchored in Pass Tickle, taking herrings for export to St. Peters; the fishermen state that they could not get any for bait.

	1863.	1864.
No. of vessels entered inwards. . .	12	11
No. of vessels cleared outwards. .		
Value of Imports	£893 1 0	£555 0 0
Value of Exports		
Amount of Duties collected. . . .	56 7 2	59 9 1
Amount of Light Dues collected	3 10 4	4 4 7
Increase in amount of Duties.	£3 1 11	
Increase in amount of Light Dues.	0 14 3	

There were no Exports in either of those years.

I examined the Preventive Officer's accounts, and found them correct. That Officer has no boat. I think that if he were furnished with a whale-boat it would add to the revenue in that District, as it would enable him to visit Bay Despair, Bonne Bay, Pass Island and Cape LaHune, where there is a trade with St. Peter's. He states that he has no writ of assistance, and could make use of it at times if he had one.

GAULTOIS.

The average catch of cod fish is the same as at Push Through. Messrs. Newman & Co. have the only mercantile establishment at that place. Some years ago they prosecuted the whale fishery to a considerable extent; but of late years that fishery has fallen off.

	1863.	1864.
No. of vessels entered inwards. . .	17	11
No. of vessels cleared outwards. .	14	7

EXPORTS.

Dried Codfish	10,903 qtls.	17,326 qtls.
Tierces Salmon	20 tacs.	
Value of Imports	£4,190 0 0	£9,652 0 0
Value of Exports	10,973 0 0	17,326 0 0
Amount of Duties collected	65 2 3	689 18 7
Amount of Light Dues collected	32 0 3	24 3 10
Increase in amount of Duties.	£324 16 4	
Decrease in amount Light Dues.	3 7 10	

I examined the Sub-Collector's accounts, and found them correct; but the bonds taken for duties were informal. I supplied him with proper bonds.

The increase in the amount of duties collected is caused by Messrs. Newman & Co. having imported and paid duties on their Harbor Briton goods, which were subsequently conveyed coastwise to that port.

PASS ISLAND.

The salmon fishery this year was very good; about 200 barrels were taken, which were bartered to traders; about 400 quintals halibut were taken, which were also bartered to traders at 10s. per cwt, payable in goods. About 100 boats are fishing from that island, and their average catch is 100 quintals per man; they are supplied principally by Messrs. Newman & Co., of Gaultois, and fish in deep water. They complain of not having any bait since the first week in July, and state that the Grank Bank and other schooners take every herring they can haul in that neighbourhood to St. Peter's.

HARBOR BRITON.

The average catch of codfish to the 24th August, was about eighty quintals per boat; herrings were scarce. Messrs. Newman & Co., who import direct, and Messrs. Hubert, Gaden & Co., who obtain their goods from St. John's, are the only supplying merchants. At Jersey Harbor, Messrs. Nicolle, DeQuitville & Co. have an establishment, and supply; their goods are imported into LaPoile and brought coastwise.

	1863.	1864.
No. of vessels entered inwards . .	32	19
No. of vesssels cleared outwards .	18	15
Value of Imports	£19,072 0 0	£7,491 0 0
Value of Exports	21,877 0 0	19,247 0 0
Amount of Duties collected	1,543 5 8	374 4 11
Amount of Light Dues collected	101 18 10	69 18 10
Decrease in amount of Duties	£1,169	1 9
Decrease in amount of Light Dues	32	0 0

STAPLE ARTICLES EXPORTED.

	1863.	1864.
Dried Codfish.	15,968 qtls.	16,212 qtls.
Seal and Whale Oil	11 Tuns.	
Cod Oil	45 "	33 tuns.
Refined Cod Oil	2 "	9 "
Salmon	43 tres.	52 tres.
Herrings	3,604 brls.	69 brls.

There is a large decrease in the amount of duties collected, which the Sub-Collector attributes to Messrs. Newman & Co having lessened their importations, and having paid duty at Gaultois on part of their goods which were ordered for Harbor Briton—the vessel from London having gone direct to Gaultois instead of calling first at Harbor Briton—and the goods were brought coastwise.

The decrease in the amount of Light dues is attributed to some of the American vessels bound to Bay-de-North for herrings, having put into Harbor Briton in 1863, and paid their Light Dues at that port.

ENGLISH HARBOR.

The average catch of codfish to 25th August, was about twenty-five quintals per man. Previous to the American war, a large business was done at that port and Mose Ambrose, in putting up herrings for the Southern States; about 10,000 barrels were annually packed at English Harbor, and 8000 bls. at Mose Ambrose; but that business is now abandoned. At Bay-de-North, the Americans purchase large quantities of herrings from the Newfoundland people, who haul at that place and Rencontie—which they freeze and export in a frozen state to the United States markets. In 1864, forty-six vessels, carrying 24,908 barrels frozen herrings, were taken from Fortune Bay, and the average price obtained was \$5 in gold. The weather being boisterous, several vessels put into Harbor Briton for some days, and nineteen sailed together, and arrived nearly all at the same time, which overstocked the markets. In 1865, twenty-two vessels, carrying 12,600 barrels frozen herrings, were exported from Fortune Bay, and the average price obtained was \$8 gold per barrel; some cargoes sold as high as \$12. These vessels are mostly owned in Gloucester, U. S., and call at that port for orders. They are generally sent to New York, where their car-

goes are sold as fresh herrings. Two cargoes were sold in Baltimore, and two in Philadelphia, last winter. Their cargoes are taken in at the latter part of December, and in the month of January. The herrings are frozen on scaffolds erected on the decks of their vessels, and on flakes on the shore.

That business must be a paying one, as the same parties continue it from year to year.

I was informed that about 8000 barrels of herrings are annually thrown overboard in Fortune Bay, in consequence of the mildness of the weather; the herrings are hauled, and the weather not being sufficiently hard to freeze them. The Americans will not purchase them unless they can freeze them. Numbers also are destroyed by being barred for a long time. If the season is mild, the persons who have them enclosed are unable to sell them, and numbers of them die. The Americans give goods, provisions, vegetables, and cash, in exchange for herrings.

	1863.	1864.
No. of vessels entered inwards..	17	49
No. of vessels cleared outwards.	5	48
Value of Imports	£2,401 0 0	£4,972 0 0
Value of Exports	3,617 0 0	13,514 0 0
Amount of Duties collected . . .	90 12 10	66 4 3
Amount of Light Dues collected	39 14 3	251 1 5
Decrease on amount of Duties		£24 8 7
Increase in amount of Light dues		184 15 8

STAPLE ARTICLES EXPORTED.

	1863.	1864.
Dried Codfish	2,200 qtls.	
Cod Oil	8 tuns.	
Salmon	5 trcs.	
Herrings	2,000 brls.	27,308 brls.
“ from Bay-de-North . .	10,560 “	

The decrease in the amount of Duties the Preventive Officer attributes to Mr. Cluet, of Bellorem, having imported direct from Halifax, in 1863, and that in 1864 he purchased his goods in St. John's.

The increase in the amount of Light Dues is caused by the additional number of American vessels that paid Light Dues in 1834, which went to Bay-de-North to purchase herrings.

I examined the Preventive Officer's accounts, and found them correct.

GRAND BANK.

The average catch of codfish, to 27th August, will not exceed sixty quintals per boat.

There are no duties collected at that port. A few dollars Light Dues were collected by the Preventive Officer from some of the schooner owners. I called upon Mr. Blackburn, and asked him how it was that no duties were collected; he referred me to the answer he gave Mr. Canning in 1856. There are 22 schooners and 100 boats owned in that port, and most of the schooners are engaged in carrying bait to St. Peter's, yet there have not been any duties collected for the past ten years. There are every year some vessels built at that port; the greater part of the cordage, canvas, paint, &c, used in those and the other vessels, is imported from St. Peter's, upon which no duties are paid.

FORTUNE.

The catch of codfish at that port averaged about the same as at Grand Bank; the distance between the two ports is only four miles.

I enquired of Mr. Rogers, the Preventive Officer, how it was he had not collected any duties for the last ten years. He stated that he could not collect any from the residents, and that he is incapacitated from performing the duties, and desired me to state to the Honorable the Receiver General that he wishes to resign. I beg respectfully to recommend Dr. Haddock, who resides in Fortune, to that office, and believe that some revenue would be collected both at that port and Grand Bank. By the last census, the population of Grand Bank consisted of 471 inhabitants, and Fortune 421; and those persons should be put on the same footing as other residents in Fortune Bay, and made to pay duties on their importations from St. Peter's.

There are four or five persons keeping shops, the proprietors of which have dealings with St. Peter's.

ST. PETER'S.

The bankers have done remarkably well this season ; the large craft will average 3000 quintals green fish, and the smaller vessels 2500 quintals. There are 98 square rigged, and 579 smaller craft and boats employed in the fisheries. The price given for green fish being sixteen francs, and for dried twenty-five francs per quintal. The shore fishery has not been a productive one this year.

Through the kindness of the French authorities, I was enabled to copy from their books some statistics of the trade of St. Peter's and Miquelon.

The fish that is exported to Isle of France is put up in hardwood drums, of 50 and 110 lbs. each, and is small fish ; that exported to Martinique and Gaudaloupe is put into hardwood casks of six, eight and ten quintals each, and is principally large fish. In addition to the quantities of codfish exported, per annexed returns, the bankers take from the Banks direct to France the catch of their last trip.

The money given for bait, I was informed, amounted to £40,000, and that £10,000 are annually paid to Newfoundland people for wood, hay, vegetables and game. The Customs' Returns annexed do not show so large an amount, but the sum set down in these returns for herring, caplin, &c., is an estimated amount only.

Caplin were tolerably plenty at St. Peter's and Miquelon this season, but the price being low, they preferred purchasing from the Newfoundland people than hauling themselves. The bankers took larger quantities than usual, in consequence of the low price of the caplin.

Squids were very plentiful in the month of August, and the price given to the Newfoundland people was about twenty francs per 1000.

A few years ago there was an establishment at Massacre Island for the manufacture of manure from cods heads, stale herrings, fish bones, &c. ; but that business not having proved successful, it has been abandoned.

There is a duty of two per cent. on all foreign goods imported

into St. Peters, except cattle and vegetables ; goods imported from France are exempt from duty.

The following were the prices of articles in St. Peter's in July last :—

Flour, 33s. per barrel.
Pork, 120 francs per barrel.
Bread, 28 francs—120 lbs.
Butter, 1 franc and 2d. per lb.
Molasses, 2 francs per gallon.
Coffee, 1 franc and 2d. per lb.
Rum, (American,) 2 francs per gallon per cask of 32 gallons.
Brandy, 2 to 15 francs per gallon, according to quality.
Cordage—Hemp 6d. per lb., Manilla 8d. per lb.
Canvas—No. 2, 1s 6d. per yard, 1d. less every lower No.
Leather, 1s. 6d. per lb. per hide.
Fishing Lines, 1½ francs per lb.
Candles, 9d. per lb.
Sugar—Refined, 5½d. per lb.
“ Unrefined, 5d. per lb.

The following are the values of coins, &c., at St. Peter's :—

Sovereign	26	francs.
British Crown	6	“
Half a Crown	3	“
British Shilling	1	“ and 2½d.
Newfoundland Bank Notes, £1..	21	“ and 6d.
“ 20 cent piece	1	“
“ 10 “	½	“
Dollars—United States	5	“ and 4d.
Spanish		
Mexican,		
Half Dollar	2	“ and 7d.
Quarter Dollar	1	“ and 3½d.
Doubloon	86	“ and 4d.
Five Dollar piece—American...	27	“
Twenty “ “ “	108	“

LAMALINE.

The average catch of codfish to 4th September, was about fifty

quintals per man. About 150 punts prosecute the fishery ; also some schooners from Grand Bank go there to catch fish.

	1863.	1864.
No. of vessels entered inwards..	15	6
No. of vessels cleared outwards.	2	1
Value of Imports	£1,463 0 0	£1,149 0 0
Value of Exports	1,350 0 0	1,355 0 0
Amount of Duties collected ...	66 11 0	53 12 5
Amount of Light Dues collected	14 16 11	9 16 8
Decrease in amount of Duties		£12 18 7
Decrease in amount of Light dues		5 0 3

STAPLE ARTICLES EXPORTED.

	1863.	1864.
Dried Codfish.....	1,300 qtls.	1,200 qtls.
Cod Oil	1 tun.	1 tun.
Salmon		30 tics.

I examined the Sub-Collector's accounts and found them correct. That Officer has no writ of assistance, and states that he requires one.

The decrease in the amount of Duties and Light dues is attributed to the ordinary fluctuations of the trade of the port.

ST. LAWRENCE.

The average catch of codfish to 7th September, was about eighty qtls. per boat, of two hands. There are ninety-seven punts fishing out of that port. There were three vessels bartering for green, and two vessels for dried codfish, and were giving 8s. for the former and 24s per quintal for the latter, payable in goods.

	1863.	1864.
No. of vessels entered inwards..	6	2
No. of vessels cleared outwards.	3	
Value of Imports.....	£913 0 0	£615 0 0
Value of Exports.....	950 0 0	
Amount of Duties collected....	32 1 9	40 4 6
Amount of Light Dues collected	9 8 1	4 9 4
Increase in Duties collected		£8 2 9
Decrease in Light Dues.....		4 18 9

STAPLE ARTICLES EXPORTED.

	1863.	1864.
Dried Codfish.....	900 qtls.	
Cod Oil	1 tun.	

I examined the Preventive Officer's accounts, and found all receipts duly accounted for. He states that he has no writ of assistance, and wishes to have one sent to him.

ODERIN.

The catch of codfish to 7th September, will not exceed twenty quintals per man. There were no herrings hauled to date of my arrival, except what were used for bait. Messrs. Atherton, Hughes & Co., of St. Peters, have an establishment, and issue supplies. I was informed that, this season, three French persons from St. Peters were at that port, trading and bartering. There is no Officer of this Department stationed there, consequently no duties are collected. There are sixty boats employed in the fishery.

BURIN.

The catch of codfish this season is below the average.

	1863.	1864.
No. of vessels entered inwards ..	18	18
No. of vessels cleared outwards .	18	14
Value of Imports.....	£8,174 0 0	£4,793 0 0
Value of Exports	9,247 0 0	13,871 0 0
Amount of Duties collected	318 10 8	494 8 9
Amount of Light Dues collected	33 11 8	30 3 10
Increase in amount of Duties		£175 18 1
Decrease in amount of Light Dues		3 7 10

STAPLE ARTICLES EXPORTED.

	1863.	1864.
Dried Codfish.....	7,596 qtls.	10,098 qtls.
Cod Oil	21 tuns.	61 tuns.
Whale Oil		5 "
Salmon	120 tacs.	68 tacs.
Herrings	363 brls.	469 brls.

The increase in the amount of Duties collected is caused by increased importations.

On the manner in which the business of the Department was conducted, I made a special report on the 28th June last.

PLACENTIA.

The catch of codfish is below the average.

	1863.	1864.
No. of vessels entered inwards . .	4	1
No. of vessels cleared outwards.	4	1
Value of Imports	£665 0 0	
Value of Exports	1,009 0 0	2,400 0 0
Amount of Duties collected	19 17 8	
Amount of Light Dues collected.		

STAPLE ARTICLES EXPORTED.

	1863.	1864.
Dried Codfish	1,000 qtls.	2,400 qtls.
Salmon	2 tcs.	

LITTLE PLACENTIA.

The catch of codfish is below the average.

	1863.	1864.
No. of vessels entered inwards . .	1	
No. of vessels cleared outwards.	3	
Value of Imports	£16 0 0	
Value of Exports	1,118 0 0	
Amount of Duties collected	1 5 5	
Amount of Light Dues.		

STAPLE ARTICLES EXPORTED.

	1863.	1864.
Dried Codfish	900 qtls.	
Cod Oil	4 tuns.	
Salmon	5 tcs.	

The Preventive Officer has no writ of assistance, and states that he requires one.

LA MANCHE.

The cod fishery is not prosecuted at that port; the importations are on account of the Placentia Bay Lead Mine Company.

	1863.	1864.
No. of vessels entered inwards..	2	5
No. of vessels cleared outwards..	2	5
Value of Imports	£2,371 0 0	
Value of Exports.....	1,070 0 0	3,728 0 0
Amount of Duties collected	160 11 10	303 4 5
Amount of Light Dues	13 1 3	20 19 0
Increase in Duties collected	£142 12 7	
Increase in Light Dues	7 17 9	

STAPLE ARTICLES EXPORTED.

	1863.	1864.
Salmon	6 tres.	
Lead Ore	65 tons.	233 tons.

There were no duties collected at that port for the present year, to 30th September last, the Lead Mine Company having suspended their operations for the present.

ST. MARY'S.

	1863.	1864.
No. of vessels entered inwards		
No. of vessels cleared outwards .	1	1
Value of Imports	£282 0 0	
Value of Exports	1,700 0 0	
Amount of Duties collected	3 11 3	
Amount of Light Dues	3 19 9	

STAPLE ARTICLES EXPORTED.

	1863.	1864.
Dried Codfish.....	1,700 qtls.	

The cod fishery at that port is under the average. There is scarcely any revenue collected. Some years ago a few Halifax traders frequented that port to barter, but of late years they have abandoned that enterprize.

I was informed that this year a French trader was selling spirits and goods at Branch. The distance from St. Mary's is fifteen miles by water, and the opportunities so rare that the Preventive Officer cannot get there.

The following information respecting the quantities of Bait supplied to the French, I collected, in accordance with a memorandum handed me by the President of the Chamber of Commerce :

COPY OF MEMORANDUM.

Information to be obtained from the different Outport Officers as to the time at which the hauling of herrings and other bait, and the export thereof commences.

What is the feeling of those engaged in it, as to the adhering to the present law regulating the time of taking, and what means had been resorted to in having the law enforced.

Probable quantity exported to St. Peter's.

Whether in boats or in decked craft.

The price obtained in St. Peter's.

In what manner the returns are generally received.

The Preventive Officer at St. Mary's reports—" that no herrings are hauled in St. Mary's for St. Peter's, but that the boats of that District leave for Fortune Bay about the 17th March, and commence hauling there about the 15th April. No caplin or other bait supplied to the French from that District.

" The quantity hauled this year for St. Peter's, amounted to 3,000 barrels, one half of which was thrown overboard.

" The price obtained varied from one to ten francs per barrel.

" The feeling of those engaged in this traffic is, that the present Act is satisfactory, but no means have been resorted to to have the provisions thereof enforced.

The sharemen who haul the herrings, usually invest the whole of their portion of the proceeds at St. Peter's, in the purchase of

goods; the owner of the craft obtains money and goods for his share.

“ All exported in boats.”

The Preventive Officer at Little Placentia reports—“ that no herrings are hauled in that District previous to the 20th April, and that no caplin or other bait is supplied to the French from that locality; but the following statement exhibits the quantities of herrings exported to St. Peter’s, and the price obtained for them :—

From Red Island.....	400 brls.,	price 3 francs per brl.
Fox Island.....	200 “	2 “
Long Harbor	100 “	2 “
Little Placentia..	400 “	4 “
Total	1100	

“ Those engaged in that trade admit that although they derive a benefit themselves, they are doing an injury to the fishery at large.

“ All exported in boats, and paid for in cash at St. Peter’s.”

The Preventive Officer at Placentia reports—“ that the hauling of herrings for bait commences about 7th April, and the quantity exported to St. Peter’s amounts to 5000 barrels—one-half of which was thrown overboard, and the average price obtained was five francs per barrel.

“ Exported in boats

“ No caplin or other bait supplied.

“ The opinion of a great many is, that if other markets were opened, or any other encouragement given for the sale of herrings, the export thereof to St. Peter’s would be considerably less; and the general opinion is, that if they were not allowed to take any herrings in the month of April to St. Peter’s it would be to their advantage.

“ All paid for in cash.”

The Sub-Collector at LaManche states—“ that the hauling of herrings commences from the 1st to 20th April, but could not as-

certain the quantity taken to St. Peter's by the residents of that District, but believes the price obtained to be from five to ten francs per barrel for herrings; all exported in boats."

"Very few caplin taken to St. Peter's from this District.

"The general opinion of those engaged in supplying the French with bait, appears to be that they can evade the law, as the herrings are generally taken some distance from the residence of any officer.

"The returns are generally received in provisions and other descriptions of goods."

The Sub-Collector at Burin states—"that neither herrings nor other bait are hauled for the French, either at Burin or intermediate places between that port and St. Lawrence, but there are several schooners and large boats which proceed to Fortune Bay for that purpose." As those engaged in that traffic were away fishing, he could not obtain reliable information as to the quantities they took to St. Peter's.

The Preventive Officer at St. Lawrence reports—"that they commence to haul herrings in that District about 10th April, and caplin as soon as they strike the shore.

"Quantity of herrings exported, viz. :—

1 Decked craft	200 barrels.
4 Boats	90 "
Total	290 "

—and five francs the average price obtained.

CAPLIN.

2 Decked craft	730 hhds.
4 Boats	300 "
Total	1030

—and five francs per hhd. the average price obtained.

"The general opinion of those engaged in that traffic is, that herrings should not be hauled for export to St. Peter's before 20th

April, so that the French bankers would not be baited until 1st May, at which time a great portion of the codfish would be on the shore, and a good voyage might be expected. No means taken to enforce the law.

“The returns are generally received in cash.”

The Sub-Collector at Lamaline states—“that the hauling of herrings commences between the 10th and 15th April, and that the craft of that District proceed to Fortune Bay to haul caplin about 12th June, or as soon as the caplin strike the shore.

“Quantity exported to St. Peter’s by Lamaline craft :—

6000 hhds caplin, and 6000 hhds thrown overboard.

4000 brls. herrings, $\frac{1}{2}$ of which was thrown overboard.

“The bait from this District is exported principally in decked craft, and the average price for herrings was five francs per barrel, and seven francs per hhd. for caplin.

“The returns are generally received half in cash and half in goods.

“About two-thirds of those engaged in carrying bait would not wish to haul until the time specified in the Act; others wish to commence on the 15th April, and some whenever they can take them.

“No means taken to have the law enforced.”

The Preventive Officer at Fortune states—“that the hauling of herrings commences in the spring, about the tenth April, and again 20th July; the caplin about the 15th June. The quantities exported by the boats and schooners of Grand Bank and Fortune he is unable to say; but from information obtained from those engaged in this traffic, he thinks there is not less than 100,000 barrels herrings taken to St. Peter’s in the spring, and 25,000 barrels in the fall, and 50,000 hhds. caplin by the residents of the Western Shore; one-third of each description of fish was thrown overboard this year.

“They are principally exported from this district in decked craft, and the prices obtained are as follows :—

Herrings in Spring 1 to 15 francs a barrel, average 5 francs.

“ Fall 4 to 15 “ “ 8 “

Caplin 5 to 10 “ hhd. “ 7 “

“ The returns are generally received half in cash and half in goods.

“ The opinion of those engaged in carrying bait to St. Peter's, appears to be, that the hauling of herrings should not commence before 20th April; but no means have been taken to prevent its being done; that if such laws were made and enforced, it would be for the benefit of those engaged.”

The Preventive Officer at Grand Bank states—“ that herrings are hauled about the 10th April, and caplin from 5th to 20th June, or as soon as they strike the shore. He could not give me any information of the quantity exported, but states that they were exported in decked craft and boats, and that the price obtained for herrings this year was from one to fifteen francs per barrel, and the same price per hhd. for caplin.

“ No means have been taken to have the law enforced.

“ The returns are generally received in cash.”

The Preventive Officer at English Harbor states—“ that they commence to haul herrings for export to St. Peter's about the 10th April, again the 15th July, and caplin the 15th June.

“ 10,000 barrels herrings exported in the spring; no caplin or fall herrings exported for the last three years.

“ Exported in boats and decked craft, and the price obtained in St. Peter's varied from 2½ to 7 francs per barrel.

“ The feeling of those engaged appears to be, that herrings should not be hauled in seines before the 20th April; but no means have been used to have the law enforced.

“ The returns are generally received in money.”

The Sub-Collector at Harbor Briton states—“ that the hauling of herrings commences the 15th April, again about the 10th July, and continues until the last August, and that it is impossible to ascertain the quantity exported to St. Peter's; but the quantity of herrings thrown overboard, at the entrance of Fortune Bay, from

boats and decked craft, last spring, amounted to from 20,000 to 30,000 barrels. The price obtained in St. Peter's varied from one to fifteen francs per barrel.

“ The returns are received in cash and goods.

“The majority of those engaged in carrying bait to St. Peter's are of opinion that they are destroying the fishery on this part of the coast, and their excuse for following up the traffic is, that they might as well do so as others. The Sub-Collector has no available means to have the law enforced.”

The Sub-Collector at Gaultois reports—“ that herrings are hauled for export to St. Peter's about the 5th April, again 20th July ; no cablin or other bait exported from that District.

“ At Pass Island 10,000 barrels herrings were exported, and the price obtained in St. Peter's was from five to ten francs per barrel.

“ The Planters at Pass Island and Grole complain of the Grand Bank and Fortune schooners hauling herrings at Pass Island in August last, and state that it is destroying the fishery in that vicinity.

“ No means taken to have the law enforced.”

The Preventive Officer at Push Through reports—“ that eight boats and one registered craft commenced to haul herrings for export to St. Peter's the 20th April, from places between Cape La Hune and Push Through, and that the average price obtained for herrings was eight francs per barrel, and seven francs per hhd. for caplin.”

The quantities exported from his District, the Preventive Officer could not give ; but from information received, he believes 70,000 barrels herrings, and 15,000 hhds caplin, were sold in St. Peter's this season by the residents of the Western Shore.

“ The general opinion of those engaged in this traffic is, that the 20th April is early enough to haul herrings ; some state that the 15th April would be time enough, but no means have been resorted to to have the law enforced.

“ The returns are generally received in goods and cash.”

The Preventive Officer at Burgeo reports—"that until the last two years, no herrings were exported to St. Peter's. This year, in the spring, a few barrels were hauled about the 1st April, and 1000 barrels were taken the first week in July to St. Peter's, and the price obtained for them ranged from one to twenty-five francs; they were exported in boats and decked craft.

"The opinion expressed by those engaged in taking herrings is, that no herrings should be hauled before 1st July, in order to prevent the spawning herrings from being disturbed.

"The returns are received in cash."

The Sub-Collector at LaPoile states—"that the hauling of herrings commences from 1st to 20th April, but all are used on the shore as bait; none are exported to St. Peter's in that locality. At Rameo Islands, 2,000 barrels herrings were exported in July and August, in small decked craft, to St. Peter's, and the prices ranged from one to thirty francs per barrel.

"No caplin exported to St. Peter's.

"No violation of the law at La Poile.

"The proceeds are generally received in cash and goods."

The Preventive Officer at Channel reports—"that no bait of any description is exported to St. Peter's from that locality."

Probable quantity of bait exported to St. Peter's:—

	Brls. Herrings.	Hhds. Caplin.
District of St. Mary's	3,000	
Little Placentia	1,100	
Placentia	5,000	
LaManche		
Burin		
St. Lawrence	290	1,030
Lamaline	4,000	12,000
Fortune, Grand Bank, & neighbor- ing places	62,110	36,970
English Harbor	10,000	
Pass Island	10,000	

	Brls. Herrings.	Hhds. Caplin.
Push Through....	1,500	
Burgeo	1,000	
Rameo Islands	2,000	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100,000	50,000
Probable quantity thrown over- board.....	30,000	10,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Probable quantity sold in St. Peter's.....	70,000	40,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>

In submitting this report, I beg respectfully to bring under your notice the 63 section of the Act 27th Vic, cap. 2, which prohibits the importation of Spirits from St Peter's in packages capable of containing liquors less than the size of fifty gallons. When in St. Peter's, in July last, I saw 100 barrels rum, containing from thirty to thirty-two gallons each, landed from a vessel from Boston; and again in September last, there were landed from another vessel from the same place, 120 barrels rum of the same size, for one establishment. The residents of the Western Shore are aware that if they import those packages, they are liable to seizure, consequently, what they import are smuggled. Several of the Outport Officers are of opinion that if the Act were altered so as to limit the size of the package to thirty gallons, more revenue would be collected.

I also beg respectfully to bring under your notice the 15th Section of the above-mentioned Act, which allows coasting and fishing vessels to clear out once in the year. That Section, I understand, was framed to enable vessels coming to this port for salt and provisions to leave again without putting them to the inconvenience of clearing out the second time, particularly during the busy season of the year; but it has an injurious effect on the revenue, for I was informed that in more than one instance the master of a coasting vessel bound to the westward, cleared out at this port a certain quantity of spirits, but did not take the quantity cleared out on board, but called into St. Peter's and took on board at that port the number of packages to correspond with his clearance; and that another master of a coasting vessel took on board at this port a cask of rum, which he disposed of on his way to St. Peter's, called

into that port and filled up the same packages with rum, and proceeded further west on his coasting voyage. The officers of this Department in the Outports, finding that the quantities on board correspond with their clearance, allow them to pass and cannot prevent it.

I remained three days in St. Peter's in July, whilst the Newfoundland people were carrying caplin, to observe what articles they brought back. I was constantly on the water and at the quay, and noticed that, in most instances, the crew of each vessel would take eight or ten gallons molasses, five or six lbs. tea, about the same quantity of tobacco, a loaf or two of sugar, a couple of barrels flour, some parcels of shop goods, a bolt of canvas, a coil of cordage, and a few took a keg of spirits, all in small quantities, which, in the aggregate, would be considerable. In September I remained four days, and noticed that those who sold their wood acted in the same manner, purchasing articles in small quantities. I understand that in the spring of the year, when they require supplies for prosecuting the fishery, they take larger quantities, and again later in the season when their voyage is over; they settle up and purchase their winter's stock, upon all of which very little revenue is collected.

The number of French subjects who hire Newfoundland schooners for the purpose of trading on the west coast, is increasing; many of them leave St. Peter's direct for places where there are no Officers of this Department stationed, trade, and sell their goods, then put into some port where there is a Custom House, and pay duties on what they have remaining. This year they have been trading as far east as St. Mary's Bay.

During the present year, manufactured goods, exceeding in value 4000 dollars, were imported into St. John's from Liverpool, and transhipped, without payment of duties, to St. Peter's, where a great portion of those goods will be issued in small quantities to the residents of the Western Shore, and very little, if any, duties will be collected on them.

Only thirty-six vessels entered at the several Custom Houses in the Island from St. Peter's, in 1864, with merchandize of the value of £1,624 stg., and the total amount of duties collected thereon was £171 18s. 7d. stg. Considering the value of bait and wood, &c.,

sold by our people at St. Peter's (estimated at 753,054 francs), and for which returns are partly made in goods, and the large quantity of fish collected by the merchants of St. Peter's, from planters and fishermen on the Western Shore, to whom they issue supplies, (amounting to nearly 20,000 qtls.), there can be no doubt but smuggling, to a large extent, is carried on between St. Peter's and parts of this Island contiguous thereto. This year, to 30th September, the duties on Imports from St. Peter's is a little in excess of the above amount.

In the Districts of Grand Bank and Fortune, there are five or six vessels annually built, the greater portion of their canvas, cordage, paints, oil, &c., being imported from St. Peter's, upon which no duties are paid.

At Lamaline, which is distant only 30 miles from St. Peter's, they go over in punts in the morning, and return the same evening with parcels of goods, &c., for their families. It is utterly impossible for the Officer to collect the duties on Imports brought in such a way.

At Barin, where there are so many harbors, the Sub-Collector can do nothing without a boat, and it is necessary that a permanent Tide-waiter should be appointed, whom the Sub-Collector can call on at any moment, as in the fishing season, he states, that he cannot get a competent person to act in that capacity.

At Oderin there was a Preventive Officer stationed for some years, but he died in 1863, and no duties having been collected, the office has not since been filled up. It is a place where French traders resort to, and it will be for the consideration of the Government whether it would not be advisable to fill up that office.

The number of traders from Halifax and the neighbouring Colonies has considerably decreased within the last two years; they cannot compete with the establishments on the Western Shore in giving the price for fish, or sell their goods on the same terms.

I have brought under the notice of the different outport officers the increasing traffic with St. Peter's, and urged upon them the necessity of using greater vigilance in protecting the revenue.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JAMES S. HAYWARD,
Landing and Tide Surveyor.

The Honorable
The Receiver General,
&c., &c., &c.

Statement shewing the quantities of the undermentioned Articles imported into St. Peter's and Miquelon, in the years 1862 and 1864.

Articles imported.	1862.		1864.	
	Quantities.	Value in Francs.	Quantities.	Value in Francs.
Anchors, Chains and Grapnels.....	21,118 kilog.	10,594	64,666	45,501
Biscuits	96,832 ..	51,362	93,625	45,830
Bricks	No.		52,000	2,330
Butter	88,113 kilog.	159,459	77,610	140,203
Cattle	593 No.	35,580	946	81,900
Candles.....	Value	21,851		16,761
Coals	1,121,000 kilog.	28,025	1,590,000	40,750
Cordage	74,952 ..	82,104	93,510	105,703
Coffee	21,656 ..	36,364	27,034	36,287
Flour	1,586,390 ..	442,762	915,796	229,048
Grease and Tallow	23,912 ..	30,389	20,254	24,171
Haberdashery.....		33,150		11,311
Herrings, Caplin & Bait from Nfld. shoro.....	Estimated value	222,250		702,000
Molasses	194,786 kilog	67,285	168,121	58,855
Nails and Hardware.....	Value	66,796		58,346
Nets and Fishing Tackle		49,484		71,151
Oil—Olive	6,512 kilog.	15,122	7,441	14,832
Other kinds.....	20,583 ..	23,482	23,807	29,690
Pitch and Tar.....	7,900 ..	2,516	28,857	14,126
Meats—salted.....	79,975 ..	61,459	67,484	33,942
Salt	11,750,784 ..	368,736	11,822,091	531,966
Soap	16,421 ..	9,852	16,935	16,078
Sugar—Refined	33,839 ..	31,858	30,938	24,520
Unrefined	24,924 ..	19,969	28,812	23,652
Tea	21,422 ..	75,674	13,935	39,820
Tobacco—Manufact'd	27,098 ..	54,176	37,001	94,399
Unmanufact'd			1,936	2,323
Sheep	1,236 No.	24,720	1,094	17,504
Spirits, viz. :—				
Rum.....	155,793 Litres	65,333	109,600	46,608
Brandy, Gin and Cordials	94,512 ..	61,663	171,290	131,044
Carried forward'		2,161,015		2,690,651

Statement, &c.—Continued.

Articles imported.	1862.		1864.	
	Quantities.	Value in Francs.	Quantities.	Value in Francs.
Brought forward		2,161,015		2,690,651
Vegetables	28,951 kilog.	11,284	18,474	3,165
Manufactures, viz. :—				
Cotton, Woolen, Linen, Silk and Leather.....	Value.	111,388		141,986
Wood, viz. :—				
Staves, Casks and Shooks .....	..	199,955		70,854
Masts and Spars...	..	11,703		4,264
Board, Plank and Timber .....	..	92,000		88,383
Oars .....	..	6,708		8,888
Shingles .....	..	8,200		12,416
Firewood from Nfld. shore	Estimated value	66,725		51,054
Wooden Manufactures ..	Value.	22,000		28,705
Articles unenumerated, including Government Stores, &c. ....	..	846,735		532,918
Total value of Imports, in Francs....		3,528,733		3,632,784

Statement shewing the number of Vessels that entered inwards at the Port of St. Peter's and Miquelon, in the years 1862 and 1864, the value of their cargoes, and the ports from which they arrived.

From whence arrived.	1862.		1864.	
	No. of Vessels.	Value of their Cargoes in Francs.	No. of Vessels.	Value of their Cargoes in Francs
Dieppe	11	47,850	14	53,729
St. Valery	1	1,850	2	1,849
Fecamp	18	24,863	21	36,674
Havre	7	28,420	11	20,446
Granville	47	559,600	38	538,174
St. Malo	48	473,209	48	341,056
Morlais	2	15,600		
Bayonne	4	75,200	2	39,458
Bordeaux	2	22,406	1	4,341
Cette	2	90,059	4	120,607
Marseilles	2	9,107	2	98,676
St. Nazaire	2	1,547	9	71,459
St. Brieux			1	3,251
Binie			1	5,604
Boulogne			1	3,102
Martignes			2	17,500
Rochfort			1	5,233
La Rochelle			2	6,301
Rommeatiers			4	4,001
Value of Government Stores imported				161,420
Total Value from France..	146	1,240,211	164	1,582,871
Martinique	17	38,896	12	47,910
Guadaloupe	4	3,201	2	7,803
Total from French Colonies	21	42,007	14	55,713

**Statement shewing the number of Vessels that entered
inwards at the Port of St. Peter's and Miquelon,
&c - Continued.**

From whence arrived.	1862.		1864.	
	No. of Vessels.	Value of their Cargoes in Francs.	No. of Vessels.	Value of their Cargoes in Francs.
New York	2	13,362		
Boston	19	1,488,688	23	952,108
Halifax.....	4	7,306	9	18,945
Sydney.....	2	11,451	6	16,450
Quebec.....	5	117,453	4	77,329
Nova Scotia.....	11	21,021	18	31,590
New Brunswick.....	8	18,881	11	51,205
P. E. Island	18	31,807	12	19,100
Cape Breton	31	87,511	21	30,003
Bangor.....			1	34,507
Boats from Newfoundland with Bait, Wood, &c., estimated Value		288,975	.....	762,963
Total from Foreign Places...	100	2,146,455	105	1,994,200

RECAPITULATION.

From France	146	1,340,211	164	1,582,871
French Colonies.....	21	42,097	14	55,713
Foreign Places.....	100	2,146,455	105	1,994,200
Total	267	3,528,763	283	3,632,784

Statement shewing the number of Vessels that cleared outwards at the Ports of St. Peter's and Miquelon, in the years 1862 and 1864, with the value of their cargoes and the Ports for which they cleared.

Ports cleared for.	1862.		1864.	
	No. of Vessels.	Value of their Cargoes in Francs.	No. of Vessels.	Value of their Cargoes in Francs.
Granville	15	275,877	17	601,688
St. Malo.....	19	220,487	12	254,424
Morlais.....	1	18,642		
Nantes	1	28,251	2	83,952
Isle de Re	2	80,116		
Bordeaux	3	120,504	11	820,124
Bayonne.....	2	30,707	1	20,389
Marseilles.....	5	231,302	9	518,851
Cette	2	128,586	3	412,653
St. Martin			3	134,812
Total to France	50	1,134,472	58	2,846,893
Martinique	24	1,604,250	18	1,845,288
Gaudeloupe	18	1,011,570	16	1,436,786
Isle of France.....	4	329,063	4	505,447
Total to French Colonies..	46	2,944,883	38	3,787,521

Statement, &c.—Continued.

Ports cleared for.	1862.		1864.	
	No of Vessels.	Value of their Cargoes in Francs.	No. of Vessels.	Value of their Cargoes in Francs.
Boston	8	860,185	3	139,689
New York	2	137,682	2	53,559
Halifax	3	109,080	6	11,707
Alicante	1	40,860	1	120,240
Carmen	1			
Cadiz			2	141,216
Quebec	3	31,314	1	5,562
Sydney	23	137,799	47	99,159
Nova Scotia	21	126,407	12	54,985
New Brunswick	19	71,536	7	26,314
P. E. Island	3	3,500	5	15,900
Cape Breton			6	14,504
Newfoundland	13	12,000	12	36,207
Boats for Newfoundland, which brought Bait, Wood, &c., estimated value		158,280		284,917
Total to Foreign Places	97	1,188,643	104	1,003,906

RECAPITULATION.

Exports to France	50	1,134,472	58	2,846,893
French Colonies	46	2,944,883	38	3,787,521
Foreign Ports	97	1,188,643	104	1,003,906
Total	193	5,267,998	200	7,638,320

Statement shewing the quantities of the undermentioned Articles exported from St. Peter's and Miquelon, in the years 1862 and 1864.

Articles.	Ports exported to.	1862.		1864.	
		Quantities.	Value in Francs.	Quan's.	Value in Francs.
Fish—					
Dried Cod	France	803,472 kilog.	289,249	1,310,126	628,860
	Martinique .	4,228,310 ..	1,522,191	3,686,800	1,769,664
	Guadeloupe	2,641,000 ..	950,761	2,910,375	1,396,980
	I. of France	855,037 ..	307,813	995,277	477,733
	Boston	1,000,514 ..	360,185	291,012	139,689
	New York	382,450 ..	137,682	111,581	53,559
	Halifax	303,000 ..	109,080		
	Alicante . . .	113,500 ..	40,860	250,500	120,240
	Cadiz			294,200	141,216
	Total	10,327,283 kilog.	3,717,821	9,849,871	4,727,941
Fish—Cod					
Green	France	1,004,380 No.	401,752	4,694,063	1,502,100
Oil—Cod	France	570,596 kilog.	342,357	464,253	603,128
Cod Sounds & Tongues . . .	France	316,590 ..	63,318	311,455	62,291
Cod Roes	France	25,502 ..	5,100	40,377	8,075
Other Fish . . .	France		3,721		900
Hides, &c. . . .	France	30,775 ..	18,609	900	400
Total produce of the Colony			4,552,678		6,904,835

Memorandum shewing the quantities of Codfish exported from St. Peter's and Miquelon, in the years 1858, to 1864, inclusive.

Years.	Fish—Dried Cod.	Fish—Cod, Green.
1858	11,664,545 kilogrammes	495,741 Number of Fish
1859	11,216,965 ..	1,209,070 ..
1860	10,304,032 ..	1,280,872 ..
1861	8,296,935 ..	1,614,205 ..
1862	10,327,283 ..	1,004,380 ..
1863	7,629,166 ..	3,231,253 kilogrammes
1864	9,849,871 ..	4,694,063 ..

NUMBER OF CRAFT EMPLOYED IN THE FISHERIES.

98 Square rigged Vessels, carrying 2742 men.
 579 Small Craft and Boats " 4541 "

POPULATION IN 1862.

St. Peter's.....	1422 Males,	1139 Females.
Miquelon.....	345 "	357 "
	<u>1767</u> "	<u>1496</u>
Total		3263

Of the above, 51 Males and 82 Females are Foreigners.

Memorandum of the Quantities of the undermentioned Articles exported from this Island during the years 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, & 1864, shewing the Places from whence they were exported.

PORTS.	1859.						Brls. Trout.
	Qtls. Dried Codfish.	No. Seal Skins.	Tuns Oil.		Tierces Sal- mon.	Brls. Her- rings.	
			Seal and Whale.	Cod.			
Saint John's.....	721,565	275,745	4,373	3097	2371	27664	1062
Twillingate.....	13,694	5,129	116	....	162	
Fogo.....	11,379	186	6	157	118		
Greenspond.....	15,699	2,979	2	82			
Catalina.....	13,199						
Trinity.....	24,584	2,205	33	110			
Carbonear.....	4,774						
Harbor Grace.....	179,331	79,276	1,166	523	305		
Brigus.....							
Hant's Harbor.....							
Ferryland.....						4413	
Saint Mary's.....						105	
Placentia.....	3,308			2	26	70	
Little Placentia.....	2,000			1	13	228	
LaManche.....	1,200			4	2	500	
Oderin.....	2,434					150	
Burin.....	25,828			144	124	1885	
St. Lawrence.....	3,690			4	....	114
Lamaline.....	1,700			7			
Harbor Briton.....	40,669	323	19	142	189	3138	
English Harbor and Bay-de-North.....	3,589					15022	
Push Through.....							
Gaultois.....	13,666						
Burgeo.....	10,317				33	3510	
LaPoile.....	29,618	788	13	76	478	4795	
Port-au-Basque.....		No Returns.					
Labrador, Nfld. Houses.....		"					
Total.....	1,122,244	366,631	5,728	4354	3822	61594	1062
Houses at Labrador not connected with Nfld.....		No Returns.					

Memorandum of the Quantities of the undermentioned Articles exported from this Island during the year 1860, shewing the Places from whence they were exported.

PORTS.	1860.							
	Qtls. Dried Codfish.	No. Seal Skins.	Tuns Oil.			Tierces Sal- mon.	Brls. Her- rings.	Brls. Trout.
			Seal & Whale.	Cod.	Refined Cod.			
Saint John's	713,250	243,237	3664	2461	328	2466	24,284	753
Twillingate.....	22,444	.....	.....	.....	.....	136	.....	.....
Fogo.....	24,373	4,103	51	135	.....	124	.....	5
Greenspond	20,786	9,566	168	26	.....	2	.....	.....
Catalina	9,942	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trinity	23,989	14,022	113	296	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carbouear.....	3,628	9,045	82	.....	7	.....	64	.....
Harbor Grace.....	205,149	61,858	1002	702	27	465	4,707	21
Brigus	6,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....
Hant's Harbor .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ferryland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saint Mary's .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Placentia	3,820	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	703	.....
Little Placentia	2,185	.....	.....	28	.....	15	2,150	.....
Lamanche.....	2,200	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	670	.....
Oderin	2,147	.....	.....	1	.....	27	388	.....
Burin	29,195	.....	.....	106	.....	295	2,589	.....
St. Lawrence	1,700	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....
Lamaline	1,600	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Briton	39,114	.....	.....	73	48	80	4,213	.....
English Harbor and Bay-de-North	2,584	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,258	.....
Push Through	740	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gaultois	14,984	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burgeo	14,960	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	2,250	.....
LaPoile	35,156	451	9	54	29	377	1,662	.....
Port-au-Basque .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Labrador, Nfd. Houses	131,858	.....	.....	65	.....	55	12,456	.....
Total	1,312,004	342,282	5089	3980	439	4124	82,894	779
Houses at Labrador not connected with Nfd.	67,800	.....	30	146	.....	1025	1,644	.....

Memorandum of the Quantities of the undermentioned Articles exported from this Island during the year 1861, shewing the places from whence they were exported.

PORTS.	1861.							
	Qtls. Dried Codfish.	No. Seal Skins.	Tuns Oil.			Tierses Sal-mon.	Bris Her-rings.	Bris. Trout.
			Seal & Whale.	Cod	Refined Cod.			
Saint John's.....	609,244	262,285	3523	1902	160	1581	21,521	284
Twillingate.....	17,055	.....	.....	.....	.....	308	.....	2
Fogo	19,094	9,451	161	108	.....	113	.....	.....
Greenspond.....	24 102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catalina	2,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trinity	20,920	8,522	71	126	.....	40	263	.....
Carbonear	3,930	10,370	120	59	2	44	2,619	.....
Harbor Grace.....	186,245	90,765	1102	483	10	425	3,553	.....
Brigus.....	8,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	881	.....
Hant's Harbor	2,246	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
Ferryland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's .. . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Placentia.....	1,690	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Little Placentia	1,630	.....	.....	4	.....	17	27	.....
Lamanche.....	1,300	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	45	.....
Oderin .. . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	685	.....
Burin	14,142	.....	.....	17	.....	110	1,106	.....
St. Lawrence	3,676	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	30	.....
Lamaline.....	1,600	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Briton	31,125	.....	1	123	2	177	4,329	.....
English Harbor and Bay de-North... ..	2,600	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	19,984	.....
Push Through	887	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gaultois	15,283	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	.....
Burgeo	5,390	.....	.....	5	.....	76	600	.....
LaPoile	30,084	600	16	53	24	323	2,973	.....
Port-au-Basque	4,490	.....	.....	23	.....	152	2,402	.....
Labrador, Nfld. Houses	141,953	.....	.....	68	.....	30	12,154	.....
Total.....	1,149,626	381,993	4994	2980	198	3397	73,633	286
Houses at Labrador not connected with Nfld.	74,700	.....	23	140	.....	1031	1,660	.....

Memorandum of the Quantities of the undermentioned Articles exported from this Island during the year 1862. shewing the places from whence they were exported.

PORTS.	1862.							
	Qtls. Dried Codfish.	No. Seal Skins.	Tuns Oil.			Tierses Sal- mon.	Brls. Her- rings.	Brls. Trout.
			Seal & Whale.	Cod.	Refined Cod.			
Saint John's.....	632 719	155,130	2160	1471	266	2275	9743	511
Twillingate.....	13,275	8,923	213	.....	.....	205	.....	.....
Fogo.....	12,348	34,016	384	72	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenspond.....	23,406	7,950	147	20	.....	2	.....	.....
Catalina.....	4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trinity.....	19,897	.....	.....	108	2	34	.....	.....
Carbonear.....	4,028	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Grace.....	175,640	44,650	557	519	18	322	2031	46
Brigus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hant's Harbor.....	3,916	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ferryland.....	2,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saint Mary's.....	6,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Placentia.....	1,000	.....	.....	5	.....	9	1008	.....
Little Placentia.....	2,510	.....	.....	10	.....	8	.....	.....
LaManche.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oderin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burin.....	26 478	.....	.....	56	.....	17	532	.....
St. Lawrence.....	1,600	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lamaline.....	700	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Briton.....	52,290	.....	14	68	.....	33	1275	.....
English Harbor and Bay-de-North.....	2,005	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3619	.....
Push Through.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gaultois.....	18,630	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....
Burgeo.....	7,027	.....	.....	8	.....	98	300	.....
LaPoile.....	30,884	1,753	32	64	21	178	3551	.....
Port-au-Basque.....	9,969	1,400	26	32	8	173	7990	.....
Labrador, Nfld. Houses	124,168	.....	.....	12	.....	60	.....	.....
Total.....	1,176,140	253,822	3533	3453	315	3445	29,849	557
Houses at Labrador not connected with Nfld.	65,600	.....	27	110	.....	1148	280	.....

Memorandum of the Quantities of the undermentioned Articles exported from this Island during the year 1863, shewing the Places from whence they were exported.

PORTS.	1863.							
	Qtls. Dried Codfish.	No. Seal Skins.	Tuns Oil.			Tierses Sal. mon.	Brls. Her- rings.	Brls. Trout.
			Seal & Whale.	Cod.	Refined Cod.			
Saint John's.....	564,797	209,609	2872	1907	175	3134	32944	603
Twillingate.....	5,423							
Fogo.....	22,797	4,278	83	80		134		
Greenspond.....	13,410		60	18				
Catalina.....	3,900							
Trinity.....	12,398							
Carbonear.....	10,429					16	2901	
Harbor Grace.....	107,364	75,195	966	402	12	475	11163	5
Brigas.....	4,200					11	1986	
Hant's Harbor.....	4,820							
Ferryland.....	2,600							
Saint Mary's.....	1,700							
Placentia.....	1,000					2		
Little Placentia.....	900			4		5		
LaManche.....						6		
Oderin.....								
Burin.....	7,596			21		120	362	
St. Lawrence.....	900			1				
Lamaline.....	1,300			1				
Harbor Briton.....	15,968		11	45	2	43	3604	
English Harbor and Bay-de-North.....	2,200			8		5	10560	
Push Through.....								
Gaultois.....	10,903					20		
Burgeo.....	2,260			4		243	200	
LaPoile.....	13,869		5	30	8	134	318	
Port-au-Basque.....	14,275	1,700	24	14	6	209	1212	
Labrador, Nfld. Houses	107,212			43		184	15310	
Total.....	932,221	290,782	4026	2578	203	4741	80561	603
Houses at Labrador not connected with Nfld	80,100		20	158		1988	2220	

Memorandum of the Quantities of the undermentioned Articles exported from this Island during the year 1864, shewing the Places from whence they were exported.

PORTS.	1864.							
	Qtls. Dried Codfish.	No. Seal Skins.	Tuns Oil.			Tierces Sal- mon.	Brls. Her- rings.	Brls. Trout.
			Seal & Whale.	Cod.	Refined Cod.			
Saint John's	577,682	91,033	1248	1366	192	1443	9,761	448
Twillingate.....	13,666	3,101	53	8	....	166		
Fogo.....	6,611	8,731	102	59				
Greenspond	10,312							
Catalina	7,600							
Trinity	5,200							
Carbonear.....	7,337			56	....	77	144	
Harbor Grace.....	144,286	22,408	301	347	9	206	3,188	
Brigus								
Hant's Harbor								
Ferryland.....	2,350							
Saint Mary's								
Placentia	2,400							
Little Placentia								
Lamanche.....								
Oderin								
Burin	10,098		5	61	....	68	469	
St. Lawrence								
Lamaline	1,200			1	....	30		
Harbor Briton	16,212			33	9	52	69	
English Harbor and Bay-de-North							27,308	
Push Through								
Gaultois	17,326							
Burgeo	840					332	100	
LaPoile	15,520		1	21	2	179	341	
Port-au-Basque	7,498	500	10	10	...	176	1,627	
Labrador, Nfld. Houses	135,396							
Total	981,538	125,723	1720	1962	212	2729	43,007	448
Houses at Labrador not connected with Nfld.	31,499		24	37	....	514	543	

No. 20.

Copy of a Report of J. S. Hayward, Esq., J. P., of proceedings in respect to alleged breaches of the law on the S. W. Coast ; copies of Depositions annexed, &c.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND,
30th December, 1866.

SIR,—

I have the honor to report, that in accordance with your directions I proceeded to Bay St. George, and arrived at Sandy Point, the principal settlement in that locality, on the 17th July last, and immediately communicated with Messrs. LeGrandais, McKay, Messervey, and Thomas, the gentlemen named in your instructions, and acquainted them that I was prepared to take their depositions, and those of any others, and, if possible, arrest the persons who had entered their premises and plundered their property.

Messrs. LeGrandais, Thomas, and McKay informed me that they could not make any deposition or bring sufficient evidence to convict the parties who had broken open and plundered their stores ; consequently I could do nothing to arrest the offenders.

Mr. LeGrandais subsequently made an affidavit respecting the cutting away of the rigging, &c , of the schooner *Helmina*. I proceeded to Flat Bay with that gentleman, and saw John Webb, the person named in the deposition, who admitted that he had the table and one or two pieces of earthenware belonging to the *Helmina*, and said that he would restore them to Mr. LeGrandais when he desired it, and stated that he had taken them off the ice, and that he had not been on board the *Helmina* at any time, and that the articles were of so little value that they were scarcely worth removing.

I informed him that as the stolen property was in his possession he was liable to be prosecuted, and that the Government were determined that the law should be obeyed, notwithstanding the distance from the seat of Government.

On the 23rd of July, Mr. LeGrandais informed me that a person named Henry Young, residing at Fishell's Bay, distant about 15 miles, could give some information respecting the rigging of the schooner. I immediately issued a summons for that person to appear to give such information as he was in possession of. Young

at first refused to appear, but when he found I was determined to find him, he came on the evening of the 25th July, and made a deposition, copy of which is annexed.

I was informed that Francis King, the person alluded to in the deposition of Henry Young, intended to evade my arresting him by going into the woods until I sailed; and as he lives some eighteen miles from Sandy Point, both Mr LeGrandais and I thought it useless to attempt it unless I remained some days longer, which I could not afford to do, having been there eight days.

I have also the honor to annex copies of depositions, which were made to me, complaining of trespass on property, and to observe that if I remained there a longer period, complaints of various kinds would continue to be made.

As regards the depositions of George Sheppard and William Sheppard, I beg to state that I went to see the disputed land. There is no fence on any of it, it being a sandy beach, on which they cut wild grass; neither party has any grant or title, merely occupancy for a number of years; and as Duncan McLellan and William Sheppard had used violence, I bound each of them over to keep the peace for twelve months, and Duncan McLellan promised to desist cutting the grass in future.

Laurence Medore having made a deposition that the Barrachois Brook had been weired up, I went to that place, and found that such had been the case; but Philip Denis, who weired the brook, hearing that I intended to go there, on the morning of the 25th July, took down the weirs, and complied with the Act. I read to him the section, and told him his nets were liable to seizure, and that he had incurred a penalty; he replied that he was not aware that there was any Act to that effect.

I was also informed that every river and brook in that locality had been weired for several seasons. Complaints were also made of the spearing of salmon by the Indians.

John Michael, letter carrier, made a complaint that he had missed a letter, or package of letters, given him by Mr. LeGrandais, to be taken to Channel, to be posted for this port; also, on his return from Channel, a letter given him by Mr. Smith, of that place, for Mr. LeGrandais; but as that person could neither read nor write,

and had given his letter-bag to so many persons on his way to and from Channel, there was not sufficient evidence to criminate any person. One of the letters, I was informed, contained a Petition to the Honorable the House of Assembly.

Having had several interviews with some of the persons who petitioned the House of Assembly against the appointment of a resident Magistrate, their principal objection, and I may add their only objection, appears to be their unwillingness to pay duties, which they, of course, will have to do if one be appointed. They are chiefly herring catchers, who export to Halifax their herrings, and receive back the proceeds in provisions, shop goods, and necessaries for the use of their families. They at present pay some duties in an indirect way. Several traders from Channel and other parts of the Western shore, visit Sandy Point, for the purpose of bartering; the duties on their goods are paid in this Island.

There are no records kept of Imports or Exports; but I called on Messrs. LeGrandais, McKay, Thomas, Messervey and others, residents and principal importers, and from information obtained from them, I find the goods imported, and the produce of the Colony exported, in the year 1864, were nearly as follows. The greater part of the importations were from Halifax, and some provisions from Canada:

IMPORTS.

ARTICLES.	Duty per present Tariff.		Value in Stg
	Rate of duty.	Probable Amount.	
Salt, 400 tons	12 cents	\$48	£550
Molasses, 600 gallons	* 5	500	500
Tea, 2500 lbs.	8	200	150
Tobacco, 1500 lbs.	7	105	100
Sugar, Refined, 5 cwts.	\$3 20.	16	12
“ Unrefined, 40 cwts.	1 98	79 20	60
Coffee, 1000 lbs.	2	20	40
Bread, 300 cwts.	6.	18	300

IMPORTS — Continued.

ARTICLES.	Duty per present Tariff.		Value in Stg.
	Rate of Duty.	Probable Amount.	
Rum, 2000 gallons.....	60 cents.	\$1200	£250
Brandy, 100 “	\$1 20	120	50
Gin, 600 “	1 20	720	65
Wines, 50 “	24	12	20
Fishing Tackle, Cordage, Canvas, Grapnels, Nails, &c.....	\$1200 value at 5½ per cent.	.66	
Raisins, Currants, 5 0 lbs.	3	15	15
Paints, Oils, Soap, Canvas, Hardware, Leatherwares, and Manufactured Goods.....	\$10,000 value at 11 per cent.	1100	
		4019 20	
It is probable that if duties were imposed, the quantity of Spirits imported would be reduced about half. Deduct		1020	
Probable amount per existing Tariff.....		\$2999 20	

There were also imported the following articles, which are exempt from duty under the present Tariff, but will be liable to duty when the Reciprocity Treaty ceases :

1000 Barrels Flour.....	1,200
150 “ Pork	600
50 Cwt. Butter.....	250
3 “ Cheese	15
30 Barrels Beef.....	60
20 “ Oatmeal.....	20
50 “ Indian Meal.....	50

Total value of Imports in Stg. £6,663

The above mentioned importations are direct from the neighboring Colonies, and do not include those brought coastwise from the Western Shore by Newfoundland traders.

It is probable that direct importations will decrease when duties are imposed, as the number of Newfoundland traders is increasing, who sell their shop goods and provisions at prices equally as low as they can be imported from Halifax.

There is also a Distillery in course of erection, and one of the proprietors informed me that the rum they propose making is for export. If such should be the case, a greater quantity of molasses will be imported. This is a subject which, I humbly submit, requires the consideration of the Government.

The Exports are chiefly herrings and salmon ; the Newfoundland traders take in barter the codfish and oil they can get, and secure the greater part, which is carried to ports adjacent. They give more for those articles than can be obtained for them in Halifax.

EXPORTS.

Vessels' Names.		Vessels' Names.	
Integrity	800 brls. herrings	Julia	550 brls. herrings
Pursue	900 "	G. W. Daring	600 "
Integrity	800 "	Agility	700 "
Pursue	900 "	Julia	550 "
J. Bell	500 "	Clara	700 "
G. W. Daring	700 "	Kate	700 "
Clara	700 "	Kossuth	500 "
Pursue	900 "	John Joe	300 "
Integrity	800 "	J. Bell	500 "
Kossuth	400 "	Bloomer	500 "
Henrietta	250 "	Clara	600 "
Bloomer	500 "	Integrity	800 "
Julia	550 "	Pursue	400 "
Kossuth	400 "	Bloomer	500 "

EXPORTS.—Continued.

Vessels' Names.			Vessels' Names.		
John Joe	300	“	Kossuth	400	“
Emily	300	“	John Joe	300	“
John Joe	300	“	Anvil	450	“
Total by residents of Bay St. George..			18,950	Barrels	
2 New Brunswick Schooners	}	Traders	800	“	
1 Nova Scotia Schooner			500	“	
Total Herrings.....			20,250	“	
Of the value of.....			£10,125	Stg.	
300 Barrels Salmon			750		
Total value of Exports of Herrings and Salmon			£10,875		

The population, by the last census, taken in the year 1857, consisted of 1,049 inhabitants; and I am informed that it has since increased to 1,500. Sandy Point being the only safe harbor for vessels, the trade of the Bay is centralised at that port, where there are ninety-five herring stores; and it is a place where duties might easily be collected, if judiciously managed, by the Officer, with the assistance of a couple of Tide-waiters, who could be employed as Constables and Boatmen when required.

I would respectfully suggest that if a Magistrate be appointed to reside at Sandy Point, which I think necessary, taking into consideration the number of inhabitants, the great distance, and the absence of communication with other parts of the Island, it would be necessary to erect a Lock-up, without which the laws could not be effectually carried out.

In submitting this Report, I deem it my duty to state that not only at Bay St. George, but at almost every part of the Western Shore which I visited, I was informed that the rivers and brooks had

been weired this season, and for several seasons past, and which, no doubt, has been one of the causes of the decline of the Salmou fishery in that part of this Island.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JAMES S. HAYWARD.

The Honorable

The Attorney General,

&c., &c., &c.

Copies of Depositions referred to in the Report.

Port of Sandy Point, }
 Bay St. George, }
 to wit. }

I, George Sheppard, of Sandy Point, in Bay St. George, Fisherman, maketh oath and saith, that I obtained a piece of land, situated at the Main Cut, from my father, Joseph Jessop, of Sandy Point aforesaid, and which piece of land I held possession of, and cut the grass on it for upwards of thirty years; that in the year 1862, I gave the said piece of land to my son, William Sheppard, of Sandy Point aforesaid.

That some years ago, whilst James Tobin, Esquire, was Magistrate for this Bay, Duncan McLellan sent two persons, named John McFarlane and Angus McFarlane, to mow grass, when I complained to them that they had cut the grass belonging to me, when they immediately gave it up to me.

And this Deponent further saith, that a year or two after that, the said Duncan McLellan went to the men whom I had sent to mow the grass on said land, to desist, and informed them that it belonged to him. I then went to James Tobin, Esquire, who again put me in possession of the said land, and was not disturbed in

possession of it ; and in the year 1862 I gave the aforesaid land to my son, William Sheppard.

(Signed) GEORGE ^{his} X SHEPPARD.
mark.

Sworn before me this 21st day of July, 1865, }
having previously read this Deposition to }
the above named George Sheppard. }

(Signed,) JAS. S. HAYWARD,
Justice of Peace for Southern District,
Newfoundland.

Port of Sandy Point, }
Bay St. George, }
to wit. }

I, William Sheppard, of Sandy Point, in Bay St. George. Fisherman, maketh oath and saith, that in the year 1862, my father, George Sheppard, gave me a piece of land, situated at the Main Gut, in this Bay, which my father held for upwards of thirty years ; that in the year aforesaid I mowed the grass and took possession of the hay without any molestation whatever ; that in the following year I went to cut the grass, and had cut about one hundred weight when Duncan McLellan, who lives about a mile from the Main Gut, and who occupies a piece of land adjoining the piece which my father gave me, came up to me whilst I was mowing the grass, and drove me off, and threatened to kill me if I persisted in coming there to cut grass, and I have not been there since, as I am afraid that the aforesaid Duncan McLellan will use violence to deprive me of my land.

(Signed), WILLIAM ^{his} X SHEPPARD.
mark.

Sworn before me this 21st day of July, 1865, }
having first read over this Deposition to }
the aforesaid William Sheppard. }

(Signed), JAS. S. HAYWARD,
Justice of Peace for Southern District,
Newfoundland.

Port of Sandy Point, }
 Bay St. George, }
 to wit. }

I, Henry Young, of Fishell, in Bay St. George, Fisherman, maketh oath and saith, that I was at the house of Francis King, of Bank Head, and saw about ten fathoms rigging, and two skylight sashes, which the said Francis King informed me he had taken from the schooner purchased by Mr. LeGrandais; and that the said Francis King also informed me that he had made oakum of the rigging, and sold it to Mr. LeGrandais.

I do further swear, that I saw at the house of John Webb, of Flat Bay, a table and some pieces of earthenware, which the said John Webb informed me belonged to the said schooner, and that he had taken it from the vessel. I do further swear that I do not know of any other person having any article belonging to the said schooner, nor have I heard of any person holding or possessing anything belonging to the aforesaid schooner.

(Signed)

his
 HENRY ~~X~~ YOUNG.
 mark.

Sworn before me this 25th day of July, 1865, }
 having first read over this deposition to the }
 above named Henry Young. }

(Signed) JAS. S. HAYWARD,
 Justice of Peace for Southern District,
 Newfoundland.

No. 21.

**Report of Captain Hood, R. N., of H. M. Ship Pylades,
of his cruize on the South and West Coasts of New-
foundland, and in the Straits of Belle Isle.—First
Cruise.**

Her Majesty's Ship *Pylades*,
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND,
20th August, 1865.

I have the honor to make the following report to your Excellency, relative to the information obtained by me during this season of the state of the Fisheries on the Coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador.

FIRST CRUIZE.

After leaving St. John's on the 1st of June, I proceeded, in accordance with the instructions received from Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope, G.C.B., to visit the various fishing stations on the South and West Coasts of Newfoundland and South Coast of Labrador.

Places visited on the South and West Coast of Newfoundland.

Places visited.	Date of arrival.	Date of departure.
Trepassey	1st June.....	June 6th.
St. Mary's	6th "	" 12th.
Placentia	12th "	" 14th.
Burin	14th "	" 18th.
Great St. Lawrence	18th "	" 21st.
Harbor Briton	21st "	" 25th.
Burgeo Islands.....	25th "	" 26th.

From Burgeo I proceeded to Sydney to complete coal ; left Sydney on the 1st July, and arrived at St. George's Bay on the 2nd July.

Places visited.	Date of arrival.	Date of departure.
St Georges Bay.....	2nd July.....	July 7th.
Port-au-Port	7th "	" 10th.
York Harbor, Bay of Islands..	10th "	" 11th.
Port Saunders	12th "	" 16th.

TREPASSEY.

Population 750. Nineteen large boats with seven men in each ; twenty-six small boats with three men in each. Large boats fish between Capes Race and St. Mary's ; small boats between Cape Pine and Freshwater Point ; catch of fish up to June 5th not good.

ST. MARY'S.

Population 800. Twenty large boats with seven men in each ; forty small boats with two men in each. Large boats fish between Capes Pine and St. Mary's ; small boats about four miles from the harbor ; catch of fish up to the 12th June not good.

PLACENTIA.

Population 700. Fifty large boats with seven men in each ; twenty small boats with four men in each. Boats fish about Cape St. Mary's ; catch up to 14th June not good.

BURIN.

Population about 1700 ; Fifty-seven large boats with four men in each ; two hundred small boats with two men in each ; catch up to 18th June very bad.

GREAT ST. LAWRENCE.

Population about 800. Thirty large boats with three or four men in each ; 130 small boats with two men in each ; catch up to the 21st June very bad.

HARBOR BRITON.

Catch of fish up to 25th June, worse than last year. Take of salmon fair.

At all the above mentioned places the supply of caplin had been abundant, but the cod fish had not followed the bait in any numbers to the Coasts.

ST. GEORGE'S BAY.

The herring fishery has been very good this season, the catch of cod fair, and the take of salmon good. Several enquiries were made as to whether the use of cod seines and herring seines was lawful. The fishermen generally appeared perfectly ignorant of the laws relating to the preservation of the herring and salmon fisheries, and I therefore had the following extracts from the Acts for Protection of Herring and Salmon Fisheries, copied in large hand, placed on boards and delivered to the clergyman, requesting him to have them placed where they can be seen generally, and protected from the weather. This he promised to do.

Extracts made from Act for the Protection of the Herring and Salmon Fisheries on the Coast of this Island, and delivered to the clergyman at St. George's Bay—Cap. II, Nos. I, III, VIII—Cap. VIII, Nos. I, II, IV, VI, VIII.

PORT AU PORT.

Thirty-two punts with 2 men in each ; they fish in the Bay ; catch up to the 10th July only averaged fifteen quintals per man. Four French fishing vessels had left three weeks before to follow the fish to the eastward.

RED ISLAND.

The French establishment this season consists of 62 boats and 104 men ; catch worse than last year.

YORK HARBOR, BAY OF ISLAEDS.

No English boats fishing, and no settlers. A French brig and schooner were moored in Small Harbor. Passed sixteen French boats fishing off the South Head, and doing very little ; English were all up the Humber, and none at either York or Lark Harbors.

PORT SAUNDERS.

No English boats fishing. One family living on Keppel Island, and one Englishman fishing the Salmon river at the head of Hawk Harbor. One French barque moored in Keppel Harbor, had arrived in May, and would remain until the end of September for her

cargo of fish. Several French boats fishing off Pointe Rich and Port-au-Choix. Catch up to the 16th July not at all good.

I find that in all the Salmon rivers I have visited on the West Coast of Newfoundland, (and I hear it is the general practice in all the rivers on that coast,) the fishermen are either totally ignorant (or pretend to be so) of the Act for the protection of Salmon. They set nets across the whole breadth of the river, and, in many cases, have racks also right across the whole breadth, thus rendering it impossible that the fish can get up to spawn. They all complain that salmon become more scarce every year, but still continue their most pernicious plans of racks and nets, and if that is not put a stop to, the salmon fishery on that coast must eventually be ruined. It is not the annual visit of a man-of-war to each place which can stop this. The fishermen know that after she has left they can again put up their racks and nets without, probably, any further interruption for the season. But if each river, or principal river, could be visited once in a fortnight, they would not dare to run the risk of being caught and fined two or three times during the season. I think that a small schooner, with a whale boat attached to her, and stationed on the coast between St. George's Bay and Hawk's Bay, during the salmon season, and continually moving from one river to another, would effectually enforce the laws for the protection of the salmon fishery.

Places visited on the South Coast of Labrador.

Places visited.	Date of arrival.	Date of departure.	Places visited by Boat.
Forteau	16th July . . .	July 28th . . .	
Greenley Island .	28th " . . .	" 28th . . .	Wood Island.
Forteau	28th " . . .	" 31st . . .	Blanc Sablon. Ledges' Island. Bradore. Gutch Cove. L'anse-au-Loup.

Places visited on the South Coast of Labrador.—Continued.

Places visited.	Date of arrival.	Date of departure.	Places visited by Boat.
Red Bay	31st July . . .	12th August	Black Bay. West Modiste.
Chateau Bay . . .	12th August	17th August	

Whilst I was at Forteau, complaint was made to me by a Fisherman,^s named Joseph Godfrey, that he had set a net for the purpose of catching seals close to his stage at Lance Clair, and that Mr. LeBoutillier, (who is manager of one of the large Jersey houses at Wood Island and Forteau), had a sealing frame at some little distance (about a quarter of a mile) from his net: that Mr. Le Boutillier said that Godfrey's net interfered with his frame, and ordered one of his men to remove it, and that the net was removed. I therefore summoned Mr. LeBoutillier to appear before me, also the man who had actually removed the net. Mr. Le Boutillier maintained that the net interfered with his frame, and that, therefore, he had a right to remove it. However, I shewed him that he had committed an illegal act, and the affair was settled by his paying Godfrey a fair compensation for the damage he had sustained by the removal of the net.

As there are at present no Acts regulating the fishing for seals with frames and nets, the proprietors of frames have made laws of their own, which they consider legal by right of custom, and they make no scruple of forbidding nets to be set near their frames. This occasions complaints on the part of owners of nets; and I submit to Your Excellency that it would be advisable to have an Act deciding on the legality or non-legality of setting nets between frames, and also settling at what distance, and in what position with regard to a frame, it is illegal to set a net.

A complaint was also made by Thomas White, a shoreman lately employed by Mr. LeBoutillier, to the effect that having entered into a written agreement to employ him until the end of the season,

he had on the 14th July discharged him without a sufficient reason ; I therefore summoned Mr. LeBoutillier, and having heard and weighed the evidence on both sides, I decided (in conjunction with Mr. Vidal,) that as Thomas White had disobeyed the orders of Mr. LeBoutillier, and behaved disrespectfully to him in the presence of his men, he had a reasonable cause for discharging Thomas White..

Whilst at Forteau I sent Lieutenant Smith in the launch with Mr. Ainsworth, Pilot, to visit the various fishing stations to the East and West. The Lieutenant was informed, when at Wood Island, that some French schooners had been fishing near Greenly Island, but he did not see any there. Two days after he returned from thence, I received information that some French schooners were at that time fishing off Greenly Island. I started at daylight the next morning—steamed down and anchored between Wood and Greenly Islands, where there were several schooners. I sent my boats to search each schooner, and to bring the master of each French vessel on board to me ; the boats returned, bringing the masters of nine French vessels ; I took their names, the names of the vessels, and of the ports to which they belonged (with one exception, they all belonged to St. Pierre). I then told them they knew perfectly well they had no right whatever on the Coast of Labrador ; that I should report them to the French Commanding Officer, and that should I receive information that one of them had returned to the coast that I would make prisoners of themselves and vessels. A Mr. Crockwell, from L'anse a Loup, laid a complaint before me, relating to a dispute which had been going on for some years between a Mr. Odell and himself, as to setting salmon nets in certain parts of the river Pinware. I directed Lieutenant Howes to take Mr. Crockwell to Pinware to see the parts of the river in question, in company with Mr. Ainsworth, and then to take down in writing the statements of Messrs. Crockwell and Odell, and also the opinions of himself and Mr. Ainsworth on the subject ;—these I now forward for the information of Your Excellency.

FISHING ESTABLISHMENTS.

FORTEAU BAY.

Mr. LeBoutillier—Twenty-six boats, two men in each, 100 shoremen ; catch up to 28th July, 800 quintals—a very poor catch.

Captain LeSeilleur—Twelve boats, two men in each, and 225 shoremen ; catch 200 quintals—a very poor catch.

Mr. Fling—Two boats, six men ; catch 100 quintals.

Mr. Dumanille—Two boats, four men ; a very poor catch.

Mr. Davis, who has the salmon fishery near the Light House, has two boats and four men ; catch of salmon very small.

WOOD ISLAND.

Three establishments by Messrs. LeBoutillier, DeQuetteville, and Henlin ; they employ sixty-two boats and 259 men ; catch up to the 28th July, 2200 quintals.

BLANC SABLON.

Two establishments by Philip DeQuetteville and Mr. Frewing, employing fifty-nine boats and 210 men ; catch 1500 quintals.

In the Bay there were twenty-six vessels (chiefly Nova Scotians) fishing.

LEDGES' ISLAND, BRADORE.

Two families of eight persons ; catch sixty quintals.

Forty-four vessels in Bradore Bay (chiefly Nova Scotian) fishing.

GUTCH COVE.

One establishment, Mr. LeFevre ; ten boats, forty-three men ; catch, 600 quintals.

L'ANSE A LOUP.

Mr. Crockwell—Thirty boats, 100 men ; catch up to 26th July, 1500 quintals—a very bad catch.

Mr. Burke—Six boats, twenty men ; catch thirty quintals.

John Barker—Three boats, seven men ; catch very bad.

BLACK BAY.

Three boats, six men ; catch only fifteen quintals. Salmon fishery very bad.

WEST MODISTE.

Seven boats, 15 men ; catch 115 quintals.

Seal fishing in spring very bad indeed.

RED BAY.

Thirty-seven boats, with seventy-six men ; catch of fish very bad, only averaging fifteen quintals per man up to 8th August. Take of salmon very small.

CHATEAU BAY.

Sixty-seven boats, 160 men ; catch up to August 17th, about ten quintals per man.

I called at Croc and remained there for one day, and the French report, that to the Northward of Croc the catch of fish has been bad, but to the Southward it has been good. I hear that the catch of fish on the Coast of Labrador, to the North of Chateau Bay, has been very good, and that it has also been very good to the Westward of Sablon.

I think that it is most necessary that the question as to whether it is legal or not for the French boats to come on the coast of Labrador to buy bait from the English fishermen, should at once be settled decisively, as it is the cause of continual quarrels and complaints amongst the fishermen. There are two parties, one of whom is in favor of selling bait to the French ; the other most decidedly against it, as they argue that it is with that bait, sold from our own coasts, that the French are enabled to bait the bultows laid down in the Straits of Belle Isle, and which they declare do so much damage on the coast of Labrador.

Mr. March declares that it is illegal for any French boat to buy and receive bait from English fishermen on the coasts of Labrador ; but that it is legal for the English to take the bait in their own boats and sell it to the French, either three miles from the coast of Labrador, or on the coast of Newfoundland.

My Instructions from Admiral Hope state that the sale of bait to the French is legal ; but that it is not legal for the French to take it for themselves.

Therefore, I should not, under present instructions, prevent bait being sold to the French on the coast of Labrador.

My own opinion is, that if it is legal to sell bait to the French at a distance of three miles from Labrador, it should be equally legal to sell it to them on the coasts. If bait is to be sold at all,

what is the difference in selling it on the coast, or at a distance of three miles? I know the law at St. Pierre is, that the English boats from Lamaline bring the bait across to St. Pierre, and sell it there, they having large boats fit for that purpose; but in the Straits of Belle Isle the fishing is carried on by the English entirely in whale boats, which are utterly unfit to carry bait in any quantity for sale. At present neither the French or English fishermen understand this question, consequently the French are continually crossing over, principally to Pinware, where the caplin remains later than on any other part of the coast. The one party of English fishermen encourage them in this, and sell large quantities of bait to them; the other party oppose the sale of bait, sometimes take forcible possession of the French boats; and unless this matter is settled definitely, this state of things must continue, and, as the fishermen say themselves, will lead to most serious disturbances.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

A. W. A. HOOD,

*Captain and Senior Officer,
Newfoundland Division.*

His Excellency

The Governor of Newfoundland.

No. 22.

**Report of Captain Hood, R. N., of H. M. Ship Pylades,
of his cruize on the North Coasts of Labrador, du-
ring the past Summer.—Second Cruize.**

(Copy.)

Her Majesty's Ship *Pylades*,
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND,
6th October, 1865.

SIR —

Herewith I have the honor to forward the Report of the Fisheries on the North Coast of Labrador, obtained by me during my last cruise.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. W. A. HOOD,

Captain.

His Excellency,
the Governor of Newfoundland.

(Copy.)

Continuation of Report on the information obtained by me whilst performing the duties of Senior Officer on the Coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador.

H. M. Ship *Pylades*,
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND,
26th October, 1865.

SECOND CRUIZE.

Places visited.				Places from which trustworthy information was otherwise obtained.
By Ship.	Arrival.	Departure.	By Boat.	
Deer Harbor..	1st Sept	10th Sept	Battle Harbor.	Sealing Bight.
Port Charlotte	10th "	15th "	Merchantman's Harbor ...	Murray's Hr.
Occasional Hr.	15th "	23rd "	St. Francis Hr.	Ship Harbor.
Domino	23rd "	27th "	Little Harbor.	Batteau Harbor
Sandwich Bay	27th "	2nd Oct.	.....	Black Tickle.
				Indian Tickle.
				Spotted Island.
				Square & Dead Islands.
				Grady.
				Cape North.
				American Creek & Curlew Hr.
				South-east Cove
				Round Island.
				Pack Island.

I left St. John's August 29th, and arrived at Deer Harbor on the 1st September. I sent Lieutenant Howes, with Mr. Ainsworth, Pilot, to visit Battle Harbor, 4th September.

BATTLE HARBOR.

70 boats, 140 men employed in boats ; catch of fish up to 4th September, 40 quintals per man ; catch of herring, good ; catch of salmon, fair. There are 200 residents during the winter. Sixty schooners were in harbor. No complaints of any kind.

MURRAY HARBOR.

60 boats, 150 men, 24 fishing rooms ; catch of fish, 35 quintals per man ; 60 barrels of herring per room.

LITTLE HARBOR.

30 boats, 70 men, 12 fishing rooms ; catch of fish, 30 quintals per man ; 50 barrels of herring per man.

I sent Lieutenant Smith, with Mr. Ainsworth, Pilot, to visit St. Francis Harbor, 12th September.

ST. FRANCIS HARBOR.

20 boats, 40 men, 9 fishing rooms ; catch of fish, 60 quintals a boat—considered a poor catch, but better than last year. Fish late this year. Two cod seines used in the Harbor : about 250 quintals taken in each ; 40 barrels of herring per boat.

SEALING BIGHT.

69 boats, 140 men, 34 small fishing rooms. Catch of fish and herrings about the same average per boat as at St. Francis Harbor. Six cod seines are used in the Bight. The salmon fishery has been very bad this year. The seal fishery was very bad, and has been so for the last four years.

MERCHANTMAN HARBOR.

Port Williams } 50 boats, 171 men ; catch of fish, 70 quin-
Little Harbor, No. 2 } tals per boat.

OCCASIONAL HARBOR.

76 boats, 196 men, 29 fishing rooms ; catch of fish, 100 quintals per boat ; 40 barrels herrings per stage.

SHIP HARBOR.

40 boats, 116 men ; catch of fish, 10 quintals per boat ; 40 barrels of herrings per stage.

DOMINO HARBOR.

70 boats, 170 men, 17 fishing rooms ; catch of fish, 50 quintals per man ; no herrings taken, and since the 20th August very few fish have been taken.

SPOTTED ISLAND.

73 boats, 200 men, 19 fishing rooms ; catch of fish, 50 quintals per man ; no herrings taken.

BATTEAU HARBOR.

66 boats, 170 men ; catch of fish, 40 quintals per man ; no herrings taken.

BLACK TICKLE.

110 boats, 300 men ; catch of fish, 40 quintals per man ; no herrings.

INDIAN TICKLE.

140 boats, 400 men ; catch of fish, 70 quintals per man ; no herrings.

SQUARE AND DEAD ISLANDS.

Catch of fish, 60 quintals per man ; Herring, 100 barrels per stage.

GRADY.

74 boats, 148 men ; catch of fish, 140 quintals per boat.

AMERICAN CREEK AND CURLEW HARBOR.

45 boats, 90 men ; catch of fish, 140 quintals per boat.

SOUTH-EAST COVE.

30 boats, 60 men ; catch of fish, 150 quintals per boat.

ROUND ISLAND.

75 boats, 150 men ; catch of fish, 150 quintals per boat.

PACK HARBOR.

Catch of fish, 160 quintals per boat.

Between Cape Harrison and Sandwich Bay the average catch of fish has been 150 quintals per man.

SANDWICH BAY.

No cod or herring taken ; the catch of salmon has been good—it amounts to 600 tierces, and 34,000 lbs. of preserved salmon.

The preserved salmon is to be sent to Australia, the tierces principally to the Mediterranean.

I have only received three complaints during this cruize. At Point Charlotte a fisherman complained that he had herring barred in his net, and that a man from Murray's Harbor came during his absence and stole a large quantity of herring out of his net. I told him that he had committed an unlawful act by barring herring at all ; but that notwithstanding he had committed an unlawful act, still the man from Murray's Harbor had committed a theft, and as both parties were shortly to return to Newfoundland, I directed him to lay his case before the civil authorities on his arrival. This is the only case of barring herring I have heard of.

The other complaints were the old story of dealers having supplied fishermen with stores, &c., for the season, with the agreement that they were to be repaid with fish at the end of the season. In one case the fisherman had paid the dealer 45 quintals of fish out of 54 which he had caught, reserving the rest to support himself and family during the winter ; and he gave a written declaration, in my presence, to the dealer, that the rest of the debt should be settled as soon as he had the means of doing so. In the other case, a fisherman living some miles from Port Charlotte refused to pay the dealer at all. This complaint was made to me just as I was about to sail ; and as both parties were about shortly to return to Newfoundland, I directed the dealer, on his arrival, to bring his case before the civil authorities.

The weather was not favorable for making the fish between 6th and 26th September, but since that it has been favorable. I have heard of no accidents amongst the fishermen this season. Between Battle Harbor and Square Island the catch of fish has been fair, and the take of herring also fair,—the latter very good at Dead and Square Islands. From Square Island to Pack Harbor the catch of fish has been very good, but no herrings. Between Pack Harbor and Cape Harrison the catch of fish has been very good indeed.

I beg to submit to Your Excellency that it is my opinion that rough stone beacons, with a staff in the centre, should be placed one on the right-hand entrance to the Harbor of Trepassey, at the

top of the low cliff, and one on the highest part of Boar Island, Burgeo.

My reasons for making these suggestions are, with regard to Tre-passey, that the entrance is not easy to be made out by a stranger, especially if the weather is at all thick ; and as it is the only good harbor of refuge between Cape Pine and St. John's, I consider that to make the entrance more easy of access would be of the greatest assistance to any vessel in distress near the harbor in bad weather.

With regard to Boar Island,—this Island marks the entrance to the anchorage, and, from the great number of the Burgeo Islands, it is difficult for one who has not before visited these Islands to distinguish which is Boar Island. It is a fishing station of great importance, with many rocks and shoals amongst the Islands ; and I consider that, to facilitate the means of entering, the anchorage would be of much benefit. At both places there is a quantity of rough rock fit for the purpose, so that putting up the beacons would be a matter of very small expense. I think they should be about fifteen or twenty feet high, with a staff of fifteen feet above the centre.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. W. A. HOOD,

Captain.

His Excellency,
the Governor of Newfoundland.

No. 23.

Copy of Report of General Superintendent of Fisheries, of his proceedings in the Straits of Belle Isle, and upon the Coast of Labrador, during the Summer of 1865, &c., &c.

(Copy.)

July 1st.—Left St. John's in the schooner *Brilliant*, a vessel well suited for the service, being a fast sailer and a good sea boat. As we passed along the coast, we called at a few harbors, in order to obtain some information respecting the fishery. At some places the fishery had commenced very well; at others it was just the contrary.

July 5th.—A strong breeze from the North East; put into St. Julian, on the French Shore. Here, complaints were made to me that certain parties had been falling out, and threatening to kill each other. I endeavoured to smooth the troubled waters by giving some friendly advice, pointing out to them how neighbours ought to live together, which, I hope, had a good effect. Some of the French Captains are more severe to British subjects than others; for instance, some will allow them to fish their salmon nets, others will not. The French have frequently taken salmon from our fishermen's nets, before their eyes. The French Shore is a very extensive coast, with beautiful harbors. The British residents on this Shore are far better off than those living at Labrador; they get seals more or less every year, and nearly every one has a garden and some fine cattle—some having as many as seven milch cows, and fifty sheep. If this noble branch of industry, Agriculture, was more attended to by our people, they would be far better off than they are at present.

July 7th.—Landed the Officer and crew at Belle Isle.

8th.—At Cape Charles. Here I was informed, that the caplin had been in for three weeks, but no sign of fish.

9th.—Left Cape Charles and called off Chimney Tickle, Henley, and Chateau. Abundance of bait, but no fish. Salmon fishery had commenced well at Camp Islands.

10th.—Cruised the Straits, but saw no sign of any French craft in our waters.

11th.—Reached Red Bay. Bait plenty, but no fish. Two small schooners, owned by Pike and Penny, of this place, had gone west to Salmon River, and were doing well with fish.

12th.—Cruising the Straits. Called off Pinware and L'anceau-Loup. At the latter place the fishery had commenced well, but nothing doing at this date

13th.—Called at Forteau, and landed mail-bag for H. M. S. *Pylades*, Captain Hood. Proceeding up the Straits, we anchored at Blanc Sablon, inside of Isle au-Bois. Fish very scarce; but having heard of abundance of it to the westward, they were daily expecting an improvement in their fishery. Messrs. DeQuetteville, Brothers, have a splendid establishment in this place. The Agent, a well-informed man, who has been in the employ forty-two years, complained greatly of the great injury done to the fishery by French bultows being set off Isle-au-Bois, while eight French schooners were moored at Green Island when I arrived; and seeing how hurtful these bultows were to our fishermen, he had written to Captain Hood, who arrived the same day, and we soon started them from our fishing grounds. Mr. Knight, the Collector, was very active, and boarded every craft that came within his reach.

15th.—Sailed round Isle-au-Bois and Bradore. No French schooners or Batteaux to be found upon our fishing grounds.

17th.—The French made their appearance, seeking bait, as the caplin had left their coast. They then increased daily, and in about thirty days took about thirty thousand barrels of bait, besides large quantities of codfish, on the coast between Forteau and Chateau Bays. This outrage is committed in our waters, where they have no right to be by Treaty, and contrary to the instructions of their own Government, the Governor of St. Peter's, and the Commandant on the French Shore. I did all in my power, day and night, to keep them from trespassing on our grounds. I was constantly cruising from Belle Isle to Isle-au-Bois, going into harbors and coves, which often exposed both vessel and crew to many dangers, on account of the fogs, winds, and currents. The French disguised their batteaux by rubbing out their names, and

by making them look, as much as possible, like yachts or pleasure boats, and did every thing they could possibly do to deceive. My five years' experience teaches me that this practice will never be stopped till some of their craft are seized. I sent the following Notice, written in French, to the French Shore, and had it posted up in several places, to prevent them, if possible, from trespassing on our waters.

NOTICE.

To the Captains of French Rooms on the Coast of Newfoundland ;—

Any French Fishermen trespassing on the Shores of Labrador, taking fish or bait, will be taken charge of until the Captain of Her Majesty's Ship shall arrive on this coast, and abide by his decision.

Your obedient servant,

S. MARCH,

Commissioner Fisheries.

They were so daring, that while Her Majesty's Ship was at Forteau, they would come at each side of her, and carry away loads of bait. I took a large *Batteaux* at Pinware, having on board a hundred barrels of caplin, and towed her to Red Bay, when I gave her up to Captain Hood. H. M. S. *Pylades* had a good effect in our waters, and Captain Hood did good service, by the way he handled a few cases brought before him, of servants neglecting their duty, and also insulting their masters.

August 15th.—About this time bait began to get scarce, and the French knowing this, would come over on the Sabbath and take the last caplin to be found from some of our Fishermen's hauling coves. Our British fishermen, from many parts of this Island, with the residents on the coast, were so indignant to see the outrage committed on their rights, that fifty of them manned their boats one Sabbath, drove them from the hauling ground, and took two of their *batteaux*. It was very near being a serious affair. Mr. Ellis, of Forteau, and all the fishermen, were left without bait on the Monday morning, and he solemnly declared that they would take the matter into their own hands, if some severe measures were not taken to keep them from our waters. Mr. Crockwell's men,

belonging to St. John's, complained that all their bait was taken by the French from one of their principal places, called Fox Cove; and one of the men, John Doyle, who is now in St. John's, was grossly insulted by the French while seeking bait in the same cove. I have a petition, which is numerously signed by the fishermen of St. John's and the resident population at the Labrador, shewing the great injustice done to them by the French being allowed to trespass on our grounds. As soon as the bait leaves their coast, the fish and bait, coming east, strike the Labrador coast; but the large quantities of bait taken from our waters by the French, and the large bultows they use, keep back great quantities of fish from our fishermen. And as a proof of this, a number of French hooks have been found in fish, caught by our own people.

16th.—Cruising the Straits.

20th.—The French began to make their appearance at Belle Isle.

21st.—While sailing round the Island, I discovered a number of batteaux at the western end, which is nine miles from Black Joe Cove, where the Officer is stationed. He had driven them from Lark Harbor in the morning; but there being a strong breeze from the west, and having but two men, it was impossible for him to row his boat to the western end. I commenced beating to windward until I brought them under my lee, when I bore down on them, shewed my flag, and fired the eight-pounder. I then manned my boat, placed an officer on board the first batteau, and ordered the rest to follow him to Black Joe Cove, where I gave them to the Officer. Thence I started for Red Bay to consult with Captain Hood, as to what was to be done. He thought, as he had no instructions to seize, they had better be allowed to go home; and if caught a second time, he would bring them to St. John's. I then took my stand at Pinware, being the last place where caplin could be had on the coast. The French, as I expected, began to come to this place for bait; but as I could not seize, they disregarded all warning. I would observe here, that three or four resident families at Pinware, or Ship Harbor, one at Western St. Modeste, one at Fox Cove, near L'ance-au-Loup, and one at Forteau, make it a business to supply them.

23rd.—Went to Wild Cove, a few miles to the West of Chateau. This being a dangerous place, where no craft can anchor, the French

would take the opportunity, when the weather permitted, to cross with immense seines, haul fish and return again. They are doing all they possibly can to prevent British subjects from getting a living out of their own waters.

25th.—Called at Cape Charles, and found that a great number of craft were at Sizes Harbor, seeking herring. I spent a few days visiting the bays and inlets in my boat.

28th —No herring had been taken of any account from Battle Harbor to Cape Charles, so that there had been no disputes between the fishermen and herring-catchers. I made particular enquiry amongst the most competent to judge, whether the barring of herring was detrimental to that fishery, and most of them asserted that it was not, but, on the whole, conferred great benefits on the people at large. I was also informed that a great many of the disputes and cutting of seines arose from a few parties who delight in making disturbances.

29th.—Called at Belle Isle and took the officer and crew on board.

30th.—Called at the French Shore, and made particular inquiries about their fishery. Found, on the whole, that it was fair. They have abandoned the use of the bultows, and will not allow one to be put in their waters on the eastern part of their Shore. The oldest French Captains give it as their opinion that the decline of the fisheries at the eastern part of their Coast arose from the use of immense cod seines and bultows.

31st.—Touched at the Grey Islands, Horse Islands and Cape John, and thence I proceeded to St. John's, where I arrived on the 1st September.

I was requested by the Government to make enquiries respecting the salmon fishery. From Cape Charles to Isle au Bois there are only three or four salmon posts worth mentioning. At Henley, the whole of their principal fishing grounds and hauling Coves are occupied by salmon nets, as far as York Point, to the West of Chateau. Parties from Halifax do a large business in manufacturing salmon. Some of the oldest residents of this place complained most bitterly that their cod fishery had been completely destroyed by the setting of salmon nets. Shoals of fish have been seen coming in,

but their coves being blockaded by salmon nets, the fish would shy off and go to some coves where it could have free access. I believe, if this practice is continued, that the people will have to leave Hentley and Chateau to procure a living somewhere else ; and I think it would be wise on the part of the Legislature to pass some Acts to regulate our fisheries, similar to those passed in Quebec, for the general benefit of all concerned. The salmon post at Pinware river has been occupied exclusively by Messrs Stabb, Row & Holmwood for these last fifty years, with the exception of these last two years, when other parties have put nets in the river and across the mouth of the brook, thereby destroying the fishery at this post, and also doing a great wrong to those who had this post first. The way our salmon rivers are fished is ruinous in the extreme, as the salmon are not allowed to go up at the spawning season ; and if these rivers are not attended to immediately, and the restrictions removed so as the salmon can have free access to spawn, this fishery, before long, will be totally destroyed. On the French Shore, the only river or bay for the salmon fishery, which may be properly so called, is Belzie Bay river, which was formerly a very productive fishing ground. The French took this from the English some time ago, and for many years they salted the salmon in large bulks, the same way as they cure codfish. They would bar this river with their nets, and at the fall of the tide they would be dry ; they would then take as many fish as they could cure, and the remainder would be left on the sand to perish. This system has been practised until their fishery has been ruined. The French have no right to take salmon from our rivers or out of our fishermen's nets, which they have frequently done while the owners have been looking on. If a scientific man, who understood breeding salmon, was brought from England, and our fine rivers protected at the spawning season, this noble fish alone would support half the population of Newfoundland. The way the Quebec Government act, in order to protect their salmon fishery, they put up the rivers at auction, with certain restrictions ; and at the different salmon posts parties allow so much per net to the Government, and officers are placed on their coast to see all their regulations carried out, so as to prevent any disturbances among the fishermen. They then have their Commissioner cruizing the waters and seeing that the officers do their duty, which I think is the only and proper way to protect the people's best interests.

At other places on the French Coast the English residents prosecute the salmon fisheries in the salt water.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

STEPHEN MARCH.

No. 24.

Report of the Officer in charge of the Protection of the Fisheries at Cape John, during the Summer of 1865.

(Copy.)

12th June.—Arrived at Shoe Cove.

13th June.—Sent boat and four men to Cape ; commenced making shelter for the summer.

14th June.—No French vessel arrived at LaScie.

15th June.—Saw little appearance of fish.

16th and 17th June.—Men employed on shore.

18th June.—Two French vessels arrived at LaScie.

19th June.—One French vessel arrived at LaScie.

20th June.—Two seine boats came to Cape ; saw some fish, but hauled none for the day.

21st June.—At 3 A.M., rowed to the Cape ; met three seine boats at the South Bill ; hauled small quantity of fish.

22nd June.—Went to the Cape ; Frenchmen at Middle Bill all day.

23rd June.—Rowed to the Cape at sunrise ; Frenchmen commenced hauling ; took some quantity of fish.

24th June.—Rowed to limit ; strong wind, S. E. ; caplin landed ; Frenchmen all day in Cape Cove.

25th June.—Fine smooth water. Frenchmen took from the Cape, to-day, 50,000 fish.

26th June.—At daylight went to Cape ; at 4 A. M., Frenchmen commenced hauling ; took, to-day, 32,000 fish from South Bill.

27th June.—At sunrise, rowed to the Cape ; Frenchmen at South Bill hard to work ; took, to-day, according to French report, 45,000 fish ; most of the Batteaux employed.

28th June.—French boats all day at Middle Bill ; appeared to be taking a great quantity of fish ; boats going and coming all day.

29th June.—At daylight rowed to the limit ; blowing hard from the N. N. E. ; not much fish hauled to-day.

30th June.—At daylight went to the Cape ; wind E. N. E., some sea on ; spoke Frenchmen ; said they were doing very well, and were satisfied to stop on their own ground while they had so good a prospect.

July 1st —At daylight went to Cape, sea down ; Frenchmen commenced hauling ; took, to day, 25,000 fish from South Bill.

July 2nd.—At daylight rowed to the boundary ; Frenchmen commenced work ; hauled about 300 quintals by the appearance of the boats taking it to LaScie.

July 3rd.—At 4 A. M. went to the South Bill ; French boats in Cape Cove.

July 4th.—At daylight rowed to the Cape ; one seine boat at the South Bill ; took, to-day, 20,000 fish, or 200 quintals

July 5th.—Frenchmen doing well ; took from the Cape 33,000 fish, or 330 quintals.

July 6th.—At daylight went to the limit, wind South ; eighteen boats at the South Bill—took 18,000 fish—strong wind ; went into Cape Cove, and remained until midnight.

July 7th.—Fine weather—fish plenty ; Frenchmen took, to-day, from the Cape, 55,000 fish.

July 8th —Blowing hard from E S. E. ; Frenchmen came in Brinie's Cove until the 11th ; sea very high.

July 11th.—At daylight went to Cape, in company with the French boats—wind S. W., with heavy sea ; the French went north of the Cape.

July 12th.—At 3 A. M. went to the South Bill; saw but seven batteaux for the day.

July 13th.—The Frenchmen remained North of the Cape.

July 14th.—At daylight went to the boundary; saw no boats South of Middle Bill for the day.

July 15th.—Wind S. E.; no Frenchmen seen all day.

July 16th.—Wind South; Frenchmen North of the Cape.

July 17th. Wind N. W.; several boats at North West Point.

July 18th.—Left Brinie's Cove at daylight—went to limit; three seines and eighteen batteaux came to the South Bill—hauled, to-day, 26,000 fish.

July 19th.—At three A. M. rowed to the limit—French uncovered—commenced hauling; took, to-day, 17,000 fish.

July 20th.—At daylight rowed to Cape; spoke a Frenchman—said he had more fish than he had last summer.

July 21st.—Rowed to Cape at 6 A. M.; one seine took 25,000 fish at the limit.

July 22nd.—Wind N. E.; Frenchmen not doing much.

July 23rd.—Wind E.—rough water; boats not hauling.

July 24th.—Left Brinie's Cove at daylight; Frenchmen uncovered, and began to haul; took 14,000 fish.

July 25th.—Wind S. W.; saw no Frenchmen all day.

July 26th.—Wind South, with rain; boats North of the Cape.

July 27th.—Wind North West—fine; several batteaux at North Bill fishing with hook.

July 28th.—Frenchmen remained North—doing well.

July 29th.—Spoke one Frenchman; told me they were doing well with the fish.

July 30th.—At 3 A. M. rowed to the boundary—saw no boats.

July 31st.—Rowed to South Bill; Frenchmen employed at Middle Bill; doing well.

August 1st.—Rowed to the boundary—saw no boats.

August 2nd.—Frenchmen North of the Cape; caplin scarce—none at Shoe Cove.

August 3rd.—Spoke four Bonavista boats ; said the French drove them out of Mings, because they set bultows and cod nets.

August 4th.—Spoke one French Captain ; told me he had 29,000 quintals ; the other rooms not so much.

August 5th.—At sunrise rowed to Cape ; saw six batteaux at the limit all day ; fish scarce.

August 6th.—No French boats at Cape John for the day ; Shoe Cove punts in Cape Cove looking for caplin.

August 7th.—Spoke Batteaux Master at the South Bill ; said two of their seines were landed—the caplin was gone ; said one of their seines had hauled 200,000 fish, and one 170,000, in all 2,800 quintals.

August 8th.—Rowed to the Cape ; saw but one seine boat, and eight batteaux ; spoke seine master—said the other seines were landed, but he had not so much fish, and must stop out longer ; took, to-day, about 20 quintals.

August 9th.—Strong wind, S. E ; no boats at the Cape.

August 10th.—Wind South ; no boats at the Cape all day.

August 11th.—Some batteaux at the North Bill, but no seine.

August 12th.—Saw twelve batteaux ; spoke some Shoe Cove men going round the Cape for squid.

August 13th.—Saw no Frenchmen until 3 P. M ; some Shoe Cove punts were fishing in Cape Cove ; two French boats came round the Middle Bill, and drove them off the ground.

August 14th.—Four Batteaux at the Cape—more to watch the Shoe Cove punts than to fish.

August 15th.—From this date until the 1st September, boat and crew remained in Mansfield Bight, visiting the Cape when the weather would permit.

The Frenchmen left the Shore between the first and fourth of October.

In conclusion, I beg leave to state that the voyage of the French vessels at Cape John, this season, was the best since I have been in charge of the Protection of the Fisheries at the Cape. I am

happy to say that our fishermen also made a very good voyage—some of the Shoe Cove people averaging 80 quintals per man.

(Signed),

HENRY KNIGHT.

No. 25.

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

(Copy.)

July 3rd.—Left Old Perlican for Belle Isle, and after being exposed to many dangers from icebergs and fogs, we were landed at Belle Isle on the 8th. There is a splendid Light-house here, and the person who has charge of it fully understands his business, and pays particular attention to the duties devolving upon him. He was quite pleased at our arrival, having spent a lonely winter with only two men. This Light-house, with the buildings attached, cost about twenty-five thousand pounds. The immense mountain it is built on, and the inconvenience incurred in getting the materials to the place, must have cost a great amount. Although this place is exposed to all winds and weathers, they have a cellar where they can keep their vegetables free from frost all the winter. They also have large rooms and a good stock of provisions in case any shipwrecked men should be cast on the Island. The steamer *Napoleon* calls here, spring and fall, to supply them with what they may require. The greater part of the Labrador vessels had passed down before I arrived. The smaller craft, that stop on the Newfoundland coast fishing in the month of June, began to make their appearance on the 10th. Ships, barques and steamers, would be passing up and down the Straits, to and from Quebec, every week. I kept a sharp look-out for batteaux, and rowed round the island every day the weather would permit. No batteaux appeared until the 18th, when two came into Lark Harbor, and after

stopping there a night I ordered them home I think they were looking about to see if any fish was going, to carry the news to Quirpon.

19th.—The Newfoundland craft began to anchor at Black Joe Cove, and continued so till they filled the place. In rowing round the Island I discovered a little creek where the bait had settled in. I apprised our fishermen of this, and they got plenty of caplin every day. This is rather an unusual thing for bait to stop about the island, and it proved a great benefit to our fishermen, as they all loaded their boats and got away before the stormy season came on.

21st.—As the bait had left the French Shore, the batteaux began to make their appearance, and commenced taking large quantities of fish. As I would drive them from the Eastern end, they would go to the Western end, and having to contend with winds and current, my two men were not able to row to the latter place. I was glad, however, to see the *Brilliant* heave in sight, for the third time, with the Commissioner on board. I immediately boarded her, and laid the whole matter before him. He then took my boat in tackles, and beat nine miles up the Straits, till the Western end was under our lee, when he bore down and caught six batteaux on our fishing ground. The private flag was then hoist on board the *Brilliant*, and the cannon fired, when they all got under weigh immediately. The Commissioner then manned his boat, placed me on board the first, and ordered the rest to follow to Black Joe Cove. In twenty minutes they were all taken possession of, and sailing down the Island; but the Commissioner took good care to keep to windward of them, so that none should escape; and having seen them safely down, he started for Her Majesty's Ship. I unhung the rudders and kept them all night. Next day they pleaded hard to be let off, as they had scarcely any provisions on board,—promising, at the same time, that they would never be found trespassing again. I then released them, and I am happy to say that the fright the Commissioner gave them, had a good effect, as not one of them was seen on our fishing ground afterwards. Up to the 1st August, the weather was very favorable for the fishermen at Belle Isle. They were mostly from Conception and Trinity Bays. A great many small craft came off from Chinney Tickle, and carried away nice catches of fish. When the French had free access to this valuable fishing ground, they have carried

away as much as sixty and seventy thousand quintals in one season. No wood of any description grows upon this Island. Large flocks of wild geese may be seen at times on this Island.

August 5th.—The first of the small craft began to make their appearance on their way home from Labrador with fish. They continued increasing daily.

10th.—It is quite an interesting scene to see craft of every description going north, south, east and west. This continued till I was taken off the Island by the Fishery Commissioner.

Belle Isle is becoming more and more valuable to British subjects, and I would recommend four men, instead of three, to be allowed on the Island to protect it, and keep the French from our fishing grounds. I think it would be money well spent.

(Signed),

JAMES MARCH.

No. 26.

Rules and Regulations, and Return of Sum, paid on account encouragement of Bank and Mackarel Fisheries, 1865.

(Moved for by the Hon. R. J. Pinsent.)

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, in Council, has laid down the following Rules for the appropriation of the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, voted by the Legislature for the encouragement of the Bank Fishery.

I.—There shall be paid to the Owners of every vessel owned in this Colony, which shall prosecute the Cod Fishery, from any port in Newfoundland, on the Banks, continuously, during the coming summer, until the first day of October next, a bounty of Four Dollars per Ton of registered tonnage of such vessels.

II.—Every vessel, designed for the prosecution of the said fishery under the preceding rule, shall, before her departure, and before the 10th day of May next, be registered at the Office of the Colonial Secretary, and the owners shall, upon such registration, give to the Colonial Secretary such particulars of the tonnage, crew, and equipment of such vessel, as that officer may require.

III.—No vessel shall be entitled to receive a larger bounty than Four hundred Dollars.

IV.—Should more than five vessels be registered for such fishery, and become entitled, under the preceding rules, the whole sum of Two Thousand Dollars shall be divided amongst them in proportion to their tonnage.

12th April, 1865.

NOTICE—HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR in Council has laid down the following Rules for the appropriation of the sum of One Thousand Dollars, voted by the Legislature for the encouragement of the Mackerel Fishery :

I.—There shall be paid to the Owners of every vessel owned in this Colony, which shall prosecute the Mackerel fishery, from any port in Newfoundland, continuously, during the Mackerel seasons of the present year, a bounty of Three Dollars per Ton, of registered tonnage of such vessels

II.—Every vessel, designed for the prosecution of the said fishery, under the preceding rule, shall, before her departure, and before the Tenth day of May next, be registered at the Office of the Colonial Secretary, and the Owners shall, upon such registration, give to the Colonial Secretary such particulars of the tonnage, crew, and equipment, of such vessel, as that officer may require.

III.—No vessel shall be entitled to receive a larger bounty than two hundred dollars.

IV.—Should more than five vessels be registered for such fishery, and become entitled, under the preceding rules, the whole sum of One Thousand Dollars shall be divided amongst them in proportion to their tonnage.

12th April, 1865.

Statement of the Amounts paid for the Encouragement of Bank and Mackerel Fisheries, for the year 1865.

BANK FISHERY.

Owners of Schooner <i>Leo</i> , (Banker)	\$268 00
Charles Murphy, (<i>Excel</i>)	236 00
Frederick J. Wyatt, (<i>Phoca</i>)	324 00
Job Brothers & Co., (<i>Prince of Wales</i>)	284 00
	\$1,112 00
	\$1,112 00

John Butler, Port-de-Grave, account Mackerel Fishery, (*Eunice & Mary*) \$153 00

Saint John's, 27th February, 1866.

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

Vessels entered at Colonial Secretary's Office.

BANK FISHERY.

Schooner *Leo*, 67 tons.
 " *Phoca*, 81 tons.
 " *Excel*, 59-18 tons.
 " *Prince of Wales*, 72 tons.

MACKEREL FISHERY.

Schooner *Eunice & Mary*, over 51 tons—John Butler, Port-de-Grave.
 " *B. Weir*, 52 tons—Wm. Hooper, LaPoile.—Bounty not paid as yet.

JOSEPH CROWDY,
28th Feb., 1866.

No. 27.

**Extract from Log of Schooner " Eunice and Mary,"
engaged in a Mackarel Fishery voyage, under Re-
gulations, 12th April, 1865.**

June 26th.—Sailed from St. John's.

July 5th.—Arrived at Sydney,—found no Mackarel there.

July 11th.—Sailed for St. Ann's, and arrived there on the same day, and commenced fishing, and continued the same to the 14th day of October, and caught one hundred and forty three barrels Mackarel.

(Signed),

JABEZ BUTLER.

No. 28.

**Extracts from Logs of Schooners Excel, Prince of
Wales, and Phoca. engaged in the Bank Fishery,
under Regulations of 12th April, 1865.**

(Copy.)

*The following is a brief log of the Schooner "Excel," while on a Bank-
ing voyage, from May 15th till October 8th 1865.*

May 16th —Sailed from St. John's, wind E. and moderate.

20th.—Arrived at Burgeo.

23rd.—Got herring and sailed for Port au Port bank.

25th.—Anchored on Port au Port bank, weather fine.

26th.—Blowing strong from N.N.W. ; anchor came home ; fish very scarce ; hove up and ran into Port au Port ; obliged to leave 600 fathoms trawl out—too rough to haul, and anchor went hold.

27th.—Still blowing heavy from the Northward.

June 1st.—Caught some herring last night; wind S.W., fine; went out on the Bank, could not find trawls; anchored about four miles off in afternoon; fish very scarce.

10th.—Fine. Hauled plenty caplin and went out on Bank.

15th.—Blowing strong from S.W.; considerable hallibut catching, codfish very scarce.

20th.—Caplin left, codfish and hallibut left also.

21st.—Few caplin on shore this morning.

25th.—Wind S.W., blowing strong; beat to Red Island for bait, but no caplin stranding there, some seen outside.

27th.—Left Red Island for Belle Amour Bank.

29th.—Plenty caplin; considerable codfish under shore, but nothing on Bank.

30th.—Wind Easterly, anchored out on Bank, some fish going.

July 5th.—Cable cut off on bottom, lost anchor, ran to Blanc Sablon for another.

8th.—Been calm last three days, unable to get out.

9th.—Wind West, no fish on Bank.

15th.—Nothing doing on Bank.

20th.—Few herring going inside.

26th.—Caught about 50 quintals this week.

27th.—No fish on Bank.

August 10th.—Weather favorable but no fish, cannot get more than four quintals off 1500 hooks after night's fishing.

20th.—Same prospects continue; herring for bait very scarce.

25th.—Plenty bait but no fish worth while.

September 5th.—Wind Easterly, weather favorable, few fish catching; plenty of herring in Bras d'Or Harbor. Fished on Bras d'Or Bank till the 15th, still nothing doing, and left for home on 20th.

28th.—Arrived at Burgeo, took out and disposed of them to best advantage.

Whole catch consisted of 140 quintals hallibut and 186 quintals codfish.

I broke two anchors on Port au Port Bank, besides the one on Belle Amour.

Arrived at St. John's October 6th, 1865.

(Signed,)

CHARLES MURPHY.

Extract from the Log Book kept on board the Schooner "Prince of Wales," on a Fishing Voyage to the Banks, 1865.

Left St. John's on Tuesday 13th of June, arriving at St. Mary's on the evening of the 14th; there procured caplin bait, and started for the Green Bank at 8 a.m.; the wind dying off, anchored same day on Cape St. Mary's ground; and on 19th set bultows with 2500 hooks, and took ten quintals fish, on 20th took seven quintals, on 21st took 5 quintals, 22nd five quintals, 23rd three quintals, 24th two quintals, 25th, wind having sprung up fresh from W.S.W., hove up and proceeded towards Green Bank. On 26th anchored on Grand Bank in 35 fathoms, S S E. from Cape Bollard, and found fish plentiful; and from that period to 1st July caught 35 quintals fish, when bait having become stale, hove up and proceeded towards Trepassy, and arrived on July 3rd. Having procured fresh bait, started again, and anchored on 5th, in forty fathoms, on the Grand Bank, taking ten quintals fish. On the 6th strong gales, broke adrift and again brought up in sixty fathoms. July 7th, made another berth in forty-five fathoms, but found no fish; shifted ground several times up to the 10th July, when, not being successful, ran to the Virgin Rocks, anchored in forty fathoms, remained for three days, took but little fish, and after several times shifting ground without success, proceeded, on July 15th, towards Straits of Belle Isle, anchoring at l'Anse a Loup on July 24th, where we procured fresh bait, and without delay went upon the Belle Amour

Bank, and there remained until 1st August, taking a fair quantity of fish. Went to the shore for more bait, then again returned to the Belle Amour Bank, and there continued, and about that neighborhood, until 20th September, making up some 250 quintals fish, when we came on to the French Shore to make the voyage, and finally returned to St. John's on October 26th, 1865.

(Signed)

RICHARD WEIR,

Master of the "Prince of Wales."

Abstract of Log of the Schooner "Phoca," 81 tons, Edward Sheehan, Master, that left St. John's May 16th, 1865, with a crew of eight men and one boy, for the prosecution of the Bank Cod Fishery.

On the 16th May we sailed from St. John's, and on the 20th anchored in lat. 45° 16' on the Banks. Cruized about as far as lat. 45° 48', and took about thirty quintals of fish up to the 31st May, when, in a heavy gale of wind, we sustained damages which necessitated our bearing up for St. John's. We arrived at St. John's June 4th, and after refitting, sailed again on the 6th and anchored on the 8th on the Virgins, where we remained until 18th, taking only five to six quintals fish. Saw nearly 200 American vessels in the neighbourhood fishing and doing well. We then sailed South about 128 miles over the Banks, with but little success, and on the 26th June we tacked and sailed West over the Green Bank and St. Peter's Bank, but as we were without fresh bait, we did not catch much fish.

On the 4th July we anchored on the Bellevoir Banks, on the Western Coast of the Island, where we obtained caplin bait, and found fish plentiful. On the 4th August we went into Red Bay, in the Straits of Belle Isle, to procure herring bait, with which we returned, after two days' delay, to the Bellevoir Banks, where we continued fishing, with average success, until the 19th September, when we sailed for St. John's, and arrived there 22nd idem with about 400 quintals fish.

(Signed)

EDWARD SHEEHAN,

Master of Schooner "Phoca."

No. 29:

Report of Judge Sweetland, of his visit upon the Labrador Circuit, during the Summer of 1865.

(Copy.)

Schooner *Volant*, St. JOHN'S, }
 15th September, 1865 }

SIR,—

Having proceeded in this vessel on the Labrador Circuit, in company with the Collector, Sub Collector, and Broker, of Her Majesty's Customs, we arrived on the coast the 3rd June, but were unable to land at Blanc Sablon until the 8th, the harbor being blocked up with Ice. During the passage from thence North a great many harbors were visited and revisited without anything being brought before the Court that requires any comment. The people were orderly and quiet.

About the 3rd of July, codfish began to come in with the shore, and as we proceeded Northward, became very plenty, so much so as to allow the green-fish catchers to secure a good voyage, and the stationary fishermen a fair one. On our return South, we found that at Henley Harbor they did not exceed 25 quintals each; but from Francis Harbor up to Red Bay, inclusive, they have had such an abundant supply of herring, and ready sale for them, as to compensate them for their disappointment in the cod fishery. On the whole, the voyage will be a profitable one.

On my arrival in the Spring, I found two families in very great distress—Ambrose Cannon, with a large family, and no supplies on the coast; and also a Widow Freman, with seven children under 14 years, to whom I gave assistance; and also, on leaving the coast, I gave some help to a sick man, Thomas Seward, all of which is stated in an account.

We are still indebted to the Rev. George Hutchison for relief given, last winter, by my directions,—the amount about £20. I did not meet him in Battle Harbor, or I would have settled it.

The condition of the poor on the coast is favorable, as compared with last year. People are looking forward cheerfully to their winter supplies.

On the subject of Schools,—one has been set going at Pinware, under Mrs. Catherine Odell, a Roman Catholic, of which I have good hopes, from her usual energy and ability. One for the summer at Cape Charles, under Miss Young, and also one at Venison Tickle, under Mrs. Courtis. These two ladies are from Conception Bay, and return to it in the winter.

In Red Bay no person suitable could be found. The residents professing their unwillingness to assist, I left the matter in their hands, under the guidance of the Rev. Mr. Dobie.

The account of Births must necessarily be very imperfect, every information being furnished from memory or hearsay. Deaths being very few, are comprised thus;—three persons killed by accidental discharge of guns; two persons committed suicide, and one died from old age. Except in Battle Harbor mission, no record is kept. I left forms to be filled up, and returned at the end of the year.

The list of Marriages will be still shorter, there being few licensed persons to perform the ceremony, and parties not being over particular whether any ceremony is performed, or by whom it is performed, some sort of agreement takes place, which is generally respected, and does not lead to any greater immorality. I hope a better state of things will be arrived at ere long.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

B. SWEETLAND, J. P.

To the Honorable

JOHN BEMISTER, &c, &c.,

St. John's.

No. 30.

Copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, acquainting His Excellency the Governor that the Committee of Privy Council for Trade decline to recommend a grant for a Light House at Pointe Enragee.

(Copy.)

Newfoundland.

No. 29.

DOWNING STREET,
20th June, 1865.

SIR,—

Having referred to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade your Despatch, No. 45, of the 2nd May, I have the honor to acquaint you that their Lordships have informed me that they are not prepared to recommend a grant from Imperial funds towards the establishment of a Light at Pointe Enragée, as the Light is a Local and Colonial one.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

EDWARD CARDWELL.

Governor MUSGRAVE,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 81.

Copy of Despatch from Governor General of Canada, transmitting copy of an approved Minute of Council of that Province, with regard to the erection of a Light House in the neighborhood of Cape Ray.

(Copy.)

QUEBEC, 13th September, 1865.

SIR,—

Referring to your Despatch of May 1st, I have the honor to transmit, for your information, a copy of an approved Minute of the Executive Council of Canada, with regard to the erection of a Light House in the neighborhood of Cape Ray.

I would suggest that the Government of Newfoundland should suspend operations in respect to this subject until a report shall have been received from the Officer whom it is proposed, by the Canadian Government, to appoint for the purpose of making a survey.

I have, &c ,

(Signed)

MONCK.

Governor

A. MUSGRAVE,
Newfoundland.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, appointed by His Excellency the Governor General on the 11th September, 1865.

On a Memorandum dated 8th September, 1865, from the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works, on a reference made to him of a letter received by Your Excellency from the Government of Newfoundland, dated the 1st May, 1865, stating that at a late Legislative session of that Colony an Act had been passed for the erection of a Light House in the District of Burgeo, in the neighborhood of Cape Ray; also, that the local requirements for which it is intended to provide would be met by a comparatively inexpensive structure at Port-aux-Basque, but that a light placed there would be of

little utility as respects the general navigation of the St. Lawrence; also, that a Light House at Pointe Enragee would answer the same purpose as one at Port-aux-Basque; and proposing, therefore, that the Canadian Government should join the Newfoundland Government in erecting a Light House on a large scale, which would answer at once the local purpose required by Newfoundland, and the requirements of the Gulf Navigation in the interests of Canada.

The Commissioner reports, that in 1860 Mr. Page, the Chief Engineer of his Department, reported on the Light Houses required for the proper lighting of the Gulf and the river St. Lawrence.

That in the list of Light Houses which Mr. Page reported as necessary for the above purpose, the one at Cape Ray, or Point Enragee, on the S.W. point of Newfoundland, occupies a prominent place.

That the details in reference to placing a Light House in this locality, however, are not finally settled, for Mr. Page reports that if it were determined to build two Light Houses on this part of the Coast, one of them should be at Cape Anguille, and the other at Pointe Enragee, or, better still, at Duck Island—whereas, if one Light House were deemed sufficient, then the better place would be Cape Ray.

That Duck Island is about one and a half miles from Point Enragee, and there appears to be good reasons given for preferring that site to Pointe Enragee.

That with a view, therefore, of determining, by a further survey to be made conjointly by Engineers to be appointed by the two Provinces, which of these sites should be adopted, and the proportion to be contributed by each Province to the cost of erecting and maintaining the proposed Light House, he, the Commissioner, recommends that he be authorized to appoint a proper officer for the performance of this duty.

The Committee of Council concur in the Report of the Commissioner of Public Works, and respectfully submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

(Signed)

W. A. HIMSWORTH,

Acting C. E. C.

No. 32.

Copy of Despatches from the Lieut. Governors of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, conveying the refusal of their Governments to contribute towards the erection of a Light House in the neighbourhood of Cape Ray.

(Copy.)

FREDERICTON, May 31st, 1865.

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency the copy of a Minute of my Executive Council on the subject of Your Excellency's Despatch of the 2nd inst.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

ARTHUR GORDON.

His Excellency

The Governor of Newfoundland.

&c., &c., &c.

To His Excellency the Honorable ARTHUR HAMILTON GORDON, C. M. G., Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, &c., &c.

The Executive Council have had under consideration the Memorandum of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, of the 10th inst., accompanying a Despatch from the Governor of Newfoundland, dated May 2nd, 1865, requesting to be informed whether the Government of New Brunswick are disposed to contribute towards the erection of a Light House in the neighbourhood of Cape Ray; and considering the fact that the Light Houses in our Province are supported entirely by our own Revenue, the Council are not prepared to comply with the request of the Government of Newfound-

land to contribute towards the erection of the contemplated Light House.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, }
 May 26th, 1865. }

(Signed),

A. J. SMITH,
 R. D. WILMOT,
 A. H. GILMOR, JR.,
 BLISS BOTSFORD,
 RICHARD HUTCHISON,
 JOHN C. ALLEN,
 J. W. ANGLIN.

(Copy)

No. 148.

Lieut. Governor's Office.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
 Halifax, Nova Scotia,
 10th June, 1865.

SIR,—

I have the honor to inform you that I referred to my Ministry your Despatch of the 2nd May, requesting the co operation and aid of this Government in the erection of a Light House in the neighbourhood of Cape Ray.

After careful consideration of your proposal, it has been decided that, however useful the proposed Light House may be to those immediately interested in the navigation of the Gulf of St Lawrence, this Government does not feel itself at liberty to contribute directly to that object.

I have, &c ,

(Signed,)

RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL,

Lieut. Governor.

His Excellency,
 Governor A. MUSGRAVE,
 &c., &c, &c.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Prince Edward Island,
24th May, 1865.

SIR,—

I submitted, for the consideration of the Executive Council of this Colony, copy of your Despatch of the 2nd instant, respecting the proposed erection of a Light House in the District of Burgeo, in the neighbourhood of Cape Ray.

On the 27th January, 1860, and again on the 26th March, 1861, I had the honor to address your predecessor on the importance of the erection of Light Houses on the East and North Capes of this Island, and to ask a contribution from the Government of Newfoundland towards their erection and maintenance, on the plea of their advantage to all engaged in the navigation of the St Lawrence.

The Legislature of Newfoundland, in a Resolution, copy of which was enclosed to me in Sir Alexander Bannerman's Despatch of 23rd April, 1860, expressed its regret that, owing to the numerous Light Houses to be erected by the Colony, it was unable to aid the Government in the matter.

Answers similar in effect were received from the neighbouring Colonies, and the expense of lighting this Island consequently falls entirely upon it.

Owing to the limited resources of the Colony, several Light Houses, which are urgently required on its coasts, have not yet been erected. Under these circumstances, it is with regret that I have to inform you that the Government of this Province is unable to aid you in the very desirable object you have in view.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE DUNDAS,

Lieut. Governor.

His Excellency

Governor MUSGRAVE,

&c., &c., &c.

No. 33.

Letter from Secretary's Office to G. F. Baillarge, Esq., (Engineer on behalf of Canadian Government), and that Gentleman's Report to the Chairman of the Board of Works; also, that of R. Oke, Esq., (Inspector of Light Houses), respecting the proposed Light House near Cape Ray, &c., &c.

(Copy.)

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
31st October, 1865. }

SIR,—

I am directed by the Governor to acquaint you, in reply to your letter of the 24th instant to the Chairman of the Board of Works —

1st.—That the Government of Newfoundland will leave the ultimate decision, as to the site for the Light House, to Mr. Page,—provided that either Pointe Enragee, Duck Island, or Channel Head, be selected, and subject to the following apportionment of the cost of erection and maintenance, viz :

2nd —In case of the selection of Duck Island or Pointe Enragee, the Government of Newfoundland would be satisfied that the cost of erection and maintenance should be apportioned according to the relative amount of tonnage of vessels passing to and from Canadian ports, and those frequenting the South Western ports of Newfoundland.

3rd.—In case it should be found, on consideration, that the Canadian authorities can agree in the opinion given by Mr. Oke, that a Light on Channel Head, if one of *two* in the neighbourhood of Cape Ray would be effective, for the purposes of the navigation of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Government of Newfoundland will be prepared to defray half of the expense of the construction and maintenance of an efficient Light on that headland, without reference to the number of vessels to which it may be of use.

It should be remarked, that when it was stated that a Light placed at Port-aux-Basque would be of little utility as respects the general navigation of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and that a Light House at Pointe Enragee would answer the same purpose as

one at Port-aux-Basque, the value of the light in one position, compared with another, supposing one only to be erected, was the question in view, and the equal convenience for local purposes of one at Point Enragee was stated without reference to the cost of construction or maintenance. It appears to the Executive that if the establishment of two Lights be contemplated by the Canadian Government, the features of the case are materially modified, and that for one of two Lights in the neighborhood of Cape Ray, Channel Head may be practically quite as eligible a point as Duck Island, while many facilities are afforded in that locality for the execution of the necessary work, and much less expense would be caused, though of course the cost of a high class Light would be much greater than that of one which might answer mere local purposes at Channel.

Mr. Oke states in his letter that the cost of the construction of a suitable Light House at Duck Island would probably be from £8,000 to £8,500, and the maintenance of it amount to £500 per annum, while one equal to that at Dodding Head, visible at 36 miles, might be erected at Channel for £2,500, of which the annual expense of maintenance would not exceed £300.

I enclose copy of Mr. Oke's Report upon this matter, to the Chairman of the Board of Works, for your information.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

J. BEMISTER.

G. F. BAILLAIRGE, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy)

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND,
24th October, 1865.

SIR,—

When I arrived here on the 17th instant I had the honor of submitting to you my instructions (No. 55,720) and the Order in Council (No. 76,767) from the Canadian Government, respecting the selection to be made of a site for a Light House at the S. W. extremity of Newfoundland.

In accordance with the views expressed and the authority granted by the said Order in Council, I was instructed to act as Engineer on behalf of the Canadian Government, conjointly with an Engineer to be appointed by the Newfoundland Government, in order to determine which of the two sites proposed, viz., "Cape Ray" or "Duck Island," should be adopted; and also to establish the proportion to be contributed by each Province to the cost of erecting and maintaining the proposed Light House.

At the suggestion of His Excellency the Governor, I met Robert Oke, Esq., your Inspector of Light Houses, as the Engineer appointed to act on behalf of the Government of Newfoundland in conjunction with me.

Having fully considered the relative advantages and disadvantages, of not only the sites specially referred to in my instructions, (No. 55,720), viz., "Cape Ray" and "Duck Island," but also of the other sites named in the Order in Council, (No. 76,767), viz., "Cape Anguille" and "Pointe Enragee," we agreed on the following points:

Firstly.—That the interests of Canada would be the most benefited by the construction of the two Light Houses already recommended by John Page, Esq., the Chief Engineer of that Province, viz., at "Cape Anguille," bearing N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 17 or 18 miles from Cape Ray, and at "Point Enragée," which bears W. N. W. from Port-aux-Basque about a league, and N. N. W. nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ leagues to Cape Ray, or at "Duck Island," about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below "Pointe Enragee.

Secondly.—That although a Light House at "Cape Anguille" would be highly desirable for Canada, it would be of little impor-

tance to Newfoundland, because the Western Shore of the Island is chiefly occupied by French Fishermen not under the control of the Newfoundland Government.

Thirdly.—That in the event of only one Light House being constructed at the S. W. extremity of Newfoundland, Cape Ray is certainly the most eligible site for inward and outward bound vessels navigating the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but quite unsuitable to the navigation along the South Shore of Newfoundland.

Fourthly.—That of the two sites proposed by the Chief Engineer of Canada, Eastward of Cape Ray, viz., “Pointe Enragee” or “Duck Island,” the latter is the most eligible as regards the common interests of both Provinces.

Fifthly.—That as the above sites have already been examined and reported on by the highest authorities, there appears to be no necessity now for any further survey of the same.

Your Engineer states, however, that although the Duck Island site is the most eligible, because it is the most salient point Southward, on the East side of Cape Ray, the cost of the construction and maintenance of a Light House there will be much greater than if it was constructed further to the Eastward, at a place called “Channel Head” or Pointe Blanche, on the West side of the entrance to Port-aux-Basque, for the following reasons:—

Firstly.—Because the latter is at a settlement, and offers far greater advantages for access and for obtaining labor and landing materials.

Secondly.—Because the Channel Head site being more elevated, the Light House will be much lower, and consequently will cost less.

Thirdly.—Because a Light house constructed on Duck Island will require three keepers, on account of its isolation from the mainland and its remoteness from the settlements; whereas two would be sufficient at the other site.

Fourthly.—Because Captain Orlebar, R. N., in a letter dated October 12th, 1864, and addressed to the Hon. H. W. Hoyles, late Attorney General for Newfoundland, states that a Light on Channel Head would be of eminent service to the thriving settlement of Channel, and point out to stranger; the locality of the excellent

little harbor of Port-aux-Basque ; besides which, it would be of great service to the trade of the other British Provinces, as well as to Newfoundland.

In answer thereto, I objected that I was not authorized to determine on any other site than one of those referred to by my instructions and the Order in Council ; also, that in the proposal made on 1st May, 1865. by the Newfoundland Government to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada, respecting the construction of the Light House under consideration, as shown by the said Order in Council, it was admitted that a " Light placed at Port aux Basque would be of little utility as respects the general navigation of the St. Lawrence, and that a Light House at Pointe Enragee would answer the same purpose as one at Port-aux-Basque."

I observed that such an admission having been already made officially, and that as we had agreed that " Duck Island," the place recommended by the Chief Engineer of Canada, was still preferable to Point Enragee, on account of the greater range of a Light placed on the former, I would recommend the selection of that site to the Canadian Government, if it was approved by the Newfoundland Government ; and that in the event of its being considered objectionable on account of expenditure, Pointe Enragee might be selected as the next best site. Captain Orlebar and Mr. Page having reported favorably thereon, the latter, however, giving a preference to " Duck Island."

Now, as regards the proportion to be contributed by each Province to the cost of erecting and maintaining the proposed Light House, I have been unable, as yet, to discuss the matter, or to offer my opinion, for the want of the necessary documents shewing the relative amount of tonnage of the vessels frequenting Canadian ports, and the South-western ports of Newfoundland —besides which, your Engineer informs me that he has not been authorised to consider this subject.

Having submitted the foregoing to your consideration, I now beg leave to be informed whether the Newfoundland Government will agree to the selection of the Duck Island site, or whether the site at Pointe Enragee would be considered preferable.

In the event of one of those sites being approved of, I beg to enquire what proportion the said Government would be willing to

contribute to the cost of erecting and maintaining the proposed Light House.

Nos. 55 720 and 76.767 having been returned to me yesterday, copies of the same are enclosed herewith for reference.

I have, &c ,
(Signed,)

G. F. BAILLARGE,
Engineer acting for Canadian Government.

(Copy.)

LIGHT-HOUSE DEPARTMENT,
25th October, 1865.

SIR,—

The Canadian Government having appointed G. F. Baillarge, Esq., on the part of that Province, to act as Engineer, conjointly with a person to be chosen by the Government of Newfoundland, in order to determine which of the two sites, Cape Ray or Duck Island, should be adopted; and also to establish the proportion to be contributed by each Province to the cost of erecting and maintaining the proposed Light House.

His Excellency the Governor having been pleased to intrust to me the consideration of the subject, confining myself to the recommending of such a site as would seem the most conducive to the Gulf and Newfoundland navigation, I have the honor to report thereon.

Ist.—Although the Canadian and Gulf navigation would receive considerable benefit by a Light placed on Cape Ray, it would be comparatively useless to Newfoundland.

2nd.—It is admitted that Duck Island is the most eligible site of the two, and is the most salient point East of Cape Ray; but as regards the interest of this Colony, it offers serious objections, both with regard to its position and in a pecuniary point of view.

3rd.—Duck Island is West of any place regarded as a settlement, one mile from the main land, low and difficult of access, and would, to give a Light a sufficient range, require a tower of not less altitude than 65 to 70 feet, would cost from £8,000 to £8,500 stg, and from £500 to £550 annually, to sustain an efficient Light House establishment.

4th.—The Chief Engineer, Mr. Page, in the service of the Canadian Government, in one of his reports, makes mention of Pointe Enragee as a desirable site, but states that a Light there would, in a certain direction, be eclipsed by Duck Island. On the authority of Mr. Page, Pointe Enragee is but 25 above the level of the sea, and to give a Light a sufficient range, and prevent its being eclipsed by Duck Island, the Tower must have an altitude of 80 feet. This site, therefore, is opposed to the interest of this Colony, both with regard to its westerly position, and expensive structure.

5th.—The Government of Canada are no doubt desirous to give vessels navigating the Gulf the benefit of an efficient Light on their approaching the neighbourhood of Cape Ray, and bound either to or from Quebec; but to accomplish this, by placing a Light on any one particular place on that coast, is an impossibility,—and keeping this fact in view, and the admitted necessity of a second Light to illuminate that part of the coast effectually, I have come to the conclusion that a Light on Channel Head would effectually serve every purpose in an easterly and southerly direction, and also embrace considerable range westward.

6th.—Channel Head is 95 feet above the level of the sea, and the altitude of the Light Tower need not exceed 25 feet. The site from where a vessel can lay in safely in the harbor, is not more than 150 yards distance.

A Light House, with everything complete, including Apparatus, such as at Dodding Head, could be put up on Channel Head for £2,500. Dodding Head Light can be seen thirty-six miles; its maintenance may be set down at £300 annually.

7th —I annex a Report of Captain Orlebar's, R. N., by which it will be seen, that although a few years since that gentleman reported favorably of Pointe Enragee to the Canadian Government, on a more mature consideration Channel Head is recommended.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

ROBERT OKE,

Inspector Light Houses.

JOHN H. WARREN, Esq.,
Chairman Board of Works,
&c., &c, &c.

(Copy.)

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, }
October 12, 1864. }

DEAR SIR,—

In answer to your questions as to the expediency of putting a Light on the South coast of Newfoundland, and the position I should recommend for it,—

I beg to say, that a Light on that coast, somewhere between the Island of St Pierre and Cape Ray, would be of great service to the trade of the other British Provinces as well as to Newfoundland.

And I am of opinion that, as a Light on Channel Head would be of eminent service to the thriving settlement of Channel, and point out to strangers the locality of the excellent little Harbor of Port-aux-Basque, I recommend, on these accounts, that the Light be located on Channel Head.

I further consider that the Light House should have but small elevation, as the Head is 95 feet above high water, and that the Light should be a Fixed White Light, and of 2nd rate power.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN ORLEBAR,

*Capt. R. N., late in charge of
Newfoundland Survey.*

The Honorable H. W. HOYLES,
Attorney General,

Capt Orlebar, in recommending a Fixed White Light for Channel Head, perhaps, was not aware that the Light on the Island of St. Paul, distance 40 miles from Channel Head, is a Fixed White Light. Two Lights of the same character and appearance should not be nearer each other than 100 miles.

(Signed)

R. OKE,

I. L. H.

No. 34.

Report of Postmaster General for the year ending 31st December, 1865.

(Copy.)

GENERAL POST OFFICE, ST JOHN'S,
February 1st, 1866.

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Governor and Executive Council, and to be laid before the Legislature, my Sixth Annual Report, together with the accompanying Returns, numbers 1 to 8, shewing the working and condition of the Post Office Department, for the year ended 31st December, 1865:

No. 1. Statement Account Current, exhibits the amount of Revenue collected from all sources to be \$12,194 23, being an increase of \$1,216 49 over the preceding year. The sum of \$1,139, for New Postage Stamps, Dies, Labels, Date Stamp, and Expenses, has been paid out of the accrued balance, leaving a balance to credit of the Department of \$2,288 90.

No. 2 Statement exhibits the amount collected for Inland Postage, \$5,327 60, being an increase over the previous year of \$548 44.

No. 3 Statement exhibits the amount of British Postage, (collected in money,) \$3,070 45.

No. 4 Statement exhibits Postage Stamp Account, shewing the amount of Postage Stamps sold during the year to be \$3,375 90, being \$771 70 in excess over the previous year.

No. 5 Statement exhibits the amount collected at the several Post Offices, &c , for Postage and Postage Stamps during the year.

No. 6. Statement of amount paid to Postmasters, Waymasters, &c ; also, for Mail carriage during the year.

No. 7. Statement of Money Order transactions for the year, shewing the number of Orders issued and paid (707), amounting to \$13,111 92 ; Commissions collected \$257 28.

No. 8. Statement of application for missing Letters.

The number of Letters, Packet and Local, received and despatched during the year, about 15,100 ; Newspapers, nearly 200,000.

Number of Register Letters, 936, of which 427 were registered at St. John's, 200 at Outports, and in other Countries, 309—increase over last year, 151.

Number of Dead Letters received during the year was 1505, of which 478 were returned to the writers ; sent to London, 628 ; to Washington, 163 ; to the British Provinces, 178 ; destroyed for want of signature or address, 63.

The Money Order system between this Country and Great Britain, and the North American Provinces, is gradually progressing, and I believe gives general satisfaction to the public. No loss or difficulty has arisen in the working of the system since its introduction, which, I must say, is in a great measure owing to the efficiency of the Superintendent.

On the 1st of January, the Money Order system, between St. John's and the Outport offices, was put in operation. During the month 14 orders have been issued and paid, amounting to \$307 27.

After due notice had been given to the public, the compulsory prepayment of Letters was put in operation on the 15th November, (and at the same time the issue of the new Decimal Postage Stamps), the pre-payment of Postage was accordingly exacted on all Letters posted at the several Post Offices in the Colony for delivery within the same ; and, as far as I can learn from enquiry on

the subject, the system appears to work well, and to be generally approved throughout the Colony.

A contract has been made for conveying the Northern Mails during the winter months through the line laid out under the supervision of the Board of Works, and although over \$2000 had been voted by the Legislature last session to improve the line, and erect places of shelter for the carrier, yet little has been done in the matter, owing to the difficulty of getting persons in the localities to do the work. I trust this year the improvement intended will be carried out. The first Mail was despatched on the 4th of January, via Harbor Grace, New Harbor, Chance Cove, LaManche, Random, Clode Sound and Freshwater; from Freshwater the Mails are conveyed to Fogo and Twillingate, and Greenspond. A small Mail for experiment was also despatched for Trinity, an acknowledgment for which has been received. No expense has been spared by this Department to render this service as efficient as possible; but when it is taken into account the long route, the number of couriers, and the scanty accommodation for them, some irregularity must take place, for which, I trust, some allowance will be made. Whilst on this subject, I would again most respectfully urge on the Government the necessity of having the tilts and bridges (referred to in a former report) completed. The line in question is intended to form the base of the Great Northern Main line of Road, and should receive that attention from the Legislature which a work of that importance demands.

A Parcel Post has been in operation some time, but little availed of.

The Pillar Letter Boxes distributed through the city for the collection of Letters for town delivery, and for transmission by Mail, are progressing slowly; in my next report I hope to be able to speak more favorably of them. Amount received on Letters collected from Letter Boxes for the year, \$32 49.

The Government of this Colony having concurred in the proposition made by the London Postal Department, for the establishment of an arrangement under which patterns of merchandise of no intrinsic value may be sent by the post between the United Kingdom and Newfoundland, subject to the same general regulations as books. The arrangement commenced on the 1st of November.

The scale of rates for sending patterns of merchandise by post, are as follows :—

For a Packet not exceeding 4 oz.....	6 cents.
Above 4 oz. and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	12 “
“ $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and not exceeding 1 lb.....	24 “
“ 1 lb. and not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	36 “
Every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	12 “

Before closing this Report, I would beg leave to call your attention to the 25th sec. (28 Vic. cap. 2,) of the Act to Regulate the Inland Posts in this Colony, which is as follows :—

“ If any Newspaper or other Printed Paper, privileged to go by Post, and brought into this Colony, shall be directed to a person who shall have removed from the place to which it is directed, before the delivery thereof at that place, it may, provided it shall not have been opened, be re-directed and forwarded, by Post, to such person at any other place within this Colony, free of charge, for such extra conveyance ; but if such Newspaper shall have been opened, it shall be charged with the rate of a single letter, from the place of direction to the place at which it shall be ultimately delivered.”

I think it must be an error that letter postage was put on newspapers and printed matter, as it would lead to a prohibition, and taking that view of the matter, I have fixed two cents postage instead of letter postage, which, I trust, will meet the approval of the Executive.

I am sure it will be pleasing to the Executive to learn that no complaints have been received during the year, and that the Mail Contractors and Officers of the Department continue to discharge their several duties to my satisfaction.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

JOHN DELANEY.

Hon. JOHN BEMISTER,
Colonial Secretary.

Dr. *The Postmaster General in Account Current with*

To Balance from last year's Account.....		\$2097 87
" Amount of Inland Postages	\$2559 91	
" " Newfoundland proportion British Postages	2547 13	
" " Postage on Loose and Way Letters.....	183 12	
" " Postage on Letters posted at St. John's for City delivery	32 79	
" " Postage on Ships' Letters,...	4 65	
		5327 60
" " British Packet Postages collected.....	3070 95	
Deduct Postage on unclaimed Letters returned to England, &c....	93 89	
		2977 06
To amount Postage Stamps sold.....		3575 90
" Balance Money Order Commission Account		82 73
" Amount received for use of Private Letter Boxes	194 40	
" " received for Late Letter Fees	16 76	
" " of Fees received on Foreign Letters delivered by Letter Carrier in St. John's.....	19 78	
		230 94
		\$14,292 10

J. HEALY,
Accountant.

the Government, for the Year ended 31st December, 1865. Cr.

By Amount paid into Commissariat, on account of British Postages..		\$4752 60
" " paid the Receiver General for Inland Postages, &c		4964 99
" " Postage on Official Correspondence		904 34
" " Discount on Postage Stamps sold		178 80
" " Ship Letter gratuities		1 79
" " Telegraph Company's account		62 28
" " Remitted the American Bank Note Company, New York, being amount of account for new Postage Stamps, Plates, and Labels	\$793 00	
" " Postmaster General's travelling expenses to the United States	346 00	1139 00
" Balance		2288 90
		\$14,292 10

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

STATEMENT shewing the Amount of Inland and Colonial proportion of British Postages, collected during the year ended 31st December, 1865.

Harbor Grace	\$477 89	
Carbonear	220 13	
Brigus	250 95	
Trinity	95 11	
Bonavista	35 61	
Greenspond	30 54	
Fogo	32 50	
Twillingate	53 80	
Bay Bulls	7 75	
Ferryland	30 92	
Placentia,	46 35	
Burin	10 80	
Harbor Breton	26 50	
Burgeo	26 76	
La Poile	15 73	
Little Placentia	17 00	
Way Offices	24 88	
		\$1403 22
St. John's Post Office, viz. :—		
Inland Postages	1156 69	
Proportion of British Packet Postages	2547 13	
Postage on Loose and Way Letters	183 12	
" on Letters posted at St John's for City delivery	32 79	
" on Ship Letters	4 05	
		3924 38
		\$5327 60

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

J. HEALY,
Accountant.

STATEMENT shewing the Amount collected for British Packet Postages, during the year ended 31st December, 1865.

Harbor Grace Post Office	\$445 91	
Carbonear "	197 39	
Brigus "	85 36	
Trinity "	36 16	
Bonavista "	11 97	
Greenspond "	32 09	
Fogo "	25 29	
Twillingate "	50 78	
Bay Bulls "	8 95	
Ferryland "	13 15	
Placentia "	27 44	
Burin "	27 29	
Harbor Breton "	51 84	
Burgeo "	38 19	
LaPoile "	27 99	
Little Placentia "	12 61	
Way Offices "	23 97	
		\$1116 39
St. John's General Post Office		1954 56
		\$3070 95

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

J. HEALY,
Accountant.

Dr. *Postage Stamp Account, for*

Jan. 1.—To Postage Stamps on hand this date, viz. :—		
At the General Post Office	\$571 00	
Outport Post Offices	190 26	
		\$761 26
Dec. 31.—“ Amount Postage Stamps re- ceived from Secretary's Office,—		
Of old Issue.....	2770 00	
Of new Issue... ..	2830 00	
		5660 00
		\$6361 26

J. HEALY,
Accountant.

the Year ended 31st December, 1865.

Cr.

Dec. 31.—By amount of Postage Stamps sold, viz. :		
At the General Post Office	\$2911 70	
At Outport “	664 20	
		\$3575 90
“ “ amount of Stamps on hand this date, viz. :—		
At the General Post Office	2311 85	
At Outport Post Offices..	473 51	
		2785 36
		\$6361 26

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

STATEMENT showing the Amounts collected for British Packet and Inland Postages, and for Postage Stamps sold during the Year ended 31st December, 1865.

NAME OF OFFICE.	Stamps sold.	British Postage.	Inland Postage.	Total.
Harbor Grace Post Office.....	\$398 60	\$445 91	\$477 89	\$1322 40
Carbonear.....	10 00	197 39	220 13	427 52
Brigus.....	45 00	85 36	250 95	381 31
Trinity.....	14 40	36 16	95 11	145 67
Bonavista.....	.....	11 97	35 61	47 58
Greenspond.....	29 80	32 09	30 54	92 43
Fogo.....	.....	25 29	32 50	57 79
Twillingate.....	.....	50 78	53 80	104 58
Bay Bells.....	.....	8 96	7 75	16 71
Ferryland.....	.....	13 15	30 92	44 07
Placentia.....	27 30	27 44	46 35	101 09
Burin.....	.....	27 29	10 80	38 09
Harbor Briton.....	31 80	51 84	26 50	110 14
Burgeo.....	11 40	38 19	26 76	76 35
LaPoile.....	.....	27 99	15 73	43 72
Little Placentia.....	.....	12 61	17 00	29 60
Way Offices.....	95 90	23 97	24 88	144 75
St. John's.....	\$664 20	\$1116 39	\$1408 22	\$3183 81
.....	2911 70	1954 56	3924 38	8790 64
.....	\$3575 20	\$3070 95	\$5327 60	\$11,974 45

J. HEALY, *Accountant.*

JOHN DELANEY, *Postmaster General.*

STATEMENT in detail, shewing the Amounts paid to Postmasters, Wajmasters, Clerks and Assistants, connected with the Post Office Department in Newfoundland; also the names of Contractors, and the Amounts paid for Mail Transportation, during the Year ended 31st December, 1865.

OFFICE.	NAME OF OFFICER.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.
St. John's, G. P. O.	John Delaney . . .	Postmaster Gen'l	\$1385 00
	James Healy . . .	Chief Clerk	600 00
	John Freeman . .	Second Clerk . . .	462 00
	James Furlong . .	Third Clerk	277 00
	George Lilly . . .	Assistant	93 00
	Eliza Solomon . .	.. .. .	231 00
	George Gaden . .	Letter Carrier . . .	231 00
	Patrick Burke . .	Late Messenger . .	47 00
	Catherine Molloy	Clean'g Office, &c.	93 00
Harbor Grace	Andrew Drysdale	Postmaster	231 00
Ditto	Jonathan Martin	Letter Carrier . .	47 00
Carbonear	Nicholas Nichole	Postmaster	208 00
Brigus	Sarah Stentaford	Postmistress	162 00
Trinity	Anne Cross . . . .	..	116 00
Placentia	Mary Morris . . . .	..	70 00
Bonavista	John Lawrence . . .	Postmaster	70 00
Fogo	James Fitzgerald	..	70 00
Twillingate	J. J. Pearce . . . .	..	70 00
Bay Bulls	Martin Williams	..	70 00
Ferryland	John Morry . . . .	..	70 00
Trepassey	John Devereux . . .	..	70 00
Little Placentia . . .	Alexander Burke	..	70 00
Harbor Briton	Thomas Birkett . . .	..	70 00
Burin	Thomas Winter . . .	..	70 00
Burgeo	Fres. A. Parsons . .	..	47 00
Greenspond	William Lang . . . .	..	47 00
Carried forward			\$4997 00

STATEMENT in detail, shewing the Amounts paid to Postmasters, Waymasters, Clerks and Assistants, connected with the Post Office Department in Newfoundland; also, the names of Contractors, and the Amounts paid for Mail Transportation, during the Year ended 31st December, 1865.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME OF OFFICER.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.
Brought forward			\$4997 00
Garnish	Geo. Snellgrove.	Waymaster.....	19 00
St. Mary's	James Murghy..	..	19 00
Salmonier	William Hurley .	..	19 00
Port-de-Grave....	Matthew O'Rielly	..	19 00
King's Cove	Michael Murphy.	..	19 00
New Perlican.....	Frances Howell.	Postmaster.....	47 00
Harbor Main	Joanna Brick ...	Waymistress ...	19 00
Oderin	James Murphy..	Waymaster	19 00
Old Perlican.....	William Christian	..	19 00
Bay Roberts.....	James Fitzgerald	..	19 00
Black Head	William Butt... .	..	19 00
Portugal Cove	Margaret Dooley	Waymistress ...	19 00
LaPoile	F. A. Reid	Waymaster	19 00
Catalina	John Jeans.....	..	19 00
Hermitage	Martha Frances.	Waymistress ...	19 00
Grand Bank.....	Jonath. Hickman	Waymaster	19 00
Lamaline	James Pittman..	..	19 00
Bay-de-Verd	Elias Picco .....	..	19 00
Channel	John Hooper ...	..	19 00
Island Cove	John Crane .....	..	19 00
Hant's Harbor....	Thomas Smith ..	..	6 00
Topsail	James Moyes... .	..	9 37
Fortune	Doctor Haddock.	..	9 50
Carried forward			\$5409 87

STATEMENT in detail, shewing the Amounts paid to Postmasters, Waymasters, Clerks, and Assistants, connected with the Post Office Department in Newfoundland; also, the names of Contractors, and the Amounts paid for Mail Transportation, during the Year ended 31st December, 1865.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME OF OFFICER.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.
Brought forward ..	.....	.....	\$5409 87
Cat's Cove.....	Thomas O'Brien.	Waymaster	4 75
Holyrood	John Veitch..	..	4 75
St. John's	George Gaden ..	Attending to Pil- lar Letter Bxs.	70 00
Ditto	James Furlong..	Newspaper Agt.	93 00
Harbor Grace.....	Andrew Drysdale	Office Rent and Gas Light....	100 00
			<u>\$5682 37</u>

JOHN DELANEY,

Postmaster General.

J. HEALY,

Accountant.

STATEMENT shewing the Names of Contractors, and the Amounts paid for Mail Transportation, Year ended 31st December, 1865.

NAMES.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.
George Makinson	Carriage of Mails in Conception Bay per Steamer	\$1153 84
John Collins	“ between Placentia and Burin	692 32
Peter Coleman	“ “ New Perlican and Trinity	781 64
William White	“ “ Garnish and Harbor Breton	507 72
Patrick Murphy	“ “ Little Placentia and Merasheen	392 28
Robert Ford	“ “ Bonavista and Greenspond	276 92
Patrick Ryan	“ “ Ferryland and Trepassey	184 60
C. W. Evans	“ “ Garnish and Fortune	180 00
John Butler	“ “ Garnish and Burin	140 72
James Coady	“ “ St. John's and Ferryland	152 32
Thomas Singleton	“ “ Trinity and Bonavista	138 48
David Walsh	“ “ Carbonear and Bay-de-Verd	230 76
James Fitzgerald	“ “ Trinity and King's Cove	115 56
James Tilley	“ “ Gates Cove and Pelican	230 76
Daniel Sullivan	“ “ Carbonear and Pelican	129 24
James Peddle	“ “ St. Mary's and Salmonier	92 32
Matthew O'Rielly	“ “ Brigus and Port-de-Grave	69 24
Johanna Brick	“ “ Brigus and Harbor Main	69 24
	Carried forward	\$5539 76

STATEMENT shewing the Names of Contractors, and the Amounts paid for Mail Transportation, year ended 31st December, 1865.—Continued.

NAMES.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.
James Fitzgerald	Brought forward	\$5539 76
Alexander Burke	Carriage of Mails between Brigus and Bay Roberts	69 24
William Pink	“ “ “ Great and Little Placentia	46 16
Thomas Sullivan	“ “ “ Harbor Briton and Burgeo	736 16
Michael Power	“ “ “ St. Kyran's and Paradise	230 76
Michael Sinnott	“ “ “ Placentia and Paradise	18 48
William Coughlan	“ “ “ Placentia and St. John's	276 92
Ditto	“ “ ditto	400 00
John Harris	“ “ “ St. John's, Carbonear & Portugal Cove	1020 00
John Crane	“ “ “ Harbor Briton and Hermitage	138 40
	“ “ “ Harbor Grace and Island Cove	73 84
		<hr/>
Louis John	Winter Service between St. John's and Greenspond	\$8556 80
John Day	“ “ “ Greenspond and Twillingate	150 46
		160 00
		<hr/>
		\$8861 26

J. HEALY,
Accountant.

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

STATEMENT of Money Order Transactions with the United Kingdom shewing the number and amount of Orders issued and paid ;

	ORDERS ISSUED.		
	No.	Amount.	Commission.
Bonavista	1	\$9 60	24
Brigus	27	481 32	11 76
Burgeo	1	19 20	48
Burin	3	82 44	1 92
Carbonear	14	384 00	5 52
Greenspond	1	7 68	24
Harbor Grace	48	960 30	22 08
Harbor Breton	1	9 60	24
Placentia	1	26 40	72
Twillingate	5	139 20	3 12
Trinity	1	12 32	48
Bay Bulls			
	103	2132 06	46 80
St. John's	487	8437 26	210 48
	590	10,569 32	257 28
The United Kingdom	506	\$9062 42	232 56
Canada	34	721 46	10 32
Nova Scotia	46	706 84	13 20
P. E. Island	4	78 60	1 20
	590	10,569 32	257 28

J. HEALY,
Accountant.

dom and the British Provinces, for the year ended 31st December, 1865, the amount of Commission collected and the Offices in operation.

ORDERS PAID.		TOTALS.	
No.	Amount.	No. Orders issued and paid.	Amount Orders issued and paid.
		1	\$9 60
		27	481 32
1	\$10 86	2	30 06
2	67 20	5	149 64
		14	384 00
1	48 00	2	55 68
1	10 08	49	970 38
		1	9 60
1	27 36	2	53 76
		5	139 20
		1	12 32
1	32 64	1	32 64
7	196 14	110	2328 20
110	1246 46	397	10,783 72
117	2542 60	707	13,111 92
62	1398 64	568	10,461 06
17	254 04	51	975 50
36	862 72	82	1,569 56
2	27 20	6	105 80
117	\$2542 60	707	\$13,111 92

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

REPORT of all cases occurring within the Year ended 31st December, Post in Newfoundland, shewing the particulars of each case, and sta-

Name of Applicant or Sender.	Where Mailed.	When Mailed.	Contents.
W. S. Green	St. John's	Jan., 1865...	Not stated.....
Jabez Tilley	Old Perlican.....	Feb., 1865	£1 0 0
John Forbes.....	N. Sydney, C. B.....	Nov., 1864	Not stated
A. Drysdale.....	Harbor Grace	April, 1865	Promissory Note.....
Mrs. Biggekley	Gaultois	May, 1865	Not stated.....
Secretary G. P. O. London	London .....	.....	" .....
Ditto	"	August, 1863.	Newspapers.....
Thomas Cooney	St. Johns	March, 1865.	Money Order for £3 stg.
E. L. Moore.....	London	Jan. 9, 1865.	Printed Music.....
J. Hall.....	St. John, N. B.	Dec. 21, 1864.	Not stated.....
John Lindberg	St. John's.....	June 13, 1865	Exchange for £25
Secretary G. P. O. London	"	June 14, 1865.	Two half Sovereigns
B. J. Kent	"	Mar. 21, 1865.	Money Order for £1 1s. 6d. stg
Ditto	"	July 24, 1865.	Not stated.....
Patrick Devereux	Harbor Grace.....	Oct. 21, 1865.	"
B. W. Moody	St. John's.....	Sept. 19, 1865.	Half Sovereign and Pho- tograph

- (a) Letter delivered to address.
 (b) Ditto ditto.
 (c) Ditto ditto.
 (d) No trace of this letter.
 (e) Letter delivered to address.
 (f) Letter missent from London to the United States, received here by return Packet, and delivered to Messrs. Brooking & Co.
 (g) No trace.
 (h) Returned as unclaimed letter from London, and delivered to the writer.
 (i) Not posted at London.
 (j) Letter delivered to address.
 (k) Ditto ditto.
 (l) No trace of this letter.
 (m) Letter duly delivered to address.
 (n) Ditto ditto.
 (o) This Letter having the name of the town only in the address, was sent to England, whence it was received as an unclaimed letter, and returned to the writer.
 (p) No trace of this letter.

1865, of application for Missing Letters, &c., sent and received by ting the result of the proceedings instituted therein by the Department.

Address of Letters, &c.		Evidence of loss.	Whether Registered or not.
Name.	Residence.		
Rev. Mr. Phelps	St. John's	Not received	Not registered (a)
Simon Avery	"	"	" (b)
Mrs. Montgomery	"	"	Registered (c)
N. Stabb & Sons.....	"	"	Not registered (d)
Mrs. Biggely	"	"	" (e)
Brooking & Co.	"	"	" (f)
Chisholm & Chancey ..	"	"	" (g)
Bridget Cooney	Waterford	"	" (h)
E. L. Moore	St. John's.....	"	" (i)
The Governor.....	St. Peters.....	"	" (j)
Wm. Backstrom	New York	"	" (k)
Mrs. Wm. Daimond	London	"	" (l)
W. J. Carrigan	Dublin	"	" (m)
"	"	"	" (n)
Robert Dawson	Bridgewater, N. S.	"	" (o)
Miss Moody	London	"	" (p)

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

J. HEALY,
Accountant.

No. 35.

Return under Act 28th Vic., Cap 7, "to make further provision against the destruction of Sheep and Cattle, and injuries to the Person, by Dogs."

(Copy.)

BRIGGS, January 12th, 1866.

SIR,—

In reply to your Circular requiring a full report of the operation of the Dog Act (28 Vic , Cap 7) in this District, I have to report that during the past Summer our Constables and others have destroyed more than 160 dogs as per a statement at foot. I have received statements, upon oath, shewing the destruction of sheep and lambs during the season has been 55 sheep and 21 lambs, as per list annexed. I submitted this statement at General Quarter Sessions, and a rate of 5s, was ordered to be levied upon the owners of dogs in the different sections of the district where the sheep and lambs were destroyed. This order I have attempted to carry out, by requiring the Constables to collect the same; but I have not yet received their returns, and I fear it will be difficult to get this tax collected; and I quite expect there will be a general opposition to it, and if so, had I better take steps to enforce it? I believe, after this winter, most of the dogs will be destroyed by their owners, or by the Constables in the Spring. The present Act has been beneficial in causing large numbers of dogs to be destroyed, and most of the others logged; consequently less sheep have been destroyed than usual, and I have no doubt the operation of the present Act will, in the course of a few years, most effectually cause all the dogs that formerly did the mischief to be destroyed. I have found, from conclusive evidence, this summer, that the logging will not prevent all dogs from doing mischief, as several sheep were killed at Bay Roberts by dogs that belonged to persons half a mile away. I have only received three pounds for licenses of persons keeping Pointers, &c., although many are kept in the district. I forward the amount to the Receiver General by this post.

I have, &c ,

(Signed)

J. WILCOX.

1865.

NOTE OF DOGS KILLED BY CONSTABLES.

Matthew Ryley, Port-de-Grave ..	41
Edward O'Brien, Cats' Cove ..	36
Nicholas Jeynes, Brigus.....	33
John Ringwood, ditto	27
Thomas Keefe, Harbor Main	10
Thomas Pepper, Bay Roberts ..	15
Other persons	12
	Total..... 174

NOTE OF SHEEP AND LAMBS DESTROYED, SUMMER 1865.

	Sheep.	Lambs.
Port-de-Grave and North River.....	27	9
Cats' Cove and Salmon Cove.....	15	4
Bay Roberts	9	7
Brigus and Cupids	4	1
	Total 55	21

HON. JOHN BEMISTER,
St. John's.

(Copy.)

POLICE OFFICE, CARBONEAR,
February 13th, 1866.

SIR,—

In compliance with instructions contained in your Circular of the 9th Nov., 1865, directing me to make a Report, to be laid before the Legislature, respecting the operation of the Act (28 Vic., cap. 7)

in the Carbonear district, I have the honour to report that, in the months of March and April last, about thirty dogs were destroyed here by our Police force, and during the Summer months thirty-five dogs were destroyed by the Police, who were paid by Government for the same, in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

No licenses have been granted for dogs in this District, as there are none of the class referred to in the 2nd sec. of said Act.

There are but few dogs at large in this District during the Summer season, as most of the people take their dogs to Labrador, and on their return in the fall, keep them at work hauling out wood ; and in this way have them employed until the season returns to go to Labrador.

There are not more than eight or ten persons in this District who keep sheep, and the only instances of sheep having been destroyed here by dogs during the past year, were—one owned by Patrick Fitzgerald, on the South side, who took an action at law against the owner of the dog, and obtained judgment for the value of the sheep, sworn to be worth five dollars. Another and more serious case is that of Kennedy Thomey, of Mosquito, who, in the month of September last, lodged an information, on oath, at this Office, to the effect that ten sheep, of the value of twelve dollars each, belonging to him, had been recently destroyed by dogs. In this case I waited until the people residing in that locality had returned from Labrador, when I sent Mr. McBai, with one of the Policemen, over to Mosquito, to ascertain the number of dogs, as also the names of the owners, living in that part of Mosquito belonging to this District. Only eleven (11) dogs could be found, and several of them were small poodle dogs. I intend sending Policemen over to levy the rate (one dollar) provided by the 3rd sec. of the Act, and will appropriate whatever may be received therefrom to the purposes of the said Act. I may here remark that Mr. Thomey told Mr. McBai that he believed that the dogs that destroyed his sheep came from Bears' Cove, in the Harbor Grace District.

There is a strong feeling against the "Dog Act" being carried into effect in this District. A large number of our people go as sharemen and servants to Labrador ; and owing to short fisheries, during the past five years, they are unable to purchase fuel, and

consequently are compelled to trust for their winter's fuel to what they are able to get out with the assistance of their dogs. If remunerative labour could be obtained here during the winter and spring months, the fishermen would be able to dispense with their dogs and purchase coal ; but there is no means by which the poor of this town can earn anything during the winter and spring ; and as the greater number of our men are away at Labrador during the summer, and on the sealing voyage in the spring, it is a difficult task to convince them that they would derive much benefit from sheep rearing.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) ISRAEL L. McNEIL, J. P.

Hon. JOHN BEMISTER,
Colonial Secretary,
 St. John's.

(Copy.)

OLD PERLICAN,
 January 1st, 1866.

SIR,—

Your Circular letter in reference to the Dog Act came to hand in due course, in which I am requested to state what I have done respecting it, and beg to forward the following report—viz. :—The day after I received the Act and the printed Instructions for the Constables in the different parts of the District under my control, I sent one to each, and at the same time enclosed notices, to be by them posted up in some conspicuous place in the settlements, to inform the inhabitants thereof who had dogs, that they must be logged or muzzled, in accordance with the Act, as stated in the notices,—otherwise they would be shot. In the different settlements this was at once attended to, but by and bye some of the

dogs were seen to be without logs or muzzles, and the Constables shot some of them, so that logs were placed on the rest so fast as possible.

In the Old Perlican District, from Grates Cove to Hants Harbor, I have not heard of any sheep or other animals having been destroyed, or in any way injured, by dogs this season, with the exception of one sheep found drowned near Grates Cove ; but whether it was driven over the cliff by dogs, or fell over into the water by accident, I have not heard.

At Old Perlican a thousand sheep might be kept, as there is plenty of grass growing wild to feed them, if the people would put better fences around their gardens and the meadows to prevent them from intrusion. Owing to the miserable fences here, is the cause that keeps many a person from not keeping sheep,—more so than from the fear of dogs destroying them ; and I have repeatedly called the people's attention to the necessity of getting good fences, so that all here who wish to keep sheep may do so ; but up to this time they have not taken any steps towards doing it. Several people here, who at first were very much against the Act, now begin to see the good that has already resulted from it, and have stated to me that so soon as they can obtain money sufficient to purchase a horse they will do so, and do away with their dogs.

At Bay-de-Verds there are only three or four sheep kept, and those belong to the Rev. O. Rowse, and they are kept chiefly on his own premises. There are a few horses and some pigs. In this settlement they set a great value on their dogs, fuel being so scarce, and many cannot afford to get a horse. They have paid every attention in keeping their dogs logged, (with but few exceptions), and no damage has happened to any of the animals there this season that I have heard of. A man belonging there gave sworn information to me, stating that the Constable's dog was not logged according to the Act, and on examining into the case I found he was correct, and I fined him 20s. for his neglect.

At Lower Island Cove there are a great many sheep kept ; I have not heard of one having been destroyed, or in any way injured by dogs this season. The Constable lives three miles from that place, so that when he is not there, the people take off the logs from their dogs, and let them go at large, contrary to the Act ;

and as nearly every one in the place keeps them, not one of them will shoot his neighbour's dog, although it be not logged or muzzled.

From Lower Island Cove or Northern Bay I have not heard of any sheep or other animal having been destroyed, or in any way injured, by dogs, this season. In those settlements they also set great value on their dogs, to help them to get out their fuel in winter time. I have told them all that if they prefer keeping dogs to sheep, they must keep them properly logged or muzzled; if not, they will certainly be shot.

At foot please find the number of dogs shot by the Constables on this part of the District.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

JAS. L. MEWS, J. P.

NUMBER OF DOGS SHOT.

By Constable Collins.....	12
“ Harris.....	7
“ Wicks.....	5
“ Pawley.....	5
Total	29

Hon JOHN BEMISTER,
Colonial Secretary,
St. John's.

(Copy.)

TRINITY, 6th January, 1866.

SIR,—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular of November, 1865, directing me to report on the operation of the Dog Act (28 Vic., Cap. 7) in my District, and what has been done

towards carrying it out. I have the honor to report, for the information of the Government, that the Act has been inoperative (as far as shooting dogs), except under the eye of the Magistrate, and in localities where there are Stipendiary Constables. No private individuals in this community can be found to shoot his neighbour's dog unless he is committing some violent trespass. When Constables are sent, as they have been frequently, to the small outlying settlements, they are immediately recognised, and dogs confined during their stay. It must be remarked that these outlying settlements are our best sheep-producing places. In and about Trinity there have been twenty-six dogs shot; yet we have had five sheep killed, greatly above an average, as during the five years preceding there were only nine (9). Two of these five have been compromised, for the other three are being assessed for. The rate not all collected, by reason of some of the parties liable having gone "abroad,"—that is, in the Bays for the winter,—and some distress not yet realised. 1s. 3d. per dog, when collected, will pay the damage.

It is new in the Outports to be called upon to pay rates; but I have no doubt the Act, if continued, will ultimately lead parties liable to such payments to take care that dogs or sheep do not commit trespasses;—the latter have hitherto done it with impunity.

In Catalina no sheep were killed, but 16 dogs were destroyed.

I have, &c ,

(Signed,)

B. SWEETLAND, J. P.

To the HON. JOHN BEMISTER,
Colonial Secretary,
St. John's.

(Copy.)

BONAVISTA, 2nd January, 1866.

SIR,—

Your Circular of November past, requiring a full report as to the operation of the Dog Act, 28 Vic., Cap 7, in this District, to the

close of the past year, has been duly received, and I beg to reply anent the subject, as follows :

No complaint has been made to me of any destruction of sheep or cattle by dogs, in *this District*, since the Act came into operation.

There has been no application made to me by any one in *this District* for written license to keep pointers, spaniels, &c. ; and if there are any of those fancy dogs in this Bay their numbers are few.

It is desirable that the provisions of the second section of the Act would continue to be in force and carried out ; but it is observable that there is an indifference, or *dislike*, on the part of the Stipendiary Constables to shoot their neighbors' dogs that are not clogged ; and the result of this apparent derelict of duty is, that there are numbers of dogs going at large without clogs during the Summer months.

The exemption of loss to owners of sheep the past season, I attribute in a great measure to their more watchful care in sheep-herding their flocks,—by seeing them brought home every night ; which attention prevents the sheep from straying wild, and would be therefore more liable to the attack of dogs.

The collection of, and distraining for rate, to indemnify owners of cattle for loss sustained by dogs, if that part of the third section of the Act can be carried out effectually, will, in my opinion, make the interested party more indifferent and careless in looking after his flocks, when he finds he can get full valuation from the public for his losses ; while if the whole risk of conserving his property was allowed to rest with himself, it would necessarily induce that requisite attention on his part, by looking after his sheep, to keep clear of loss as much as possible.

I have, &c ,

(Signed)

DAVID CANDOW, J. P.

Hon. JOHN BEMISTER,
Colonial Secretary,
St. John's.

(Copy.)

PLACENTIA, January 5th, 1866.

SIR,—

In reply to your Circular of November 1865, I am happy to be enabled to state that the Act passed, Vic 28, Cap. 7, has had the most beneficial effects in this District in protecting sheep from the ravages of dogs. As far as I have been able to ascertain, not one sheep has been destroyed by dogs in or about either of the Placentias. At Little Placentia the people themselves have destroyed their dogs. Here the Constable shot or killed seven dogs. Strict attention has been observed that all dogs were clogged, according to the law; and while mentioning the latter, I would respectfully observe that the clogs, in my opinion, are too light by pounds, and should be longer. Many of those brutes take the clog in their mouths and run as fast as though they had nothing around their necks.

I trust that the quantity of sheep will be increased, as the people now find they will have protection.

The balance of fees received I have forwarded to the Receiver General.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed)

F. L. BRADSHAW.

The Hon. JOHN BEMISTER,
Colonial Secretary,
St. John's.

BURIN.

REPORT upon the effect of "An Act to make further provisions against the destruction of Sheep and Cattle, and injuries to Persons, by Dogs."

DECEMBER, 1865.

It is very difficult to carry out efficiently the intention of the above named Act, in such an extensive District as this, when the power is not sufficient to enforce the full requirements of that Act. People are naturally attached to their dogs, and from a long experience of their usefulness, in assisting to haul out firewood, and also to fetch in water-fowl shot in the sea and large ponds, they feel very unwilling to part with them; and it is very hard to convince them of the superior advantages they would derive from the possession of sheep, compared with that of dogs. The Act came rather unexpectedly upon them, and their minds not being duly prepared for the full execution of it, hostile feelings to it and the Officers carrying it out were generally the result. In a little time I have no doubt the people will take a right view of the subject; and as they are now well aware that dogs are the principal hindrances to the possession of large and valuable flocks of sheep, it is to be hoped the present race of dogs will soon decrease, and be replaced by a good breed of the Shepherd's dog, which it would be well to introduce into the colony. Everything in this District is conducive to the increase of sheep to any extent; the extensive nutritious sheep pastures and hilly shelters are very well calculated to encourage sheep-rearing; and if the people could only be brought to consider their own interests, they would soon experience the advantage of sheep-folds, which would be nearly as profitable to them as their late fishing voyages.

The Constable's duties, in carrying out the extreme intention of the Act, are often very trying and difficult; and we can easily imagine the case when we consider they are engaged in shooting their neighbours' dogs,—which act interferes greatly with their friendly intercourse. Seventy two dogs were shot in Burin and its vicinity. The first few days the greater number were shot, generally at a time when most of the men were out fishing. Subsequently, when he was on his route, he could not succeed in killing more than one or two a day, and at last none at all, for as soon as

it was known he was on his rounds, women hid away the dogs until he passed on.

In St. Lawrence, the Constable met with such opposition, and his own life being threatened, he had to desist, and I do not think he killed more than five or six dogs. There are seventy dogs there. As the intercourse between St. Lawrence and Burin is not frequent, I have not heard lately how he got on. I wrote him very strongly upon the subject.

In Lamaline very little has been done in the way of killing dogs. The Constable complained he had no gun, but there, as well as every other part of the District, all the requirements of the Act respecting logs and collars have been attended to as far as practicable. There are no setters or pointers in the District, and no fees were returned from any part of it. It is satisfactory to be able to state that no complaint of sheep or cattle being killed has been made to me.

How to get rid of dogs altogether is a difficult question, and from all I can learn about it, I can scarcely think the gun is the best method.

(Signed),

JAMES MORAN, J. P.

A REPORT of the operation of the "Dog Act," 28th Victoria, Cap. 7, within the Grand Bank and Fortune division of the District of Burin.

On the third day of June I received the printed Notices, which I, without delay, signed; also a printed Circular which accompanied the Notices I signed, and having addressed them to Mr. Jonathan Hickman, Stipendiary Constable, I delivered it and the Notices to him, directing his particular attention to it, and to the posting up of the Notices without delay.

On the twelfth day of June, Constable Hickman handed to me his written resignation, which I transmitted to the Hon. the Attorney General.

On the seventh day of July, I was enabled to appoint Mr. C. V. Wood to the office of Stipendiary Constable, and swore him in to serve until the pleasure of the Government, as to his appointment, be received.

Since his appointment up to this date, Constable Wood has destroyed nine dogs, and he says there would have been more if he had suitable weapons for that purpose. What he has done was with great difficulty; and he reports that by reason of a distemper prevailing amongst the dogs during the autumn, sixty-five died at Fortune, and fifty-eight at Grand Bank, and that there are now in Grand Bank, eighty, and in Fortune eighty-eight dogs, used by their owners in hauling wood.

It appears the Act is not at all to the liking of the owners of dogs, and they endeavour to evade it by every means in their power. However, since the appointment of Mr. Wood, there has not been any damage done by dogs to sheep or cattle,—nor injuries to the person.

Part of the 2nd section, and the 10th section of the Act, are inoperative, because there are not here any of the dogs to which they apply.

(Signed,)

JOS. BLACKBURN.

Stip. Magistrate.

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,

Grand Bank, 1st January, 1866.

[CIRCULAR.]

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
9th November, 1865. }

SIR,—

The Government being anxious to receive a full report as to the operation of the Dog Act (28th Vic., Cap. 7) in your District, I am directed to request you will acquaint me, for their information, as soon as possible after the close of the year, for the purpose of being laid before the Legislature, as to what has been done by you towards carrying out its provisions; and also to the generally beneficial results which may have been, or may be expected to be, derived therefrom.

I beg to refer you to the 10th section of the Act, which provides that a return of fees, &c., be made annually to the Receiver General.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

J. BEMISTER,

Colonial Secretary.

The Respective
STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.

(Copy.)

POLICE OFFICE, ST. JOHN'S,
February 24th, 1866.

SIR,—

I have the honor to state, for the information of the Government, in reply to your Circular Letter of the 9th November last, on the operation of the Dog Act, (28 Vic. Cap. 7), in this District, that immediately after the passing of the Act, public Notices were posted in this town and suburbs, and in the several outports; and the Police Constables were furnished with a copy of Act and Circular Letter herewith enclosed.

The return of the number of dogs destroyed, with the names of the owners of pointers and setters licensed to have them at large, I also herewith enclose.

In this town the destruction of dogs by the use of fire-arms is attended with danger to the inhabitants; but I am happy to say that I have not heard of any accident having occurred. I have been informed, and believe, that the Act, in its amended form, has been most beneficial in its results, and in this District not a single case involving a breach of it was brought before the Magistrates for adjudication since it came into operation.

I have, &c ,

(Signed),

P. W. CARTER, J. P.

The Hon JOHN BEMISTER,
Colonial Secretary.

Number of Dogs destroyed by the Police Force of St. John's, during the year 1865.

Date.	No of Dogs.	Where destroyed:
April 25.—	9	King's Road.
26.—	4	Water Street.
27.—	4	New Gower-Street.
	2	King's Road and Water Street.
	2	Pokeham's Path and King's Road.
	2	King's Road.
	1	Pound.
	1	Limekiln-Hill.
	3	Limekiln-Hill and King's Road.
	1	Queen Street.
28.—	1	Torbay Road.

Number of Dogs destroyed by the Police Force at St. John's, during the year 1865.—Continued.

Date.	No of Dogs.	Where destroyed.
	1	George's Town.
	1	Magotty Cove.
	1	Whelan's Cross.
29.—	1	Torbay Road.
	1	Limekiln-Hill.
	2	O'Dwyer's Cove and Fraser's Cove.
	1	Flower Hill.
	1	Pennywell Road.
May 1.—	1	Military Road.
	1	Barter's Hill.
	2	Pound.
2.—	2	Barter's Hill.
3.—	1	Firth's Corner.
4.—	5	Pouch Cove.
	4	Pouch Cove.
5.—	1	Barter's Hill.
6.—	1	Barter's Hill.
	1	Duckworth-Street.
	1	Magotty Cove.
8.—	1	Brennan's Lane.
	1	Apple-tree Well,
	1	Cochrane-Street.
	1	Firth's Corner.
	1	Barnes' Lane.
	3	Flavin's Lane and Firth's Corner.
10.—	1	Darling-Street.
	1	Barter's Hill.
11.—	1	Middle Cove.
	2	Croak's, Quidi Vidi.
	1	Quidi Vidi.
	1	Flavin's Lane.
14.—	1	Barter's Hill.

Number of Dogs destroyed by the Police Force at St. John's, during the year 1865.—Continued.

Date.	No. of Dogs	Where destroyed.
May 14.—	1	Pound.
	1	Lond Pond Road.
16.—	1	Magotty Cove.
17.—	1	River Head.
18.—	1	Pound.
19.—	1	George's Town.
	5	Marsh, &c.
	1	George's Town.
	1	Water Street.
	1	Pound.
22.—	1	Cribbies.
23.—	3	Barter's Hill.
	2	Nunnery Hill.
	2	King's Road.
26.—	1	Water-Street.
29.—	1	Limekiln Hill.
	1	Firth's Corner.
	1	Molloy's Hill.
	3	Flower Hill.
31.—	1	Cribbies.
	7	River Head.
	3	Pound, Kickham's Lane.
June 1.—	1	Flavin's Lane.
2.—	2	Pound.
5.—	4	South side Gas House.
	2	Steven's Street, Barnes' Lane.
	1	Magotty Cove.
6.—	3	Vail's Mill.
	9	Flower, Limekiln, and Barter's Hills.
	1	Hutchings' Lane.
	2	King's Road and Barnes' Lane.
10.—	3	Pound.

Number of Dogs destroyed by the Police Force at St. John's, during the year 1865.—Continued.

Date.	No of Dogs	Where destroyed.
June 20 —	1	Duckworth Street.
21.—	1	Limekiln Hill.
22.—	1	River Head.
	7	Flower Hill, River Head.
	5	South side.
26.—	6	Limekiln Hill, Flower Hill.
	4	Long Pond Road and Cribbies.
	2	Duckworth-Street.
27.—	1	Cook's Town.
28.—	8	Magotty Cove and King's Bridge.
July 1 —	1	Water Street.
6.—	1	Limekiln Hill.
7.—	1	McLea's Cove.
	1	Hutchings' Street.
	6	Killigrews.
15.—	1	Pound.
	1	Cochrane Street.
	1	Pound.
17.—	2	Pound and Old Chapel Road.
Aug. 1.—	1	King's Road.
	4	Marsh, &c.
	3	River Head.
	1	Job's Lane.
3.—	1	Job's Lane.
	1	Barter's Hill.
4 —	1	Long's Hill.
23.—	1	Clift's Wharf.
Sept. 5.—	1	Allen's Square.
	1	King's Road.
	2	King's Bridge and Maggotty Cove.
25.—	2	Maggotty Cove and Duckworth Street.
	1	New Road.

Number of Dogs destroyed by the Police Force of St. John's, during the year 1865.—Continued.

Date.	No of Dogs	Where destroyed.
Sept. 25.—	1	Military Road.
	4	Twillingate
	1	Rennie's-Mill Road.
Oct. 5 —	1	Pound.
6,—	1	Limekiln Hill.
	1	Nunnery.
May	4	Torbay.
	7	Killigrews and Long Pond.
	2	Pouch Cove.
	10	Portugal Cove, &c.
July	10	Long Pond, Fox Trap, & Lance Cove.
	256	Total number destroyed.

Number of Dogs (Pointers and Setters) licensed to be at large in the Central District, under 28th Vic., Cap. 7.

Pointers and Setters 30. Fees, at \$4—\$120.

Cash paid Constables for destruction of dogs \$110

Incidental expenses in carrying out provisions of Act. 10

\$120

POLICE OFFICE.

(Signed)

ROBT. R. W. LILLY,

Clerk Peace.

RETURN of the number of Dogs destroyed, and amount paid for their destruction, in each District of the Colony, for the year 1865.

District.	No. of Dogs destroyed.	Amount paid.	Rate per head.	Remarks.
St. John's.....	256	\$110	00 50	To Killigrews inclusive.
Harbor Main } Brigus }	174	70	00 50	Balance paid by Magistrate from fees under Act.
Harbor Grace..... (Financial return only received.)	104	52	00 50	\$12 paid by Magistrate from fees under Act.
Carbonear.....	65	17 50	00 50	30 dogs shot before Act came into operation.
Bay-de-Verds, including Old Perlican	29			
Trinity	60			
Bonavista	25	12 50	00 50	
Twillingate.....	No return.			
Ferryland.....	81	40 50	00 50	Financial return only.
Placentia	7	3 50	00 50	Paid by Magistrates from fees under Act.
Burin	9	4 50	00 50	123 dogs died of distemper during the year in this district.
Harbor Briton	17	8 50	00 50	
Burgeo and LaPoile.....	No return.			
Total, exclusive of Twillingate and Burgeo and LaPoile	827			

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
2nd March, 1866.

No. 36.

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

(Copy.)

[CIRCULAR.]

DOWNING-STREET,
19th May, 1865.

SIR,—

I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of the Colonial Naval Defence Act, which has recently received the Royal Assent, and to request that you will bring it under the consideration of your Council.

I enclose also a copy of the Regulations at present in force for the Royal Naval Reserve in this country, and a copy of a letter addressed to this Office, by desire of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, indicating generally what their Lordships will require as to Colonial Ships of War.

You will observe that the Imperial Parliament has not made the adoption, by every Colony, of precisely the same regulations as those in use in this country, a necessary condition of obtaining for men raised in the Colony, the advantages of the Reserve, but has left it to the Authorities of each Colony to submit, for the approval of Her Majesty in Council, such regulations as may seem to them expedient. It will, of course, be necessary, in every case, that the regulations should be such as to secure the end in view, viz., the training, in time of peace, of men who may be relied on for service in time of emergency; and it will, doubtless, be convenient to you to know what regulations have been found, in practice, most convenient for that purpose in this country.

I am sure I need not enlarge upon the importance of the object which Parliament has had in view in passing this enactment, and I trust that your advisers will fully appreciate the advantages which will result from its adoption by the Colony under your Government.

I have, &c,

(Signed)

E. CARDWELL.

The Governor of Newfoundland.

CAP. XIV.

An Act to make better Provision for the Naval Defence of the Colonies.

[7th April, 1865.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to enable the several Colonial Possessions of Her Majesty the Queen to make better Provision for Naval Defence, and to that end to provide and man Vessels of War, and also to raise a Volunteer Force to form Part of the Royal Naval Reserve established under the Act of Parliament of 1859 “for the Establishment of a Reserve Volunteer Force of Seamen, “and for the Government of the same,” (hereafter in this Act called the Act of 1859,) and accordingly to be available for general Service in the Royal Navy, in Emergency :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen’s most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows :

1. This Act may be cited as ‘The Colonial Naval Defence Act, 1865.

2. In this Act—

The Term “Colony” includes any Plantation, Island, or other Possession within Her Majesty’s Dominions, exclusive of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, and of the Islands being immediate Dependences thereof, and exclusive of *India*, as defined by the Act of Parliament of 1858 “for “the better Government of *India* :”

The Term “the Admiralty” means the Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, or the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral

3. In any Colony it shall be lawful for the proper Legislative Authority, with the Approval of Her Majesty in Council, from Time to Time to make Provision for effecting, at the Expense of the Colony, all or any of the Purposes following :

(1.) For providing, maintaining, and using a Vessel or Vessels of War, subject to such Conditions and for such Purposes as Her Majesty in Council from Time to Time approves :

-
- (2.) For raising and maintaining Seamen and others entered on the Terms of being bound to serve as ordered in any such Vessel :
 - (3.) For raising and maintaining a Body of Volunteers entered on the Terms of being bound to general Service in the Royal Navy in Emergency, and, if in any Case the proper Legislative Authority so directs, on the further Terms of being bound to serve as ordered in any such Vessel as aforesaid :
 - (4.) For appointing Commissioned, Warrant, and other Officers to train and command or serve as Officers with any such Men ashore or afloat, on such Terms and subject to such Regulations as Her Majesty in Council from Time to Time approves :
 - (5.) For obtaining from the Admiralty the Services of Commissioned, Warrant, and other Officers and of Men of the Royal Navy for the last-mentioned Purposes :
 - (6.) For enforcing good Order and Discipline among the Men and Officers aforesaid while ashore or afloat within the Limits of the Colony :
 - (7.) For making the Men and Officers aforesaid, while ashore or afloat within the Limits of the Colony or elsewhere, subject to all Enactments and Regulations for the Time being in force for the Discipline of the Royal Navy.

4. Volunteers raised as aforesaid in any Colony shall form Part of the Royal Naval Reserve, in addition to the Volunteers who may be raised under the Act of 1859, but, except as in this Act expressly provided, shall be subject exclusively to the Provisions made as aforesaid by the proper Legislative Authority of the Colony.

5. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council from Time to Time as Occasion requires, and on such Conditions as seem fit, to authorize the Admiralty to issue to any Officer of the Royal Navy volunteering for the Purpose a Special Commission for Service in accordance with the Provisions of this Act.

6. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council from Time to Time as Occasion requires, and on such Conditions as seem fit, to

authorize the Admiralty to accept any Offer for the Time being made or to be made by the Government of a Colony, to place at Her Majesty's Disposal any Vessel of War provided by that Government and the Men and Officers from Time to Time serving therein ; and while any Vessel accepted by the Admiralty under such Authority is at the Disposal of Her Majesty, such Vessel shall be deemed to all Intents a Vessel of War of the Royal Navy, and the Men and Officers from Time to Time serving in such Vessel shall be deemed to all Intents Men and Officers of the Royal Navy, and shall accordingly be subject to all Enactments and Regulations for the Time being in force for the Discipline of the Royal Navy.

7. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council from Time to Time as Occasion requires, and on such Conditions as seem fit, to authorize the Admiralty to accept any Offer for the Time being made or to be made by the Government of a Colony, to place at Her Majesty's Disposal for general Service in the Royal Navy the whole or any Part of the Body of Volunteers with all or any of the Officers raised and appointed by that Government in accordance with the Provisions of this Act ; and when any such Offer is accepted such of the Provisions of the Act of 1859 as relate to Men of the Royal Naval Reserve raised in the United Kingdom when in actual Service shall extend and apply to the Volunteers whose Services are so accepted.

8. The Admiralty may, if they think fit, from Time to Time by Warrant authorize any Officer of Her Majesty's Navy of the Rank of Captain or of a higher Rank to exercise, in the Name and on behalf of the Admiralty, in relation to any Colony, for such Time and subject to such Limitations, if any, as the Admiralty think fit, any Power exercisable by the Admiralty under this Act.

9. Nothing done under this Act by Order in Council, or by the Admiralty, or otherwise, shall impose any Charge on the Revenues of the United Kingdom without express Provision made by Parliament for meeting the same.

10. Nothing in this Act shall take away or abridge any Power vested in or exercisable by the Legislature or Government of any Colony.

(*Mr. Romaine to Sir Frederic Rogers.*)

ADMIRALTY, 10th May, 1865.

SIR,—

In reply to your letter of the 3rd instant, stating that the Colonial Naval Defence Act has received the Royal Assent, and requesting to be informed what my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty would require in regard to Colonial Ships of War, I am commanded by my Lords to state, for the information of Mr. Secretary Cardwell, that they will require, in order that the Flag of a Colonial Vessel of War may be recognised as a lawful cruiser, that she should be commanded by a properly Commissioned Officer.

To facilitate compliance with this requirement, my Lords will send to the Senior Officer on the various stations, blank forms of Commissions and Warrants, signed by their Lordships and their Secretary, in which the names of such Commissioned, Warrant, or other Officers of the Royal Navy, selected to command or serve as such Officers in the Royal Naval Reserve, or in ship or ships of the Colony, may be inserted.

My Lords will, if desired, select from among such Officers as may volunteer for the service, those whom they deem fit for these special duties, and who can be spared for a time from service in Her Majesty's ships.

In order to obviate any difficulty in bringing the Act into operation, my Lords will, under the 8th clause of the "Colonial Naval Defence Act, 1865," authorise the Senior Officer of any station to exercise in their name and behalf those powers exercisable by the Admiralty, which it may from time to time seem desirable to delegate.

My Lords will, when Mr. Cardwell wishes it, give authority to Senior Officers to fill up blank Commissions and Warrants, sent to them by their Lordships, with the names of persons duly qualified to be Officers, who may be nominated by the Authorities of a Colony, and who are not actively engaged in Her Majesty's Service.

They will further authorise them, if called upon by the proper Authorities, to give an Acting Order to an Officer of the Royal

Navy, who may volunteer from any of Her Majesty's ships returning to England, and whose services can be spared, or to a properly qualified Officer who may be found ready to serve, in order that there may be no delay in fitting out a vessel or in replacing an Officer in command, who may die or be removed from the Service.

My Lords would suggest, that Colonial Governments should be warned to give the longest notice in their power of their desire for the appointments of Officers of any rank to serve in the Royal Naval Reserve, or on board any Colonial man-of-war.

Any vessel of war fitted out by a Colony, and commanded by a properly Commissioned Officer of the Royal Navy, should wear a Union Jack in the usual place, and the White Ensign, with either the Arms of the Colony, or such other distinguishing mark as may be chosen by the Colony, and approved by the Colonial Office and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

My Lords send herewith a Copy of a form of Appointment of an Officer to command, altered as they propose to use it, under the 5th clause of the 3rd section of the Act, also Copy of the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions.

They propose to appoint Officers for periods of five years, during which time, unless in case of great emergency, they will not be called upon to serve in the Royal Navy of the United Kingdom.

When any Officer receives a Commission or Warrant, he should also receive a Copy of the Statute, 28 Vic., cap. 14, the "Colonial Naval Defence Act, 1865."

My Lords send Copies of the Commissions and Warrants for Rank in use in the Royal Navy, which can easily be altered to suit the purposes of the Royal Colonial Navy, and the Form of which my Lords suggest should be retained as nearly as may be found convenient.

My Lords would suggest to Mr. Cardwell, that whenever the privileges created by this Act, are actually conferred upon any Colony, due notification should be made to other Maritime Powers, informing them of the mode in which such Colonial vessel will be commanded, and acquainting them with the Flag which will be worn by the said Colony, and that my Lords have accorded to such

war vessels of the Colony, in question, the status and rights of a vessel of war of the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

I am, &c.,

(Signed),

W. G. ROMAINE.

Proposed Form of Order to an Officer on Commissioning a Ship of the Royal Colonial Navy.

By the Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

Having allowed you to volunteer to command the _____, which a ship-of-war belonging to the Colony of _____, which the Government of that Colony has ordered to be fitted, stored, and victualled at _____ for service at sea, and manned with _____ men, you are hereby required, and directed to cause the utmost dispatch to be used, so far as the same may depend upon you, in getting her ready for sea accordingly, and having so done, you will follow such orders as you may receive from the authorities of the said Colony, and in conformity with the provisions of the Act of the Imperial Legislature, entitled "An Act to make better Provision for the Naval Defence of the Colonies," passed in the 28th year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Given under our hands this _____

(Signed by two Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.)

To

The Officer Commanding the Royal Colonial Ship _____ belonging to the Colony of _____

By command of their Lordships,

A. B., *Secretary.*

Proposed Form of Order to an Officer on Appointment to a Ship of the Royal Colonial Navy.

By Command of the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

To *hereby*
appointed *of the Royal*
Colonial Ship *, belonging*
to the Colony of

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having appointed you of the Royal Colonial Ship , their Lordships hereby direct you to repair on board that ship at , and then to follow the orders of the Authorities of the said Colony, in conformity with the provisions of the Act of the Imperial Legislature, entitled "An Act to make better Provision for the Naval Defence of the Colonies," passed in the 28th year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

You are further desired to report to me the day on which you shall have joined her, and to acknowledge the receipt of this communication *forthwith*, addressing your letter to—

The Secretary of the Admiralty, Whitehall, S.W.,
 through the Senior Officer of the Station.

By command of their Lordships,

A. B. (*Secretary of the Admiralty.*)

=====

No. 37.

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

[CIRCULAR.]

DOWNING STREET,
22nd December, 1865.

SIR,—

With reference to my Circular Despatch of the 19th May last, enclosing a copy of the Colonial Naval Defence Act, 28 Vic, Cap. 14, I have now the honor to inform you that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have laid down the following Rules as to the Flag to be borne by any Vessels maintained by any Colony under the clauses of that Act:—

1.—That any Vessel provided and used under the 3rd Section of the Colonial Naval Defence Act, should wear the Blue Ensign, with the Seal or Badge of the Colony in the Fly thereof, and a Blue Pennant.

2 —That all Vessels belonging to, or permanently in the service of the Colonies, but not commissioned as Vessels of War under the Act above referred to, should wear a similar Blue Ensign, but not the Pennant.

You will take care that these instructions be in future strictly complied with.

I have at the same time to request you to furnish me with a list of any such Vessels belonging to the Colony under your Government, and to send me, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a correct Drawing of the Seal or Badge which is to form the distinguishing mark adopted by the Colony of

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) E. CARDWELL.

The Governor of Newfoundland.

 REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE BLUE ENSIGN.

(NAVAL RESERVE FLAG.)

The following is a copy of the Admiralty Circular issued for the guidance of Naval Officers, and is here given for the information of the Officers RNR, and Registrars of Naval Reserve, &c.

ADMIRALTY, }
23rd February, 1865. }

THE BLUE ENSIGN.

(NAVAL RESERVE FLAG.)

British Merchant Ships commanded by Officers of the Royal Naval Reserve, and fulfilling the following conditions, will be allowed to wear the Blue Ensign of Her Majesty's Fleet.

CONDITIONS.

1. The ship, if a sailing vessel, must not be of less burden than 800 register tons; and if a steamer, she must not be of less burden than 1,000 tons gross register tonnage.
2. The Officer Commanding and Chief Officer of the ship must be Officers of the Naval Reserve.
3. These Officers must be *bona fide* Officers of the ship appointed for the voyage and entered in the agreement accordingly.
4. One-third part of the Seamen of the crew must be men belonging to the Royal Naval Reserve.
5. Before hoisting the Blue Ensign, the ship must be provided with an Admiralty Warrant.

NOTE 1.

Ships failing to fulfil the above Conditions, unless such failure is caused by death or other circumstances over which the owners have no control, will no longer be entitled to wear the Blue Ensign.

NOTE 2.

(a.) The ship, if fitted by the shipowners with magazines for the ammunition, will be supplied, on demand, with an armament (as per scale annexed.)

(b.) The owners must undertake that the guns, stores and ammunition be taken care of by the Officer RNR Commanding, and that the guns and stores be returned as far as possible in good order, in such manner and at such times and places as the Admiralty may direct.

(c.) Carrying guns is left *optional* with the shipowner, but a privilege in respect of drill will be given to Officers and Men who have sailed from a port in the United Kingdom during the year, and have been drilled on board ships carrying guns and the Blue Ensign. Such Officers and Men will only be subjected to a *test* drill of *two days*, on board one of Her Majesty's Drill Ships, which, if they pass satisfactorily, will entitle them to release from further attendance at drill that year.

(d.) Officers Commanding H.M. Ships meeting with ships carrying the Blue Ensign will be authorised to go on board such ships, at any convenient opportunity, and see that these conditions are strictly carried out, provided that they are superior in rank to the Officer RNR.

NOTE 3.

Applications for permission to wear the Blue Ensign will be forwarded to the Admiralty from the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, who will issue regulations as to the mode of proceeding.

By Command of their Lordships,

C. PAGET.

To all Commanders-in-Chief,
Captains, Commanders, and
Commanding Officers of Her
Majesty's Ships and Vessels.

List of Guns and Stores which will be supplied by Government to Merchant Ships of the Naval Reserve referred to in Circular No. 33, of 3rd August 1864.

GUNS.

No.

2 32 prs. of 42, 32, or 25 cwt., with crutches and tompons complete.

33 A

CARRIAGES.

No. Rear chock, common or Hardy's, as may be available in store:

AMMUNITION.

40 Cartridges, (flannel, filled, 4 lb., 3 lb., or 2½ lb., according to gun).	}	For each Gun.
40 Shot.		
100 Friction tubes (quill).		

STORES.

Metal lined half-cases (to contain powder), with keys.

2 Cartridge cases (leather).

2 Trigger lines.

2 Vent bits.

3 Sponges, with caps.

3 Priming irons.

3 Rammers.

1 Wad hook.

The above will be supplied to each Ship which carries an armament; but grummit wads, breechings, tackles, and handspikes, must be furnished by the owners.

The breechings to be 7½ in., 30 ft. long.

The side tackles, 2½ in., 48 ft.; train tackle, 2½ in., 62 ft.

Blocks for do., 8 in. and 3 in. straps.

The expenditure of the ammunition must be inserted in the Official Log, and an account rendered by the Captain of the Ship before fresh supplies are sanctioned.

Four rounds per man per annum is the regulated allowance for practice.

DETAILED REGULATIONS*

RESPECTING

THE BLUE ENSIGN.

British Merchant Ships commanded by Officers of the Royal Naval Reserve, and fulfilling the conditions of the Admiralty Circular, will be allowed to wear the Blue Ensign of Her Majesty's Fleet.

Admiralty Warrant.

1. Officers of the Naval Reserve commanding ships of the tonnage named in Admiralty Circular, par. 1, who are desirous that the ships commanded by them should wear the Blue Ensign, should apply on Form RV 40, for an Admiralty Warrant. Forms of application may be obtained at any Mercantile Marine Office.

2. If it appears that the Officer Commanding and the Chief Officer are Officers of the Reserve, and if on the active list, are not in arrears for Drill, the Warrant will be forwarded by the Board of Trade through the Registrar General of Seamen, with Form RV 41, to the Registrar of Naval Reserve, who will, when the conditions named above have been complied with, deliver the Warrant to the Officer Commanding the ship on the completion of the engagement of the crew, and will obtain the receipt of the Officer Commanding on Division B of the Form RV 41, and return the Form to the Registrar General of Seamen.

3. If the conditions are not complied with, the Warrant, whether the ship carries guns or not, and the Form RV 41, are to be returned to the Registrar General of Seamen, with a statement in Division D of the reasons why the Warrant has been withheld.

4. Registrars of Naval Reserve are to write on the Agreements of ships authorised to wear the Blue Ensign, under the name of the ship, the words "Authorised to wear the Blue Ensign," and are to sign their names thereto.

5. The conditions under which the Blue Ensign is not to be worn during the voyage are as follows:—

* See note 3, Admiralty Circular.

(a.) If from any circumstances both of the Officers of the Naval Reserve named in the Warrant are removed from the ship, or if either of the Officers named in the Warrant is not in command of the ship, then the Blue Ensign is *not* to be worn.

(b.) If the number of Naval Reserve men on board is less than the number regulated, then the Blue Ensign is *not* to be worn, except under special circumstances to be decided upon by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, unless it can be shown by the endorsements on the Agreement, or by entries in the Official Log, that the reduction in the number is caused by death, sickness, desertion, or joining a British man of-war, or some unavoidable casualty.

6. Officers Commanding Her Majesty's ships abroad, British Consuls in Foreign Ports, and Customs Officers in British Possessions abroad, are empowered to ascertain that ships carrying the Blue Ensign are provided with an Admiralty Warrant, and that the foregoing Conditions and Regulations are complied with.

7.—If it should be found that although the ship is provided with an Admiralty Warrant, the Regulations respecting Officers and Crew are not complied with, the Admiralty Warrant should be obtained and transmitted with the Report to the Admiralty or Registrar General of Seamen, as the case may be.

8 If it is found that the ship is flying the Blue Ensign *without* an Admiralty Warrant, the Blue Ensign should be seized, and the case reported to the Admiralty or Registrar General of Seamen, as the case may be.*

* *Note.*—Section 105 of the Merchant Shipping Act provides that, “ any colours usually worn by Her Majesty's Ships, or any colours resembling those of Her Majesty, or any distinctive National colours, except the Red Ensign usually worn by Merchant Ships, or except the Union Jack with a white border, or if the Pendant usually carried by Her Majesty's Ships, or any Pendant in anywise resembling such Pendant, are or is hoisted on board any ship or boat belonging to any subject of Her Majesty, *without Warrant for so doing from Her Majesty or from the Admiralty*, the Master of such ship or boat, or the owner thereof, if on board the same, and every other person hoisting or joining or assisting in hoisting the same, shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding five hundred pounds, and it shall be lawful for any Officer on full pay in

Guns and Ammunition.

9. For the purpose of affording the Officers and Men of the Royal Naval Reserve an opportunity of undergoing Drill whilst at sea, Her Majesty's Government have made arrangements to supply ships qualified to carry the Blue Ensign, and of whose crews not less than seven of the seamen are men belonging to the Reserve, with guns, ammunition, and stores, according to the list in Admiralty Circular, provided the owner wishes to have guns, &c., supplied, and provided the ship is fitted by the shipowners with magazines for the ammunition, and with the necessary appliances for working the guns, to the satisfaction of a Naval Officer appointed to inspect the same.

10. The owners will be held responsible for the safe custody of the guns, stores, and ammunition, and must undertake that the guns and stores be returned as far as possible in good order, or accounted for, in such manner and at such times and places as the Admiralty may direct. (*Clause (b.) Admiralty Circular.*)

11. Applications for guns, ammunition, &c., should be made at least 21 days previously to the time appointed for the ship leaving the port, in order that the authorities may have sufficient time to supply them. All applications for guns, &c, on Forms RV 42, are to be forwarded to the Registrar General of Seamen direct by the shipowner; and on the application being approved, the guns, &c., may be supplied, but will have to be re-landed if, when the crew is engaged, the requisite number of Naval Reserve Men are not there. The guns will be supplied as soon as possible after the approval of the application.

12. It is to be distinctly understood that no ship will be allowed to retain the guns and stores unless she is qualified under the foregoing regulations to fly the Blue Ensign; and it is also to be understood that ships authorized to wear the Blue Ensign need not on that account carry guns unless the owners desire it. (*Clause (c.) Admiralty Circular.*)

“ the Military or Naval Service of Her Majesty, or any *British* Officer of the Customs, or any *British* Consular Officer, to board any such ship or boat, and to take away any such Jack, Colours or Pendant; and such Jack, Colours, or Pendant shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.”

13. Owners of ships desirous of obtaining guns, stores, and ammunitions for the use of the Naval Reserve Officers and Men on board their ships should apply on Form RV 42, which may be obtained at any Mercantile Marine Office.

Duties of Naval Reserve Officers on the Voyage.

14. The Officer RNR Commanding is to see that the guns are kept mounted, and is to exercise the men at Quarters and at Target Practice, on all convenient opportunities during the voyage.

15. The Officer RNR Commanding is to keep an Account, RV 43, of the names of each man drilled, the number of hours drill performed, the nature of the drill, and ammunition expended, and is also at the termination of each drill to make and sign the necessary entries in the Reserve Man's account, RV 44.

16. If the guns or any of the stores are unavoidably lost through any casualty to the ship, full particulars are to be forwarded by the Officer RNR Commanding, or by the Owners of the ship, to the Registrar General of Seamen, for the information of the Board of Trade and the Admiralty.

Return of Ship to the United Kingdom.

17. On the return of any Ship authorised to wear the Blue Ensign under these Regulations, the Registrar of Naval Reserve will call upon the Officer Commanding to return the Admiralty Warrant, and will forward it to the Registrar General of Seamen.

18. If the ship has been supplied with Guns, &c., the Registrar should forward to the Registrar General of Seamen, with the Admiralty Warrant, the Accounts of Men drilled and Ammunition expended, RV 43; he will then report the arrival of the ship, on Form RV 45, to the nearest Coast Guard Officer, or to such other Naval Officer as the Admiralty may appoint for the purpose, and that Officer will proceed to visit the ship, to ascertain the condition of the guns and stores for exercise, and report the same to the Controller General of Coast Guard.

19. If it is intended by the shipowner that the same ship shall again wear the Blue Ensign, and carry guns for the purpose of enabling the Reserve Officers and men to practise at sea, the guns, stores, &c. on board the ship on her return to the United Kingdom

need not be returned to the Crown, but may be retained on board ; but when the ship is again ready for sea, the Officer RNR Commanding must make application for the Admiralty Warrant.* In this case the Owner should give notice on the vessel's arrival in Great Britain, on Form RV 46, that he wishes to retain the guns, &c. on board.

20. If, however, it is not the owner's intention that the ship shall carry guns on her subsequent voyage, he should give notice to that effect in Form RV 46, in order that the guns may be removed.

Privileges if Drill is taken at Sea.

21. If it is proved that the Officers and men of the Royal Naval Reserve have each undergone on board a merchant ship, supplied with guns under these Regulations, at least 48 hours drill for every three months during the period of their engagement on board such ship, they will each be required to undergo *two* days drill on board a drill ship in the United Kingdom, to test their efficiency. If the Officers and men have not expended the allowance of ammunition at a target while embarked, they must, if there are facilities for firing at the drill ship or battery, practise firing during the test drill.

22. If on completion of the two days test drill, the Naval Officer is satisfied with their proficiency, the Naval Reserve Officers and men will each receive the same amount of drill and subsistence money to which they would have been entitled had they done the whole of their drill on board a drill ship ; and the Naval Reserve men will, in addition, be entitled to receive the whole amount of retainers due on account of the drill performed at sea.

23. If, however, the test drill is not performed to the satisfaction of the Naval Officer, then, in the case of the Officers, the drill must be performed in accordance with the Officers' Regulations,

* The same Admiralty Warrant may be issued again to the *same* ship, but with it a *fresh* Certificate of Board of Trade to meet the case of new Officers and crew.

N.B.—This will obviate the necessity of making another application to the Admiralty for a Warrant for the same ship.

and, in the case of the men, in accordance with pars. 70 and following of the Naval Reserve Regulations.

24. On the discharge of Naval Reserve men from a ship carrying guns under these Regulations, the Registrar will compare the entries in the Reserve Man's Account of Drill performed at Sea, RV 44, with the entries in Form RV 43, and should certify on Form RV 44, the number of hours drill performed at sea. The Registrar should then return the Form RV 44 to the Reserve man, who will present it to the Naval Officer. The Registrar will enter in the Form RV 2, the particulars relating to the Reserve man's last service at sea, but he will on no account make any note in the RV 2 respecting the drill at sea.

25. If on the completion of the two days test drill, with firing when practicable, the Naval Officer is satisfied with the Reserve man's proficiency, he will make an entry in the Reserve Man's Certificate, RV 2, as follows :—

‘ Examined [<i>date</i>]	Found qualified to wear
‘ or retain the badge of efficiency (pars. 98, 99, NR Regulations),	
‘ and exempt from further attendance at drill until the quarter	
‘ commencing	

And will pay the drill and subsistence money for the time due.

26. The Registrar will pay the retainers afterwards.

27. Officers of the Naval Reserve will obtain from the Registrar a Certificate, Form RV 47, of the number of hours drill performed by them on board their ship which they will present to the Naval Officer. If the *test* drill is performed to the satisfaction of the Naval Officer he will pay the Naval Reserve Officer the allowance due, according to par. 22.

28. The names of ships entitled to wear the Blue Ensign, with the number of guns (if any) carried by them, will be published in an official list, and sent to the Admiralty, the Indian Board, the Transport Board, to all Governors of Colonies, Consuls, Commanders-in-Chief of the Navy and Army, and to Captains of Her Majesty's ships.

 NAVAL RESERVE.*

(Seal.)

By the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

WHEREAS We deem it expedient that the British Merchant Ship trading to measuring _____ tons, and registered at the Port of _____ the owner being _____ shall be permitted to wear the Blue Ensign of Her Majesty's Fleet on board the said vessel ;

We do therefore, by virtue of the power and authority vested in us, warrant and authorise the Blue Ensign of Her Majesty's Fleet to be worn on board the _____ accordingly so long as that vessel shall fulfil the conditions required by our Regulations.

Given under our hands and the seal of the office, this day of _____ 186 .

By command of their Lordships,

* This Warrant will be issued by the Board of Trade, on proof that the Ship is duly qualified under the Regulations.

No. 38.

Copy of Circular Despatch, enclosing copy of Letter, together with Plans, &c., from Committee of Council on Education, relative to certain arrangements connected with the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867.

CIRCULAR (2.)

DOWNING-STREET,
21st December, 1865.

SIR,—

With reference to my Circular Despatch of the 10th ultimo, enclosing copy of a Letter from the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, on the subject of the Representation of the British Colonies in the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867, I have the honor to transmit to you a further Letter from the Secretary to that Committee on the same subject, together with Plans, &c., which show how it is proposed to arrange the products of Persia in the forthcoming Exhibition, and a list of the Animals which the Imperial Commissioners consider it would be of great interest to include in the Exhibition of the Products of the Australian Colonies. You will perceive that the transmission of these Plans, &c., has been proposed by the Lords of the Committee with the idea that they may be suggestive to the Committees formed in the different Colonies for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Exhibition.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) E. CARDWELL.

The Governor of Newfoundland.

Mr. Cole to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

*(Paris Universal Exhibition,) South Kensington,
9th December, 1865.*

SIR,—

I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, to request that you will move Mr. Secretary Cardwell to transmit to each of Her Majesty's Colonies, copies of the accompanying Plans, &c., which shew how it is proposed by the Imperial Commission to arrange the products of Persia in the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

It will be seen that it is intended to exhibit not only the manufactured products and specimens of the machinery of Persia, but the people at work in their respective occupations, as well as animals useful in manufactures, both alive and stuffed.

The Imperial Commission have also suggested the accompanying List of Animals which they consider it would be of great interest to include in the Exhibition of the products of the Australian Colonies.

With the desire of promoting the wishes of the Imperial Commission, their Lordships transmit these Plans, &c., thinking they may be suggestive to the Committees formed in the different Colonies for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867.

I have, &c ,

(Signed),

HENRY COLE.

*The Under Secretary of State
for the Colonies.*

LIST of Animals suggested by the Imperial Commission as desirable to be included in the Exhibition of the Products of the Australian Colonies.

Kangaroo.
 Ornithorhynchus (*Platypus*).
 Wombat (*Phascalomys Ursinus*).
 Opossum (*Marsupiala*).
 Hepoona Roo (*Petaurus Australis*).
 Lyre Bird (*Menura Superba*).
 Black Swan.
 Apteryx (*Kiwi Kiwi*).
 Kassowary.

PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.

(From the *Journal of the Society of Arts.*)

The Imperial Commission has lately been much occupied with the consideration of the means of securing the best possible illustrations of those industries which depend entirely, or principally, on manual labour, skill and taste. Every effort is being made to give to that department, which in 1862 was called the Process Court, great extension and importance, not only as respects French exhibitors, but those of all parts of the world. Artizans may be divided under three heads—First, those who work with and direct machinery; second, those who perform work which is also done mechanically; and, third, those who by their dexterity, intelligence, taste or other qualities, have to the present time resisted most effectually the concurrence of machinery. The Commission says, and truly, that the first of these classes is almost the only one which has been represented in former exhibitions, and its object is to bring forward the other two, in order to inculcate useful lessons to all, and to bring to light all the various abilities of the artizan. In order to do this, the Commission desires to see working in the exhibition men of all countries and callings, a working collection

of the manual industries of the world, in order that working men may have a full share of the honour due to them, and that the public may benefit in an educational point of view. Such an exhibition is calculated also, says the Commission, to throw light upon some of the most important questions of the present day, namely, the changes which are being made in the organization of labour in great factories, the struggle which is going on between great and small industries, and the destruction or preservation of family, or home labour. This last question is one to which the Commission attaches great importance, and two classes are especially devoted to the tools, implements, processes and products of artizans working in their own homes. There is reason to hope, says the Commission, that the contact of the most able and intelligent working men of all countries will aid in establishing harmony between the various nations, that all will find that they cannot claim absolute superiority over others, and that many opinions which have had deep root for centuries are nothing more than prejudices.

There is no doubt that the object in view is one of the most important and most interesting that can be included in an International Exhibition, but there is no concealing the fact that it is surrounded with immense difficulties as regards the execution. The Commission is also fully aware of this, but does not appear to shrink from the labour, outlay, and responsibilities which it must entail upon it. The means of carrying the idea into practice have been drafted out, and the following are the most salient points in the plan, which, however, must at present be regarded as merely suggestive. The Imperial Commission will take upon itself the charge of the French artizans, and will leave to the foreign Commissions the superintendence of their own countrymen, while special arrangements are made for the superintendence of such other artizans as do not fall under either of these heads, who belong to countries only partially civilised, and not officially represented in the Exhibition. First, as regards French workmen, it is proposed that they shall be admitted, in some cases, on their own application, and in others, under the superintendence of a master, foreman, or delegate appointed by themselves. The Com-

mission leaves to employers, local societies and others, the charge of indemnifying the workmen under their care, and providing the means for their journey to and from the Exhibition, and for their maintenance during their stay in Paris, but it will afford facilities for the sale of the products of these industries ; and thus partially, if not entirely, provide for the expenses incurred. The goods produced within the Exhibition, and, within certain limits, others from the same source, will be allowed to be sold either on the spot where they are produced, or in the bazaars which each country will be permitted to erect within the portion of the park allotted to it. In cases, however, in which the products are not saleable, the Imperial Commission is prepared to co-operate with the foreign Commissions or other representatives, and to contribute towards the support of the work provided, if it considers the object of sufficient importance to warrant the sacrifice. Another inducement held out by the Commission is that, in addition to medals awarded by the jury for superiority of workmanship, certain recompenses will be bestowed upon those workmen who exhibit the most remarkable aptitudes.

As regards the industries to be admitted to the Exhibition, the only exceptions made are those of which the material or the processes employed are disagreeable, unwholesome, or dangerous, and those which require too much time for their development to allow them to be fully illustrated in a conveniently short space of time. It is understood, however, that a certain amount of originality, superiority, or special ingenuity will be demanded as the necessary qualification for admission ; or, in other words, that the industry to be illustrated shall have a claim upon general attention.

In the classification of the workmen and industries, the Commission adopts the expressions *European* and *non-European*, the former including not only those actually placed in Europe, but those whose civilisation raises them to the European standard, while the other title designates the opposite. In the list of European industries, which it is desired to see represented in the Exhibition, we have, first, the class which works with the aid of machinery ; we find, besides the great branches of manufacture, sewing

and embroidery by machinery, the manufacture of boots and shoes, envelopes, medals, confectionery, ice, chocolate, metallic pens, thimbles, nails, pipes, fish-hooks, capsules, needles, pins, pencils, bricks, tiles, &c. In the second class, that of products in the manufacture of which manual labour competes with machinery, such as the making of thread, string, rope, tissues, needle-work, netting and knitting, printing of all kinds, the making of shawls, carpets, tapestry, embroidery, and lace, corks, wooden shoes and clogs, rustic furniture, trellis-work, the wood-work of lucifer matches, hand-made paper, book-binding, basket-work, button-making, brush-making, the casting of shot, &c.

The third class, that in which the excellence, dexterity, intelligence, and taste of the workman are peculiarly conspicuous, and which have exhibited the greatest success in resisting the concurrence of machinery, is divided into three sections:—1st. That which will be comprised within the Exhibition building itself, as the manufacture of the tapestry and carpets of Aubusson and Beauvais, the making of designs and the preparation of the cards for the Jacquard loom, hand-lace making and embroidery, the making of artificial flowers and fruits; working in feathers, pearls, spun glass, &c.; fabrication of articles of clothing and small wares; working in the precious metals, and ornamental occupations, such as engraving, chasing, niello and damascene work, inlaying, inerustation; carving in wood, ivory, and metals; illumination and colouring on wood, stone, metal, paper, silk, and other materials; decorative painting on porcelain and panel; engraving on glass, gems, shell, copper, zinc, steel, stone, and wood; typographic and telegraphic composition; the polishing of lenses, and the construction of mathematical and philosophical instruments. 2nd. Works requiring the aid of fire, and which are to be grouped around sources of motive power in the park, such as the making of pottery, porcelain, glass, enamelling and filagree work, gold beating, works in the precious metals, in which the aid of fire is required; casting and working in bronze and other metals. 3rd. Agricultural and horticultural industries; photography, &c., in the park, or in places set apart for experiments and competition. Rearing silkworms, distilling essences and perfumes, farming, and

other employments occupying families or numbers of persons, will, as far as possible, have separate establishments for their accommodation, in order to exhibit them under their ordinary aspects.

The class of *non-European* occupations presents greater novelty, and, at the same time, greater difficulty. The Commission has, however, received important tenders of assistance with respect to this class, which encourages the hope that a portion at least of the manual operations little known to the European will be represented at the Exhibition. In order to induce workmen and families from remote parts of the world to come to Paris and pursue their occupations during the time of the Exhibition, and with the necessary submission to its rules, as well as to the habits of the European world, the Commission depends partly on the assistance of foreign commissions, and partly on the aid of missionaries and merchants. As regards the missionaries, it is expected that they will be able to induce some of their converts to accompany them to Paris, and also to superintend and arrange for their maintenance while here, either in the houses of the missions or in special apartments, adapted to the habits and necessities of each family or party, and the Commission in all such cases is prepared to undertake all the costs. It is hoped that this arrangement will create within the Exhibition a certain number of native groups, the study of whose habits, manners, and methods of working, will not only be useful in an industrial point of view, but offer, also, valuable means of ethnological information. The same means of disposing of the productions of those strangers will be accorded as have already been mentioned with reference to European workmen.

The Commission hopes to present to the view of Europe, Laplanders making fishing tackle; Ural Tartars employed in the preparation and ornamentation of skins and carpets; the Kabyles of Algeria making the glazed pottery of Bjerdjera, carvings in the wood of the fig tree, ornaments in silver and coral, and carpets of Oran and other districts; natives of Morocco weaving silk, cotton and woollen fabrics, making fex caps, saddles, and arms, and preparing shagreen; negroes of Soudan producing cotton

cloth, morocco work, and pottery; the half-castes, or *Petits Blancs*, of the Isle of Bourbon, making sacks for sugar and coffee; Anatolians weaving Smyrna carpets, silks, and cloth of gold; Syrians fabricating tissues and arms of Damascus, Aleppo, and Lebanon, mother-of-pearl work of Bethlehem, and gold work of Beyrout. Persians at work on Kurdistau carpets, silk embroidery, Kirman shawls, and silks and cottons of Yerd, enamelled tiles, and damascened arms; Indians weaving muslins, embroidering cashmeres, engraving ivory and wood, and twisting threads of gold into bracelets and other ornaments; Cambogians fabricating boxes and toys from sandal wood; Siamese carving rhinoceros horn; and, perhaps, Chinamen carving a nest of ivory balls; Japanese painting their incomparable lacquer wares; Mexicans turning their perfumed pottery; and red-skins composing head-dresses of feathers and head-embroidered mocassins.

The above is a faithful sketch of subjects now under the consideration of the Imperial Commission, which calls upon all the civilized world to aid it in its labours. It is not to be supposed that the directors of the Exhibition will accomplish all or half of that which it has sketched out, but its efforts will certainly not be fruitless, and there is little doubt that the Exhibition of 1857 will present an amount of variety and novelty which has never before been united on one spot. The following are the amounts of space allotted to the various states taking part in the Exhibition:—

France	64,056
Great Britain and Ireland.....	23,002
Prussia, Austria, and German States (each) .	7,528
Belgium.....	7,249
Italy.....	3,888
United States of America.....	3,346
Russia.....	2,916
Switzerland.....	2,416
Sweden and Norway.....	2,091
Holland.....	1,998
Spain.....	1,994
Turkey.....	1,295
Portugal.....	1,131

Brazils	972
China and Japan, South America, Africa, } and Oceana (each)	810
Denmark	650
Greece, Roumania, and Roman States, (each)	648

Nearly the whole of one side of the building and of the park are devoted to France. Great Britain occupies that portion of the other side which is nearest the chief entrance, namely, that which faces the river; the amount of park space allotted to her is very large, and it is hoped that her model farms and cottages, agricultural machinery and produce will form a very attractive portion of the Exhibition.

No. 39.

Copy of Letter from Committee of Council on Education relative to, and General Regulations, &c., of Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867.

Mr. Henry Cole to the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Council of Education, Kensington Museum,

October 9, 1865.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to transmit one hundred copies of the general regulations and classification issued by the Imperial Commission for the guidance of intending exhibitors in the International Exhibition to be held in Paris in 1867, and a list of the several amounts of space which it is proposed to allot to each colony.

It being important that the colonies should be well represented, my Lords request that you will move Mr. Cardwell to take, as early as convenient, such steps as he may consider necessary for

drawing the attention of each colony to these regulations, &c., and direct me to observe, that in making known the space offered, it should be distinctly understood that the proposed allotment in each case is *nett* space, exclusive of passage room, for which ample provision has been made, and consequently the entire space offered may be filled with goods.

My Lords suggest that each colony should form a Committee having sufficient experience, and invested with authority, to secure a due representation of the industry and resources of the colony; and that it should place one special Executive Commissioner in direct communication with the Science and Art Department at South Kensington.

It is desirable that each colony should inform the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, with as little delay as possible, if it will undertake to fill the space offered; and if not, to state what diminution in the space may be made.

The Imperial Commission having decided upon a particular mode of arrangement into classes and groups, which is set forth in the regulations, the same principle of arrangement will be adopted by Great Britain, and it will be necessary that the colonies also conform to it. My Lords direct me to request, therefore, that the Executive Commissioner from each colony should transmit before the 1st August, 1866, to the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, the space which the colony proposes to occupy, divided into the respective ten groups (which several divisions will be taken as the bases for the final arrangement in the Exhibition building and park), together with a list of the names and addresses of the exhibitors in each class.

My Lords request that all letters from the colonies may be addressed to the Secretary, Science and Art Department, South Kensington, London.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

HENRY COLE.

*The Under Secretary of State
for the Colonies.*

 PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1867.

 IMPERIAL COMMISSION.

 GENERAL REGULATIONS,

Discussed on 7th July 1865, and approved by Imperial Decree of the 12th July 1865.

 SECTION I.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS AND SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION.

** ARTICLE 1.—The Universal Exhibition to be held at Paris in 1867 will be open for the reception of works of art, and of the products of agriculture and industry of all nations.

** It will be held in a temporary building on the Champ de Mars. Around the Exhibition building a park will be formed for the reception of cattle and other live animals, and plants, as well as for those constructions and objects which cannot be exhibited in the main buildings.

** The Exhibition will open on the 1st of April, 1867, and will close on the 31st October following.

ART. 2.—The Universal Exhibition of 1867 is placed under the direction of the Imperial Commission nominated by the decree of the 1st February 1865.

The General Commissioner appointed by the same decree is charged with carrying out the decisions of the Imperial Commission.

ART. 3.—In every department of the French empire the Imperial Commission will establish, before the 25th August 1865, a local committee, whose duty it will be:

1. To make known throughout the whole extent of the department the measures relative to the organization of the Exhibition, and to distribute the forms of *demands for space* and other documents issued by the Imperial Commission;

2. To point out, before the 31st October 1865, the principal artists, agriculturists, and manufacturers whose productions would seem specially calculated to contribute to the success of the Exhibition;

3. To promote, in the manner stated in Article 29, the exhibition of the agricultural products of the department;

4. To appoint a Commission of learned men, agriculturists, manufacturers, overseers, and other persons with special knowledge, to make a careful study of the Exhibition, and to publish a report upon the means of applying in the department the lessons which the Exhibition may have taught;

5. To create, by collecting subscriptions, by association, or by any other means, a fund for the purpose of enabling the overseers, husbandmen, and mechanics of the department to visit and study the Exhibition, and to pay the expenses of publishing the above-mentioned report.

ART. 4.—The Imperial Commission will make the necessary arrangements with the Ministers of War and of Marine, for obtaining a proper representation of the products of Algeria and of the French colonies in the Universal Exhibition.

** ART. 5.—The Commissioners appointed by the various foreign governments to direct the part which their respective countrymen will take in the Universal Exhibition are in direct communication with the Imperial Commission relative to the exhibition of the works of art and other productions of their country. Consequently, the Imperial Commission will not correspond with foreign exhibitors. Products sent by a foreign exhibitor can only be admitted through the medium of the foreign Commission which represents him.

** The foreign Commissions will also provide as they may see fit for the carriage, the reception, the arrangement, and the return of the productions of their countrymen. They must, however, conform to the regulations laid down by the Imperial Commission.

** ART. 6.—Foreign Commissioners are requested to place themselves as soon as possible in relation with the Imperial Commission, and to depute some person to represent them.

** The duty of this representative will be to arrange the questions which refer to foreign exhibitors, and particularly those relative to the allotment of the whole space among the various countries, and to the manner in which each foreign section shall be arranged in the Exhibition building and in the Park.

** ART. 7.—In order to facilitate the division of the space allotted to each country between the various classes of objects enumerated in Article II, the Imperial Commission will place at the disposal of the representatives for their guidance, the plan of the arrangement of the French section of the Exhibition building, drawn on a scale of two millimètres to a mètre (1 in. to 41.6 ft. or 1-500.) This plan shows the arrangement of the glass cases and counters suitable for each class of objects, as well as the shape, height, and other dimensions of the courts intended for each class.

An analogous plan of arrangement showing the manner in which the portions of the Exhibition building allotted to each foreign country will be subdivided is to be transmitted to the Imperial Commission before the 31st October 1865.

** Plans in detail, on a scale of two centimètres to the mètre, (1 in. to 4.16 ft., or 1-50,) showing the place allotted to each exhibitor and to each separate stall are also to be forwarded with the list of exhibitors, by each Foreign Commission, before the 31st January 1866, in order that in arranging the interior of the Exhibition building the Imperial Commission may be able to take into consideration the wants of each country.

** ART. 8.—Each foreign country may claim, for the formation of a special park, the portion of the Champ de Mars adjoining the space allotted to it in the Exhibition building. The representative of each foreign Commission will settle with the General Commissioner the plan of the paths for the circulation of the public, and of the earthworks, which will be executed at the cost and under the direction of the Imperial Commission.

** Each representative will also arrange with the General Commissioner so as to leave at the disposal of the Imperial Commission the portions of the ground which may be in excess of the wants of his countrymen, or to obtain an additional piece of ground from the portions to which other representatives may have given up their claim.

** In order to facilitate as much as possible the arrangements of the foreign exhibitors in the portions of the Park allotted to them, the Imperial Commission will place at the disposal of the representatives for their guidance the plans adopted by the French exhibitors for arranging the animals, plants, model cottages, &c. (Appendix A.)

** ART 9.—An official catalogue of the products of all the foreign countries will be drawn up, showing the place which they occupy either in the Exhibition building or in the park. This catalogue will contain two alphabetical lists, one of the exhibitors, the other of the products exhibited. Foreign Commissioners are requested to send the information necessary for the preparation of the catalogue before the 31st January 1866.

ART. 10.—Those States which can only be represented in Paris in 1867 by a small number of exhibitors, and which are besides in a similar geographical position, are requested to concert together so as to insure a methodical grouping of the products of an analogous nature.

The Imperial Commission will place at the disposal of the representatives of the Commissions of those States the plans which have been prepared, with a view to harmonize the advantages of such a grouping with the fundamental rule of national representation. In the event of these plans being approved, the Imperial Commission requests the Commissioners of those same States to appoint in Paris for each group an agent, whose

duty it will be to carry them out. The architects and officers of the Imperial Commission will afford assistance gratuitously to these agents.

** ART. 11.—In each section assigned to the exhibitors of the same country, the objects will be divided into 10 groups and 95 classes; viz.:

** 1st Group.—Works of art (Classes 1 to 5).

** 2nd Group.—Apparatus and applications of the liberal Arts (Classes 6 to 13).

** 3rd Group.—Furniture and other articles intended for dwelling houses (Classes 14 to 26).

** 4th Group.—Clothing (including fabrics), and other articles worn on the person (Classes 27 to 39).

** 5th Group.—Products (raw and manufactured) of mining (Classes 40 to 46).

** 6th Group.—Instruments, and processes of the common arts (Classes 47 to 66).

** 7th Group.—Food (fresh and preserved) in various states of preparation (Classes 67 to 73).

** 8th Group.—Live products and examples of agricultural establishments (Classes 74 to 82).

** 9th Group.—Live products and examples of horticultural establishments (Classes 83 to 88).

** 10th Group.—Objects exhibited with the special purpose of improving the physical and moral condition of the people (Classes 89 to 95).

** The objects which are included in these groups are given in detail in the System of Classification (Appendix A) annexed to these Regulations.

** In order to avail itself of any suggestions that may be made by the French exhibitors and the Foreign Commissioners, the Imperial Commission reserves to itself the right to resolve, in the successive editions of this document, all doubtful questions to which this first publication may give rise.

** ART. 12.—No work of art, or object exhibited in the Exhibition building or in the Park may be drawn, copied, or reproduced in any manner whatever, without the authority of the exhibitor who is the author of it. The Imperial Commission reserves to itself the right to authorize the taking of general views of the Exhibition.

** ART. 13.—No work of art, or object exhibited may be removed before the close of the Exhibition without the special authority of the Imperial Commission.

** ART. 14.—Neither French nor foreign exhibitors will have to pay any rent for the space occupied by them in the Exhibition; but all costs

incurred for fittings and decoration in the Exhibition building and in the Park must be borne by them.

** ART. 15.—Frenchmen and foreigners, by the act of becoming exhibitors, thereby bind themselves to adhere to these Regulations.

ART. 16.—The Imperial Commission will correspond with the Prefets and other authorities of the French empire through the President or the General Commissioner.

ART. 17.—All communications relative to the Exhibition are to be addressed to *M. le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général de l'Exposition Universelle de 1867, à Paris.*

Letters need not be prepaid within the jurisdiction of the French Post Office.

SECTION II.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS RELATIVE TO WORKS OF ART.

** ART. 18.—Works by French and foreign artists, executed since the 1st January 1855, will be received for exhibition.

** ART. 19.—The following will not be received :

** 1. Copies, including those which reproduce a work in a manner different to that of the original ;

** 2. Oil paintings, miniatures, water-colour paintings, pastels, designs and cartoons for stained glass and frescoes, without frames ;

** 3. Sculpture in unbaked clay.

ART. 20.—The Imperial Commission will decide, with the assistance of a special jury, respecting the admission of works by French artists.

The composition and nomination of this jury, and the formalities with which Frenchmen will have to comply in requesting permission to send a work of art to the Exhibition, will be explained by regulations to be published hereafter ; these regulations will make known how works of art are to be transmitted and received.

ART. 21.—The Imperial Commission will make known to the persons concerned, before the 1st January 1867, its decisions respecting the admission of works of art.

** ART. 22.—The number and nature of the rewards that may be given in respect of works of art, as well as the constitution of the international jury who will be called upon to act as judges, will be decided hereafter.

SECTION III.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS RESPECTING THE PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE AND
INDUSTRY.

CHAPTER I.

ADMISSION AND CLASSIFICATION OF PRODUCTS.

**** ART. 23.**—All the products of agriculture and industry will be admitted into the Exhibition with the exceptions and limitations mentioned in the following article.

**** ART. 24.**—Detonating, explosive, and other substances of a dangerous nature will not be admitted.

**** Spirits and alcohols, oils and essences, corrosive substances, and generally substances which may affect injuriously other products, exhibited, or incommode the public, will only be received in strong vessels, specially adapted for the purpose, and of small dimensions.**

**** Percussion caps, fireworks, lucifer matches, and other similar articles can only be received when made in imitation and deprived of all inflammable ingredients.**

**** ART. 25.**—Exhibitors of products of an unwholesome and disagreeable nature will be bound to conform at all times to such measures of safety as may be prescribed to them.

**** The Imperial Commission reserves to itself the right to cause the removal of any products, whether French or foreign, which by their nature or their bulk might appear injurious, unsuitable, or incompatible with the objects of the Exhibition.**

ART. 26.—Before the 15th August 1865, the Imperial Commission will notify to the Foreign Commissions the amount of space allotted to each of them for the display of the productions of their respective exhibitors.

Before the 25th August 1865, the Imperial Commission will publish in a tabulated form, the amounts of space allotted in the French portion of the Exhibition building to each of the first 73 classes enumerated in Article 11.

ART. 27.—After the publication of this document French exhibitors carrying on the trades comprised in the same class are requested to come to an understanding among themselves relative to a common plan of arrangement of the space which will have been allotted to their class. If they should agree upon the selection of the exhibitors which this allotment can accommodate and upon the amount of space which shall be assigned to each, they will nominate one or more representatives who will place themselves into communication with the Imperial Commission, submit their plan and list of exhibitors for its approval, and generally act as the representatives of the common interests of these exhibitors.

ART. 28.—In default of such spontaneous action provided for in the preceding article, the municipal authorities of centres of manufactures, the chamber of commerce, the consultative chambers of arts and manufacture, artistic and industrial societies, agricultural societies and meetings are requested to urge the producers in their districts to act in concert.

ART. 29.—The departmental committees (Art. 3) will receive from the Imperial Commission and will communicate to the consultative chambers of agriculture and to the agricultural societies and meetings of the department, the plans adopted for the representation of the agriculture of the various districts of France, in order that they may co-operate in carrying out these plans. They will especially request these societies and meetings to prepare collective exhibitions of types of animals and plants, and models of farm buildings and agricultural works.

The local committees of a large agricultural district will as far as possible act in concert, so as to display, without useless repetitions, the characteristic features of the agriculture of the district.

ART. 30.—The applications for space having reference to the arrangements described in Article 27, 28, 29, will be made by the representatives of the exhibitors who have been acting in concert, or by those of the societies and bodies who have taken the initiative in the matter. For this purpose, the representatives will cause each exhibitor to fill up and sign in duplicate, an application for space. These applications are to be addressed to the General Commissioner at Paris (Art. 17.)

ART. 31.—Every plan of arrangement prepared either by the exhibitors of the same class acting spontaneously together, or at the instigation of local committees, municipal authorities, chambers of commerce, consultative chambers, agricultural societies or bodies, artistic or industrial societies, will be approved by the Imperial Commission, provided that no objections are raised, and that the general rules and requirements of the Exhibition have been observed.

ART. 32.—The displays thus originating from a common agreement, will consist of separate and distinct exhibitions, unless it suit all those joined in the plan to make a collective display in which, without naming the exhibitors, all the products of a locality or district will be exhibited together.

ART. 33.—In the event of exhibitions carried out in accordance with Articles 27, 28, and 29, producers having any reclamations to make are to address them direct to the General Commissioner, who will submit them to the Imperial Commission.

ART. 34.—In those cases in which the combinations suggested in Articles 27, 28, and 29 have not been carried out, each of the exhibitors will fill up and sign two forms of application for space (Article 30). Both these applications are to be forwarded to the General Commissioner at Paris (Art. 17).

ART. 35.—Applications for space, objections, and all documents relating thereto are to be transmitted to Paris before the 31st October 1865.

After that date, no application or objection can be entertained except by a special resolution of the Imperial Commission.

**** ART. 36.**—Exhibitors of apparatus requiring the use of water, gas, or steam are to state, when sending in their application for space, what amount of water, gas, or steam will be necessary. Those who wish to exhibit machines in motion are to state at what speed each of these machines is to be driven and the motive power which it will require.

ART. 37.—Committees will be appointed by the Imperial Commission for the nine groups of agriculture and industry (Art. 11), to advise respecting each application for space, and the objections mentioned in Article 33.

The Imperial Commission alone can decide the admission of exhibitors.

ART. 38.—Each French exhibitor will receive before the 31st December 1865, an *exhibitor's bulletin* (or ticket) showing his rotation number, the dimensions of the space granted to him, and the address which is to be affixed to the packages he may send.

CHAPTER II.

DESPATCH, RECEPTION, AND PLACING OF GOODS IN THE EXHIBITION BUILDING AND IN THE PARK.

**** ART. 39.**—The cost of packing and carriage of the goods sent to the Exhibition and of the goods which have been exhibited there is to be borne by the exhibitors, both to and fro.

ART. 40.—French packages containing goods intended for the Exhibition are to be marked with the letters E.U. surrounded by a circle (EU); they are to bear in addition the rotation number of the exhibitor and the direction specified in the exhibitor's bulletin (Art. 38.)

The way-bill which accompanies the package is also to contain the name of the exhibitor, the rotation number, and the direction.

The sender will affix on two sides of the package the labels which the Imperial Commission will take care to transmit to him for this purpose in duplicate.

**** ART. 41.**—The Imperial Commission will not interfere in any way between the contractors for the carriage of packages and the exhibitors in respect of the despatch and the reception of the goods.

****** The exhibitors must therefore, either personally or by their agents, see to the transmission and reception of the packages, and verify their contents.

** If neither the exhibitor nor his agent be present to receive the packages on their arrival at the Exhibition, the carrier is bound to remove them immediately.

** ART. 42.—Packages from foreign countries must be marked in such a way as to show distinctly from whence they come. The Imperial Commission will make arrangements with the Foreign Commissioners in order that these packages may be transmitted in accordance with the regulations specified in Article 40 for French packages; on this point, however, the Foreign Commissioners will adopt the course which they may consider most advisable.

** ART. 43.—French and foreign goods will be re-received into the Exhibition from the 15th January 1867, up to the 10th March following inclusive.

These dates may, by special arrangement, be anticipated for objects difficult to place, or deferred for objects of great value.

** ART. 44.—The Exhibition is constituted a bonded warehouse.

** Foreign goods intended for the Exhibition will be admitted into France, under bond, up to the 5th March 1867, by the following ports and frontier towns:

Dunkirk, — Lille, — Valenciennes, — Feignies, — Jeumont, — Vireux, — Givet, — Longwy, — Thionville, — Forbach, — Wissembourg, — Strasbourg, — Saint-Louis, — Pontarlier, — Bellegarde, — Saint-Michel, — Nice, — Marsilles, — Cette, — Le Perthus, — Hendaye*, — Bayonne, — Bordeaux, — Nantes, — Saint Nazaire, — Granville, — Havre, — Dieppe, — Rouen, — Boulogne, — Calais.

** ART. 45.—The Imperial Commission will issue special instructions relative to the period when the materials for the buildings, as objects for exhibition, the separate parts of machines and apparatus, heavy and cumbersome articles, and those which require masonry or special foundations are to be brought into the precincts of the Exhibition.

** Such works are to be performed by the exhibitors and at their own cost, in accordance with the plans submitted by them for the approval of the Imperial Commission.

** ART. 46.—The Imperial Commission will supply gratuitously the water, gas, steam, and motive power for the machines admitted under the Regulation contained in Article 36. This motive power will, except in special cases, be transmitted by a horizontal main shaft, the diameter and the number of revolutions per minute of which will be made known by the Imperial Commission before the 31st December 1865.

** The exhibitors will have to furnish driving pulleys on the main shaft connecting pulleys, and intermediate shafting for the purpose of regulating

* A custom-house, to be established on the railway now being made between Barcelona and Terpujan, will be hereafter specified.

the proper speed of the apparatus, as well as the belts necessary for each of these motions.

** Steam engines which require to be supplied with steam from their own boilers cannot be shown in the Exhibition building, and special directions will therefore be issued respecting them.

** ART. 47.—All other expenses, such as the employment of workmen in the building, the reception and opening of packages, the removal and charge of packing cases, the construction of counters, stages, glass and other cases, &c., the placing of goods in the Exhibition building and in the Park, the decoration of the stalls, and the return of the goods, are to be borne by the exhibitors, French as well as foreign.

ART. 48.—The arrangement and decoration of the stalls in the French section of the Exhibition building and of the Park can only be executed in conformity with the general plan, and under the superintendence of the officers of the Imperial Commission.

** The Imperial Commission will point out to exhibitors who may apply, contractors for the execution of their work and for the removal and custody of their cases; but they are at liberty to employ any contractors or workmen they may think fit.

** ART. 49.—The various stalls and fittings may be erected in the Exhibition as fast as the buildings are completed; they must be commenced at latest on the 1st December 1866, and must be ready for the reception of goods before the 15th January 1867.

** ART. 50.—The passages reserved outside the exhibiting space being strictly calculated for the purpose of circulation, packages and empty cases are not allowed to remain therein.

** Cases must, therefore, be unpacked as fast as they are received. The Imperial Commission will direct its own officers to unpack for the exhibitors, and at their risk and peril, the cases left in the passages intended for circulation.

** From the 11th to the 28th March 1867, the goods already unpacked and placed in the stalls, are to be arranged and displayed for exhibition. The 29th and 30th March are reserved for the purpose of a general cleaning. A review of the whole Exhibition will take place on the 31st March.

** The Imperial Commission will take all measures necessary to have the Exhibition complete in all its parts by the 28th March. It will, therefore, dispose of all those portions of space which, on the 14th January 1867, are not occupied by stalls ready for the reception of goods, and of all those stalls which, on the 10th March, do not contain goods enough to fill them.

** ART. 51.—Immediately after they have been unpacked, the cases that have been used for the carriage of the goods either in France or from

abroad, are to be removed by the exhibitors or their agents. If they should fail to do this without delay, the Imperial Commission will remove the cases and packing, and will not be in any way responsible for their preservation.

** ART. 52.—Special instructions will be published hereafter for the organization and arrangement of the products and objects for exhibition which are to be placed in the Park.

CHAPTER III.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

** ART. 53.—The name of the producer will be affixed to the goods exhibited. The name of the retailer who usually acts as his agent may be added with the producer's consent.

** The Imperial Commission will, when required, make arrangements for the exhibition of goods under the name of the retailer, when they are not sent for exhibition by the producer.

** ART. 54.—Exhibitors are requested to insert after their own names or the names of their firms, the names of those persons who have contributed in a special manner to the merit of the products exhibited, either as inventors or designers, or by some process of manufacture, or by some remarkable skill in the workmanship.

** ART. 55.—The cash price of the objects exhibited and the place where they may be purchased may be stated. This information must be given upon all objects included in Class 91. In all the classes, the prices, if stated, must be adhered to by the exhibitor as respects the buyer, under penalty of exclusion from competition.

** Objects sold may not be removed before the close of the Exhibition without the special permission of the Imperial Commission.

** ART. 56.—The Imperial Commission will take every means to preserve from damage the articles exhibited, but it will not hold itself in any way responsible for any loss by fire, or for any accident, damage, or injury, great or small, which may happen to them, from whatever cause it may arise. Exhibitors must take upon themselves the expense of insurance if they should see fit to avail themselves of that precaution.

** The goods exhibited will be watched by the necessary staff, but the Commission will not be responsible for any thefts or embezzlements which may be committed.

** ART. 57.—A special notice posted in the Exhibition building and in the Park will make known the staff appointed to organize the interior of the building. It will also contain the names of the officers whose duty it will be to give assistance to the exhibitors, and to watch over the security of the Exhibition.

**** ART. 58.**—A ticket will be delivered to each exhibitor, which will give him free admission to the Exhibition. This ticket will not be transferable. If it should be proved that the exhibitor has lent or given his ticket to some other person, it will be forfeited without prejudice to further proceedings at law.

****** To secure the carrying out of this regulation, the ticket of admission must be signed by the holder, who will have to enter the Exhibition by certain prescribed doors only, and he may be required to establish his identity by signing his name in a book to be kept for that purpose.

**** ART. 59.**—Exhibitors will be allowed to have their goods taken care of by the agents they may select, but they must be approved by the Imperial Commission.

****** Personal tickets of free admission will be given to these agents under the conditions laid down in the foregoing Article.

****** An exhibitor's agent can only receive one ticket of admission whatever number of exhibitors he may represent.

**** ART. 60.**—Exhibitors or their agents must not solicit visitors to make purchases; they will confine themselves to answering inquiries, to handing the address cards, prospectuses, and a list of prices which they may be asked for.

**** ART. 61.**—The Imperial Commission will fix hereafter the prices of admission to be paid by visitors in order to be admitted into the Exhibition.

**** ART. 62.**—An International Jury for making the awards will be formed, divided into nine groups, corresponding with the nine groups of the products of agriculture and industry enumerated in the system of classification. (Art. 11, and Appendix A.)

****** The number, the nature, and the various grades of the awards, as well as the constitution and functions of the jury, whose duty it will be to apportion them, will be published hereafter.

ART. 63.—The objects will be studied and experiments conducted under the direction of the members of the jury, and of a scientific, agricultural, and industrial commission, appointed by the Imperial Commission. A report of the facts of general interest brought under notice by their labours will be published.

ART. 64.—Conferences may be held and demonstrations given in the various parts of the Exhibition. Courses of lectures and readings may, in addition, be delivered in a room built for that purpose. These various means of imparting information can only be used by those who have personally obtained the authority of the Imperial Commission.

CHAPTER IV.

CLOSING OF THE EXHIBITION AND REMOVAL OF THE GOODS.

** ART. 65.—Immediately after the close of the Exhibition, the exhibitors must begin to pack and remove their goods and fittings.

** This operation must be completed before the 30th November 1867.

** After that date, the goods, cases, and fittings which may not have been taken away by the exhibitors or their agents, will be removed and deposited in a public warehouse at the cost and risk of the exhibitors. The objects which, by the 30th June 1868, may not have been removed from that warehouse, will be publicly sold, and the net proceeds of the sale will be applied to some work of charity.

Done and discussed by the Imperial Commission, the 7th July 1865.

(Signed) ROUHER,
Minister of State, Vice President.

Considered and annexed to the decree of the 12th July 1865.

(Signed) ROUHER,
*Minister of State, charged ad interim
with the Ministry of Agriculture,
Commerce, and Public Works.*

(Signed) DECHANCOURTOIS,
Secretary of the Imperial Commission.

A true copy:

(Signed) F. LE PLAY,
Councillor of State General Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.**SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION.****1st GROUP.—WORKS OF ART.****CLASS 1.—PAINTINGS IN OIL.**

(Exhibition Building, Gallery I.)

Paintings on canvas, panels, and on other grounds.

CLASS 2.—OTHER PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery I.)

Miniatures, water colour paintings; pastels and drawings of all kinds; paintings on enamel, earthenware and china; cartoons for stained glass and frescoes.

CLASS 3.—SCULPTURE AND DIE-SINKING.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery I.)

Sculpture in high-relief. Bas-relief. Repoussè work and chasing. Medals, cameos, engraved stones. Niello work.

CLASS 4.—ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNS AND MODELS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery I.)

Studies and details. Elevations and plans of buildings. Restorations based upon existing ruins or documents.

CLASS 5.—ENGRAVINGS AND LITHOGRAPHY.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery I.)

Mezzo-tints. Coloured engravings.

Lithographs executed with pencil and with brush. Chromolithographs.

2nd GROUP.—APPARATUS AND APPLICATIONS OF THE LIBERAL ARTS.**CLASS 6.—PRINTING AND BOOKS.**

(Exhibition Building, Gallery II.)

Specimens of typography; autographic proofs; lithographic proofs in mezzo-tint or coloured; proofs of engravings.

New books, and new editions of books already known; collections of works forming special libraries; periodical publications. Drawings, atlases, and albums of a technical or instructive kind.

CLASS 7.—PAPER STATIONERY; BINDING; PAINTING AND DRAWING MATERIALS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery II.)

Paper; card and paste board; ink; chalks, pencils, pastels; writing materials; articles for the writing table; inkstands, letter weights, &c. Copying-presses.

Articles made of paper; lamp-shades, lanterns, flower-pot covers, &c.

Registers, copy-books, albums and note-books. Bindings, loose covers for books, cases.

Various products used in water-colour painting and tinting; colours in cakes, pastels, bladders, tubes, and shells. Instruments and apparatus for the use of painters, designers, engravers, and modellers.

CLASS 8.—APPLICATIONS OF DRAWING AND MODELLING TO THE COMMON ARTS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery II.)

Designs for industrial purposes, designs made, re-produced, or reduced by some mechanical process. Decorative painting, lithographs or engravings for industrial purposes. Models and small articulated wooden figures, mouldings of figures, ornaments, &c.

Carvings. Cameos, seals and various engraved articles. Objects modelled for industrial purposes, produced by mechanical means; reductions, photo-sculpture, &c. Mouldings.

CLASS 9.—PHOTOGRAPHIC PROOFS AND APPARATUS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery II.)

Photographs on paper, glass, wood, stuffs, and enamel. Heliographic engravings. Proofs of photographs on stone. Photographic stereotypes. Stereoscopic proofs and stereoscopes. Enlarged photographs.

Instruments, apparatus and chemicals used in photography. Materials used in photographic studios.

CLASS 10.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery II.)

Non-metallic wind instruments; with common mouthpiece, with reeds with or without air reservoirs. Metallic wind instruments, simple, with lengthening pieces, with slides, with pistons, with keys, with reeds. Wind instruments with keyboards, organs, accordians, &c. Stringed instruments played with the fingers or the bow, without keyboards. Stringed instruments with keyboards, pianos, &c. Instruments played by percussion or friction. Automaton instruments, barrel organs, bird organs, &c. Separate parts of musical instruments, and articles used in orchestras.

CLASS. 11.—MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery II.)

Instruments and apparatus for dressing wounds and for simple surgery. Instruments for medical research. Surgical instruments and apparatus.

Collections and cases of instruments and drugs specially intended for army and navy surgeons, for veterinary surgeons, for dentists, for oculists, &c. Apparatus for the treatment of suspended animation, drowning persons, &c. Electro-therapeutic apparatus. Local and general anæsthetic apparatus. Apparatus for prosthesis (plastic and mechanical). Orthopædic apparatus, trusses, &c. Various apparatus for sick, infirm, and insane persons. Accessory objects for medical, surgical, and pharmaceutical purposes in hospitals and infirmaries.

Apparatus for the study of anatomy. Apparatus for the study of forensic medicine.

Special apparatus for veterinary purposes.

Baths, hydrotherapeutic apparatus, &c.

Apparatus and instruments for the physical training of children; gymnastics for medical and hygienic purposes.

Apparatus for the succour of the wounded on the field of battle. Civil and military ambulances, for the use of the army and navy.

CLASS 12.—MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS FOR TEACHING SCIENCE.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery II.)

Instruments for practical geometry; compasses, verniers, micrometers, planimeters, calculating machines, &c. Apparatus and instruments for surveying, topography, geodesy, and astronomy. Apparatus used in different observatories.

Mathematical apparatus and instruments. Measures and weights of the various countries. Coins and medals.

Scales for scientific purposes. Physical and meteorological apparatus and instruments. Common optical instruments.

Apparatus used in teaching physics, elementary and descriptive geometry, stereotomy, and mechanics.

Models and instruments for technological instruction in general.

Collections for illustrating the teaching of the natural sciences. Figures and models for teaching the medical sciences; anatomical preparations, &c.

CLASS 13.—MAPS AND GEOGRAPHICAL AND COSMOGRAPHICAL APPARATUS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery II.)

Topographical, geographical, geological, hydrographical, and astronomical maps and atlases. Charts. Physical maps of all kinds. Plans in relief.

Terrestrial and celestial globes and spheres. Apparatus for the study of cosmography.

Statistical works and tables, Tables and ephemerides for the use of astronomers and mariners.

3rd GROUP.—FURNITURE AND OTHER OBJECTS FOR THE USE OF DWELLINGS.*

CLASS 14.—FANCY FURNITURE.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)

Sideboards, bookcases, tables, toilet-tables, bedsteads, sofas, couches, billiard-tables, &c.

CLASS 15.—UPHOLSTERY AND DECORATIVE WORK.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)

Bed furniture. Stuffed chairs, canopies, curtains, tapestry and other hangings.

Objects of decorative furniture in precious stones and materials. Moulded objects, and ornaments in plaster, statuary pasteboard, &c. Frames. Decorative painting.

Furniture, ornaments and decorations for the service of the church.

CLASS 16.—CRYSTAL, FANCY GLASS AND STAINED GLASS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)

Drinking glasses of crystal, cut glass, plated, mounted, &c.

Window glass, plate glass, and mirrors. Engraved, enamelled, cracked, frosted, &c.

Glass and pebbles for optical purposes, ornaments, &c.

Stained glass windows.

CLASS 17.—PORCELAIN, EARTHENWARE AND OTHER FANCY POTTERY.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)

Biscuit. Hard and soft porcelain.

Fine earthenware with coloured glazing, &c. Biscuit of earthenware. Terra cotta. Enamelled lava. Ceramic stone ware.

CLASS 18.—CARPETS, TAPESTRY AND OTHER STUFFS FOR FURNITURE.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)

Carpets, moquettes, tapestry, velvet pile, &c. Carpets of felt, cloth, cloth-shearings, silk or floss silk. Straw matting and mats. India-rubber matting.

* Ordinary objects for the use of dwellings, the merit of which lies in their useful qualities combined with cheapness, are methodically exhibited in Class 91 (10th Group.)

Furniture stuffs of cotton, wool or silk, plain or figured. Horsehair tissues.

Leather cloth, moleskins, &c. Leather hangings, and for covering furniture. Oil-cloth.

CLASS 19.—PAPER HANGINGS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)

Paper hangings, block printed and machine printed. Flock paper, and paper marbled, veined, &c. Paper for making mill-board, for binding, &c.

Paper with artistic designs.

Blinds, painted or printed.

CLASS 20.—CUTLERY.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)

Knives, penknives, scissors, razors, &c. Cutlery of every description.

CLASS 21.—GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)

Church plate, ornamental plate, and plate for the dining table, gold and silver toilet articles and writing materials, &c.

CLASS 22.—BRONZES AND OTHER ART CASTINGS, AND REPOUSSE WORK.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)

Status and bas reliefs in bronze, cast-iron, zinc, &c. Bronzes for ornamental and decorative purposes.

Imitation bronzes in cast-iron, zinc, &c. Castings coated with metal by the galvanic process.

Repoussé work in copper, lead, zinc, &c.

CLASS 23.—CLOCKS AND WATCHES.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)

Separate parts of clocks. Clocks, time-pieces, watches, chronometers, regulators, seconds-indicators, stop-watches, &c. Apparatus for measuring time: hour-glasses, water-clocks. Electric-clocks.

CLASS 24.—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES FOR HEATING AND LIGHTING.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)

Fenders, fire-places, grates, stoves, and hot-air stoves. Accessory objects for heating. Kitchen stoves. Apparatus for heating by gas.

Apparatus for heating by the circulation of hot water or hot air. Ventilating apparatus. Drying apparatus; drying stoves.

Enamellers' lamps, blow-pipes, portable forges.

Lamps for illuminating purposes fed with animal, vegetable, or mineral oils. Accessory objects for lighting. Matches.

Apparatus and accessory objects for lighting by gas.

Lamps for the electric light. Apparatus for the use of the magnesium light, &c.

CLASS 25.—PERFUMERY.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)

Cosmetics and pomatums. Perfumed oils; essences, extracts and scents, aromatic vinegar; almond paste, perfumed powders, pastilles, and scent bags; perfumes for burning. Toilet soap.

CLASS 26.—LEATHER WORK, FANCY ARTICLES AND BASKET WORK.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)

Small articles of fancy furniture, liqueur cases, glove-boxes, caskets, &c. Lacquered articles.

Boxes, jewel-boxes, dressing cases, purses, pocket-books, note-books, cigar cases.

Turned, engine-turned, carved, engraved articles in wood, ivory, tortoise-shell, &c. Snuff-boxes, pipes.

Combs and brushes generally.

Fancy basket-work, wicker-work for bottles, and articles in fine straw.

4th GROUP.—CLOTHING (INCLUDING FABRICS)* AND OTHER OBJECTS WORN ON THE PERSON.

CLASS 27.—COTTON THREAD AND FABRICS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Cotton dressed and spun.

Pure cotton fabrics, plain or figured. Mixed cotton fabrics.

Cotton velvet.

Cotton ribands and tapes.

CLASS 28.—THREAD AND FABRICS OF FLAX, HEMP, &c.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Flax, hemp, and other vegetable fibres spun.

Linen and drills. Cambric. Linen fabrics mixed with cotton or silk.

Fabrics made from vegetable fibres as substitutes for flax and hemp.

CLASS 29.—COMBED WOOL AND WORSTED FABRICS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Combed wool; worsted yarn.

Muslin de laine, Scotch cashmere, merinos, serge, &c.

* Articles of clothing as ordinarily worn, the merit of which lies in their useful qualities combined with cheapness, are methodically exhibited in Class 91 (Group X)

Worsted ribands and laces, mixed with cotton or thread, silk or floss-silk. Hair-tissues pure or mixed.

CLASS 30.—CARDED WOOL AND WOOLEN FABRICS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Carded wool; woollen yarn.

Cloth and other milled woollen fabrics.

Blankets. Felt of wool or hair for carpets, hats, shoes.

Woollen fabrics unmilled, or slightly milled: flannel, tartans, swans-down.

CLASS 31.—SILK AND SILK MANUFACTURES.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Raw and thrown silk. Floss silk, silk yarns.

Silk fabrics, pure, plain, figured, brocaded. Silk fabrics mixed with gold, silver, cotton, wool, thread. Manufactures of floss-silk, pure or mixed.

Velvet and plush.

Silk ribands, pure or mixed.

CLASS 32.—SHAWLS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Woollen shawls, pure or mixed. Cashmere shawls.

Silk shawls, &c.

CLASS 33.—LACE, NET, EMBROIDERY, AND SMALL WARE MANUFACTURES.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Thread or cotton lace made with the distaff, the needle or the loom. Lace made of silk, worsted, or mohair. Gold and silver lace.

Silk or cotton net, plain or figured.

Embroidery, crotchet work, &c. Gold, silver, and silk embroidery. Tapestry work and other work done by the hand.

Lace work of silk, floss-silk, worsted, mohair, horse hair, thread and cotton; laces. Lace work, real or imitation. Lace work for military uniforms.

CLASS 34. HOSIERY AND UNDER-CLOTHING AND ARTICLES APPERTAINING THERETO.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Hosiery of cotton, thread, wool, cashmere, silk or floss-silk, pure or mixed.

Under clothing for men, women, and children. Baby linen.

Flannel and other woollen garments.

Stays. Scarves. Gloves. Gaiters.

Fans, screens. Umbrellas, parasols, walking-sticks, &c.

CLASS 35.—CLOTHING FOR BOTH SEXES.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Men's clothes; women's clothes.

Men's hats and caps; women's bonnets and head-dresses.

Wigs and works in hair.

Boots and shoes.

Children's clothes.

Clothing peculiar to various professions and trades.

CLASS 36.—JEWELLERY AND PRECIOUS STONES.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Jewellery in precious metals (gold, platinum, silver, aluminium), chased, filigreed, set with precious stones, &c. Plated and imitation jewellery. Ornaments in jet, amber, coral, mother-of-pearl, steel, &c.

Diamonds, precious stones, pearls, and imitation pearls.

CLASS 37.—PORTABLE WEAPONS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Defensive Armour: Shields, cuirasses, helmets.

Offensive weapons: Maces, life-preservers.

Side-arms: Foils, swords, sabres, bayonets, lances, axes. Hunting knives (courteaux de chasse.)

Missile weapons: Bows, cross-bows, slings.

Fire arms: Guns, rifles, pistols, revolvers.

Accessory objects appertaining to every kind of small arms: Powder flasks, bullet moulds. Round, oblong, hollow, and explosive projectiles. Copper-caps, priming, cartridges.

CLASS 38.—TRAVELLING APPARATUS AND CAMP EQUIPAGE.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Trunks, valises, saddle bags, &c. Dressing cases and fittings. Travelling bags; Travelling rugs; cushions; caps, travelling costumes and boots; sticks shod with iron, and with hooks; parasols, &c.

Portable apparatus especially intended for scientific voyages and expeditions: photographic apparatus, instruments for astronomical and meteorological observations; equipment and implements for geologists, mineralogists, naturalists, pioneer colonist, &c.

Tents and camp equipage. Furniture of military tents; beds, hammocks, folding chairs. Canteens: hand mills, military cooking stoves, &c.

CLASS 39.—Toys.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Dolls and playthings. Dolls and images in wax. Games for the amusement of children and adults.

Instructive games.

5th GROUP.—PRODUCTS (RAW AND MANUFACTURED) OF MINING INDUSTRY, FORESTRY, &c.

CLASS 40.—MINING AND METALLURGY.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery V.)

Collections and specimens of rocks, minerals, and ores. Ornamental stones; marble, serpentine, onyx. Hard rocks. Refractory substances. Earths and clays.

Various mineral products. Sulphur. Rock-salt. Salt from salt springs. Bitumen and petroleum.

Specimens of fuel in its natural state and carbonized. Compressed coal.

Metals in a crude state: pig-iron, iron, steel, cast steel, copper, lead, silver, zinc, &c. Alloys.

Products of washing and refining precious metals, of gold beating, &c.

Electro-metallurgy: objects gilt, silvered, or coated with copper or steel by galvanic process.

Products of the working of metals: rough castings; bells; wrought iron; iron for special purposes; sheet-iron and tin plates; iron plates for casing ships and constructions; copper, lead, and zinc sheets.

Manufactured metals; blacksmith's work; wheels and tires; unwelded pipes; chains, &c.

Wire drawing: needles, pins; wire work and wire gauze. Perforated sheet-iron.

Hardware, ironmongery, edge-tools, copper and tinware, &c. Other metal manufactures.

CLASS 41.—PRODUCTS OF THE CULTIVATION OF FORESTS, AND OF THE TRADES APPERTAINING THERETO.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery V.)

Specimens of different kinds of trees. Wood for cabinet-work, for building purposes. Fire-wood. Timber for ship-building; staves; cleft timber shingles. Cork; bark for textile purposes. Tanning, colouring, odoriferous, resinous substances.

Products obtained from forests: charcoal and dried wood; raw potash; turnery; basket-work; straw work; wooden shoes, &c.

CLASS 42.—PRODUCTS OF SHOOTING, FISHING, AND OF THE GATHERING OF FRUITS OBTAINED WITHOUT CULTIVATION.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery V.)

Collections and drawings of terrestrial and amphibious animals, of birds, eggs, fish, of cetacea, of mollusca, and of crustacea.

Products of shooting: furs and skins, hair, bristles, feathers, down; horn, teeth, ivory, bone; tortoiseshell, musk, castoreum, and analogous products.

Products of fishing: train oil; spermaceti, &c.; whalebone; ambergris; shells of mollusca, pearls, mother of pearl, sepia, purple; coral, sponge.

Vegetable products of the earth obtained without culture: mushrooms, truffles, wild fruit, lichens used as dyes, food and fodder; fermented sap; Peruvian bark; useful barks and filaments; wax, resinous gums; india-rubber, gutta-percha, &c.

CLASS 43.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS (NOT USED AS FOOD) EASILY PRESERVED.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery V.)

Textile materials; raw cotton, flax and hemp scutched and unscutched, textile vegetable fibres of all kinds; wool in its grease; cocoons of the silk worm.

Various agricultural products used in manufactures, in pharmacy, and for household purposes; oleaginous plants; oils, wax, resin.

Tobacco. German tinder. Tanning substances. Dyeing substances: Preserved fodder.

CLASS 44.—CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS:

(Exhibition Building, Gallery V.)

Acids, alkalis. Salts of all kinds. Sea salt, and products extracted from mother water.

Various products of chemistry; wax and fatty substances; soaps and candles; raw materials used in perfumery; resins, tar, and the products derived therefrom; essences and varnishes; various coating substances; blacking. India-rubber and gutta-percha and their products; dyes and colours.

Mineral and sparkling waters, natural or artificial. Raw materials used in pharmacy. Simple and compound drugs.

CLASS 45.—SPECIMENS OF THE CHEMICAL PROCESSES FOR BLEACHING; DYEING, PRINTING, AND DRESSING.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery V.)

Specimens of dyed thread and fabrics. Specimens of fabrics prepared for dyeing. Printed or dyed linen. Printed cotton fabrics, pure or mixed.

Printed woollen and worsted fabrics, pure or mixed. Printed silk fabrics, pure or mixed.

Printed felt or cloth carpets. Oil cloth.

N.B.—In this class will be exhibited only such specimens as are essential for the proper appreciation of the value of the processes.

CLASS 46.—LEATHER AND SKINS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery V.)

Raw materials used in the dressing of skins and leather.

Raw hides, salted hides. Leather, tanned, curried, dressed or dyed. Varnished leather. Morocco and sheepskin. Skins grained, shamoyed, tawed, dressed, or dyed. Prepared skins for glove making. Skins and furs dressed and dyed. Parchment.

Gutwork; strings for musical instruments, gold beaters' skin, sinews, &c.

6th GROUP.—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES USED IN THE COMMON ARTS.

CLASS 47.—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES OF THE ART OF MINING AND METALLURGY.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Boring apparatus for artesian wells and wells of large diameters. Boring machines and apparatus for breaking down coal, and cutting rocks. Apparatus for blasting by electricity.

Models, plans, and views of the mode of working in mines and quarries. Works for obtaining mineral waters. Mining ladders moved by machinery. Extracting apparatus. Machines for draining; pumps. Ventilating apparatus; ventilators. Safety lamps, lamps for electric light. Apparatus for saving life, parachutes, signals.

Apparatus for the mechanical dressing of ores and mineral fuel. Apparatus for compressing fuel into cakes.

Apparatus for the carbonisation of fuel. Smelting furnaces; smoke consuming apparatus. Apparatus used in metal works. Special apparatus used in forges and foundries.

Electro-metallurgical apparatus.

Apparatus used in metal manufactures of all kinds.

CLASS 48.—AGRICULTURAL APPARATUS AND PROCESSES USED IN THE CULTIVATION OF FIELDS AND FORESTS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Plans of culture, distribution of crops and management. Apparatus for agricultural works; drainage, irrigation. Plans and models of farm buildings.

Tools, implements, machines and apparatus used in husbandry, sowing and planting, harvesting, preparation and preservation of crops. Carts and other rural means of transport. Locomotives and horsebins.

Manures, organic or mineral.

Apparatus for the physical and chemical study of soils.

Plans of different systems of re-planting, managing, and cultivating forests.

Apparatus used in the cultivation of forests, and in the trades appertaining thereto.

CLASS 49.—APPARATUS USED IN SHOOTING, FISHING TACKLE, AND IMPLEMENTS USED IN GATHERING FRUITS OBTAINED WITHOUT CULTURE.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Guns, traps, and shooting apparatus and equipment.

Fishing lines and hooks. Harpoons. Nets. Fishing tackle and bait.

Apparatus and implements used in gathering products obtained without cultivation.

CLASS 50.—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES USED IN AGRICULTURAL WORKS, AND IN WORKS FOR THE PREPARATION OF FOOD.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Apparatus used in agricultural works; manufacture of artificial manures, of drain-pipes; dairies; apparatus used in making flour, fecula, starches, oils; apparatus used in breweries; distilleries; sugar manufactories, and refineries; workshops for the dressing of textile materials; silk worm nurseries, &c.

Apparatus used in the preparation of alimentary products, bread making machinery and mechanical ovens for bakers, instruments used in making pastry and confectionery. Apparatus for the manufacture of vermicelli, maccaroni, &c. Machines for making ship-biscuits. Chocolate machines. Apparatus for roasting coffee. Apparatus for making ices and cool drinks; ice making.

CLASS 51.—APPARATUS USED IN CHEMISTRY, PHARMACY, AND IN TAN YARDS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.; Park.)

Laboratory utensils and apparatus. Apparatus and instruments used in assays for industrial and commercial purposes.

Processes and apparatus used in the manufacture of chemicals, soaps, candles.

Processes and apparatus used in the manufacture of essences, varnishes, and articles in india-rubber and gutta-percha.

Processes and apparatus used in gas-works.

Processes and apparatus used in bleaching.

Processes used in the preparation of pharmaceutical products.

Processes used in tan-yards, and leather dressing.

Processes and apparatus used in glass works and in ceramic manufactures.

CLASS 52.—PRIME-MOVERS, BOILERS, AND ENGINES SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE EXHIBITION.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.; Park.)

Boilers and steam generators with their safety valves. Steam pipes and apparatus connected with them.

Shafts. Pulleys and belts. Appliances for starting and stopping engines, and for throwing in and out of gear.

Engines used for supplying the water and steam necessary in the different sections of the Exhibition building and Park.

Cranes and apparatus of all kinds intended to be used for moving the packages.

Rails and turntables intended to be used for moving the packages, fodder and manure, and for other purposes that may be required in the Exhibition building and Park.

CLASS 53.—MACHINES AND APPARATUS IN GENERAL.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Separate parts of machinery: bearings, rollers, slide-bars, eccentric wheels, toothed wheels, connecting rods, cranks, parallel-joints, belts, funicular apparatus, &c. Gearing, spring, and catch work, &c. Regulators and governors. Greasing apparatus.

Machines for measuring and registering. Dynamometers, steam-gauges, weighing machines. Gauges for liquids and gas.

Machines used for moving heavy weights.

Hydraulic machines for raising water etc.: norias (chain-pumps), scoop-wheels, hydraulic rams, &c. Hydraulic engines, water wheels, turbines, &c.

Steam engines. Boilers, steam generators and apparatus appertaining thereto. Apparatus for condensing steam. Machines set in motion by the evaporation of ether, chloroform, ammonia; of a combination of gases.

Machines set in motion by gas, hot air, compressed air, electro-magnetic machines. Wind-mills and panemones. Air-balloons.

CLASS 54.—MACHINE TOOLS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Engines and tools for preparing wood for the workshop. Lathes, boring machines, and planing machines. Slotting machines, drilling machines,

shaping machines, &c. Screw cutting engines, and riveting machines. Various kinds of tools used in machine workshops.

Tools, engines and apparatus for pressing, crushing, working up, sawing, polishing, &c.

Special tools and engines used in various trades.

CLASS 55.—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES USED IN SPINNING AND ROPE MAKING.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Hand spinning apparatus. Separate parts of spinning apparatus. Machines and apparatus used in the dressing and spinning of textile materials. Apparatus and processes for the subsidiary operations appertaining thereto; for drawing, winding, twisting, throwing. Dressing machines. Apparatus for separating the qualities and numbering the thread.

Materials used in rope manufacture. Round, flat, tapering cables, cord and twine; wire rope, cables with wire core, rope-matches, quick-matches, &c.

CLASS 56.—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES USED IN WEAVING.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Apparatus used in the preparation of materials for weaving; warping mills, spooling (winding) machines. Card making for the jacquard looms.

Hand looms and mechanical looms for the manufacture of plain fabrics. Looms for the manufacture of figured and brocaded stuffs; damask looms, electric looms. Looms for the manufacture of carpets and tapestry.

Mesh weaving looms for the manufacture of hosiery and net. Apparatus for making lace. Apparatus used in the manufacture of lace-work.

High warp looms, and different modes of preparing the bobbins for weaving.

Accessory apparatus: machines for fulling, callendering, figuring, watering, measuring, folding, &c.

CLASS 57.—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES FOR SEWING, AND FOR MAKING UP CLOTHING.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Ordinary implements used by tailors and seamstresses. Sewing, quilting, hemming, and embroidering machines.

Knives for cutting out cloth and leather for making garments and shoes. Machines for making boots and shoes, for nailing and screwing soles.

CLASS 58.—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF FURNITURE AND OBJECTS FOR DWELLINGS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Machines for cutting veneers. Turning webs, saw frames, &c. Machines for cutting the mouldings and beadings of frames, the squares of inlaid floors, furniture, &c. Lathes and other apparatus used in carpentering and cabinet making.

Machines for stamping and burnishing. Machines and apparatus for working stucco, paper-maché, ivory, bone and horn.

Machines for pointing, carving and reducing statues; for engraving; engine turning, &c.

Machines for sawing and polishing hard substances, marbles, &c.

CLASS 59.—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES USED IN PAPER MAKING.

DYEING AND PRINTING.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Apparatus for printing paper hangings and tissues. Machines for engraving cylinders for printing.

Apparatus for bleaching and dyeing, and for the preparation of paper and tissues.

Apparatus for making paper by hand and by machinery. Apparatus for embossing, ruling, glazing, and watering paper. Machines for cutting out; paring, stamping paper, &c.

Materials, apparatus, and products of type-founding; stereotypes, &c. Machines and apparatus used in typography, stereotyping, copper-plate printing, lithography, autography, chalcography, paniconography, chromolithography, &c. Printing of postage stamps. Machines for setting up and sorting types.

CLASS 60.—MACHINES, INSTRUMENTS, AND PROCESSES USED IN VARIOUS WORKS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Coining presses.

Machines for making buttons, pins, pens, envelopes, packing machines; brush-making machines, machines for making cards, capsules, for affixing lead seals to merchandize, for corking bottles, &c.

Tools for, and processes of making clock-work, toys, marqueterie, baskets, &c.

CLASS 61. CARRIAGES AND WHEELWRIGHTS' WORK.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Separate parts of wheels and carriages: wheels, tires, axles, axle-boxes, iron work, &c., springs and various methods of hanging carriages. Different systems of harnessing. Breaks.

Wheelwrights' work: waggons, tumbrels, drays, and other vehicles for special purposes.

Carriages: public, state and private carriages; sedan chairs, litters, sledges, &c., velocipedes.

CLASS 62.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Various articles used for carriage horses and saddle horses: pack saddles, saddles, bridles and harness for saddle horses, beasts of burden, and draught horses; spurs, whips.

CLASS 63.—RAILWAY APPARATUS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Separate parts: springs, buffers, breaks, &c.

Permanent way: rails, chairs, crossings, switches, fish plates, turntables; buffers; feeding cranes and tanks; optical and acoustic signals.

Rolling stock: waggons for carrying earth, goods, cattle; passenger carriages; locomotives, tenders.

Special machines and tools for the maintenance, repair, and construction of railways.

Apparatus for inclined planes and self-acting planes; apparatus and engines for atmospheric railways; models of engines, of systems of traction, of apparatus appertaining to railways.

Models, plans, and drawings of platforms, stations, engine houses, and other buildings necessary for the working of railways.

CLASS 64.—TELEGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND PROCESSES.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Telegraphs based on the transmission of light, sound, &c.

Apparatus for the electric telegraph: posts, wires, stretchers, &c.; batteries, apparatus for sending and receiving messages. Bells and electric signals. Objects appertaining to telegraphy: lightning conductors, commutators, prepared paper for printing messages and for sending autographic messages. Special apparatus for submarine telegraphy.

CLASS 65.—CIVIL ENGINEERING, PUBLIC WORKS, AND ARCHITECTURE.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Building materials: stone, wood, metals; ornamental stone; lime, mortar, cements, artificial stone and concrete; roofing tiles, bricks, paving tiles; slates, pasteboard, and felt for roofing. Materials used in the preservation of wood, and specimens of preserved wood. Apparatus and instruments for testing building materials.

Apparatus for earthworks; excavators. Apparatus used in timber yards.

Tools and processes used by stone-dressers and cutters, masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, joiners, glaziers, plumbers, house painters, &c.

Locksmith's work: locks, padlocks; railings, balconies, bannisters, &c.

Apparatus and engines used in making foundations: pile-drivers, and pile work, screw piles; pumps, pneumatic apparatus; dredging machines, &c. Apparatus used in hydraulic works connected with harbours, canals, rivers.

Apparatus used in the supply of water and gas. Apparatus used in the maintenance of roads, plantations and public walks.

Models, plans and drawings of public works: bridges, viaducts, aqueducts, drains, canal bridges. Lighthouses; public buildings for special purposes; buildings for civil purposes; mansions and houses for letting; lodging houses for the working classes, &c.

CLASS 66.—NAVIGATION AND LIFE BOATS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.; Park.)

Drawings and models of slips, graving docks, floating docks, &c.

Drawings and models of ships of all kinds, seagoing and for rivers. Models of the systems of ship-building adopted in the navy. Apparatus used in navigation.

Boats and barges.

Rigging. Flags and signals.

Buoys, beacons, &c.

Apparatus for swimming, diving, exhibited in action; life belts, life buoys, floats, swimming belts, &c. Diving bells; cork-corsets, nautilus life belts, &c. Submarine boats. Apparatus for saving life at sea, rocket apparatus, life boats, &c.

7th GROUP.—FOOD (FRESH OR PRESERVED) IN VARIOUS STATES OF PREPARATION.

CLASS 67.—CEREALS AND OTHER EATABLE FARINACEOUS PRODUCTS; AND THE PRODUCTS DERIVED FROM THEM.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VII.)

Wheat, rye, barley, rice, maize, millet and other cereals in grain and in flour.

Grain without husk and groats.

Fecula from potatoes, rice, lentils, &c. Gluten. Tapioca, sago, arrow-root, cassava, and other fecula. Compound farinaceous products, &c.

Italian pastes, semolina, vermicelli, macaroni.

Alimentary preparations as substitutes for bread, home-made paste, &c.

CLASS 68.—BREAD AND PASTRY.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VII.)

Various kinds of bread with or without yeast. Fancy bread and bread

in shapes. Compressed bread for travelling, military campaigns, &c. Navy biscuits.

Pastry of various kinds peculiar to each country. Gingerbread and dry cakes capable of being preserved.

CLASS 69.—FATTY SUBSTANCES USED AS FOOD; MILK AND EGGS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VII.)

Fatty substances and oils good for food.

Fresh and preserved milk. Fresh and salt butter. Cheese.

Eggs of all kinds.

CLASS 70.—MEAT AND FISH.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VII.)

Fresh and salt meat of all kinds. Meats preserved by various processes. Meat and soup cakes. Hams and prepared meats.

Poultry and game.

Fresh fish. Salt fish, fish in barrels: cod, herrings, &c. Fish preserved in oil: sardines, tunny, &c.

Crustacea and shell-fish: lobsters, shrimps, oysters; potted oysters, anchovies, &c.

CLASS 71.—VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VII.)

Tubers: potatoes, &c. Dry farinaceous vegetables: beans, lentils, &c. Green vegetables, for cooking: cabbages, &c. Vegetable roots: carrots, turnips, &c. Vegetables used for flavouring: Onions, garlic, &c. Salads. Cucumbers. Gourds: pumpkins, melons, &c. Vegetables preserved in salt, vinegar, or by acetic fermentation: sour-kraut, &c. Vegetables preserved by various methods.

Fresh fruit. Dried and prepared fruits: prunes, figs, raisins, &c. Fruits preserved without sugar.

CLASS 72.—CONDIMENTS AND STIMULENTS; SUGAR AND CONFECTIONERY.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VII.)

Spices: pepper, cinnamon, allspice, &c. Table salt. Vinegar. Compound condiments and stimulents: mustard, kari, English sauces, &c.

Tea, coffee, and other aromatic beverages. Chicory and sweet acorn coffee.

Chocolate.

Sugar for household purposes: grape sugar, sugar of milk, &c.

Confectionery: sugar plums, bonbons, nougats, angelica, aniseed, &c. Jellies and preserves. Dried and preserved fruits, cedrats, citrons, oranges, pine-apples. Fruits preserved in brandy. Syrups and liqueurs.

CLASS 73.—FERMENTED DRINKS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VII.)

Vin ordinaire, white and red. Sweet wines and still wines. Sparkling wines. Cider, perry, and other beverages made from fruits.

Beer and other beverages made from cereals. Fermented drinks made from vegetable sap, from milk, and sweet substances of all kinds.

Brandies and alcohols. Spirits: gin, rum, tafia, kirsch, &c.

8th GROUP.—LIVE STOCK AND SPECIMENS OF AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS.**CLASS 74.—FARM BUILDINGS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKS. (Park.)**

Examples of the farm buildings of various countries. Utensils used in the stable, cattle shed, kennel, &c. Apparatus for preparing the food of domestic animals.

Agricultural machinery in motion: steam ploughs, reaping and mowing machines, haymaking machines, threshing machines, &c.

Distilleries, sugar mills, sugar refineries, breweries, works for the preparation of flour, fecula, starch; silkworm nurseries, &c.

Presses for wine, cider, oil, &c.

CLASS 75.—HORSES, ASSES, MULES. (Park.)

Animals exhibited as characteristic specimens of the breeds of each country.

Specimens of stabling.

CLASS 76.—BULLS, BUFFALOES, &c. (Park.)

Animals exhibited as characteristic specimens of the breeds of each country. Specimens of cattle sheds.

CLASS 77.—SHEEP, GOATS. (Park.)

Animals exhibited as characteristic specimens of the breeds of each country.

Examples of sheep folds, sheep walks, &c.

CLASS 78.—PIGS, RABBITS. (Park.)

Animals exhibited as characteristic specimens of the breeds of each country.

Examples of pig styes, and of premises suitable to the rearing of animals of this class.

CLASS 79.—POULTRY. (Park.)

Animals exhibited as characteristic specimens of the breeds of each country.

Examples of poultry houses, pigeon houses, pheasantries, &c. Apparatus for artificial hatching.

CLASS 80.—SPORTING DOGS AND WATCH DOGS. (Park.)

Shepherd's dogs, watch dogs.

Sporting dogs.

Examples of kennels, and apparatus used in training.

CLASS 81.—USEFUL INSECTS. (Park.)

Bees, silkworms and other kinds of bombyx. Cochincal, insects producing shell lac, &c.

Apparatus used in the culture of bees and silkworms.

CLASS 82.—FISH, CRUSTACEA AND MOLLUSCA. (Park.)

Aquatic animals of a useful kind, exhibited alive.

Aquariums. Apparatus used in pisciculture, in the culture of shell fish and in the rearing of leeches.

9th GROUP.—LIVE PRODUCE AND SPECIMENS OF HORTICULTURAL WORKS.

CLASS 83.—HOT-HOUSES AND HORTICULTURAL APPARATUS. (Park.)

Gardners', nurserymens' and horticulturists' tools. Apparatus for watering, for keeping turf in order, &c.

Large conservatories and apparatus appertaining thereto. Window conservatories. Aquariums for aquatic plants.

Fountains and other means employed for ornamenting gardens.

CLASS 84.—FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTS. (Park.)

Species of plants, and examples of culture exhibiting the characteristic types of the gardens and dwellings of each country.

CLASS 85.—VEGETABLES. (Park.)

Species of vegetables and examples of culture exhibiting the characteristic types of the kitchen gardens of each country.

CLASS 86.—FRUIT TREES. (Park.)

Species of trees and examples of culture exhibiting the characteristic types of the orchards of each country.

CLASS 87.—SEEDS AND SAPLINGS OF FOREST TREES. (Park.)

Species of trees and examples of culture, illustrating the processes followed in each country for replanting forests.

CLASS 88.—HOT HOUSE PLANTS. (Park.)

Illustrations of the mode of culture adopted in various countries, with a view either to pleasure or utility.

APPENDIX.

10th GROUP.—ARTICLES EXHIBITED WITH THE SPECIAL OBJECT OF IMPROVING THE PHYSICAL AND MORAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

CLASS 89.—APPARATUS AND METHODS USED IN THE INSTRUCTION OF CHILDREN.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery II.; Park.)

Plans and models of school buildings. School fittings and furniture.

Apparatus, instruments, models, wall-maps with the object of facilitating the instruction of children. Elementary collections for imparting ordinary scientific information. Drawing examples. Framed examples and apparatus for teaching singing and music.

Apparatus and pictures for teaching the blind, the deaf and dumb.

School books, atlases, maps, and school pictures.

Periodical publications and journals of education.

Works by students of both sexes.

CLASS 90.—LIBRARIES AND APPARATUS USED IN THE INSTRUCTION OF ADULTS, AT HOME, IN THE WORKSHOP, OR IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery II.)

Books suitable to form a library for the daily use of heads of families, foremen, labourers, national schoolmasters, sailors, naturalists when travelling, &c.

Almanacs, aids to memory, and other useful publications sold by hawkers.

School libraries, village libraries, &c.

Apparatus for illustrating technical lectures necessary for the exercise of certain handicrafts.

CLASS 91.—FURNITURE, CLOTHING AND FOOD FROM ALL SOURCES, REMARKABLE FOR USEFUL QUALITIES COMBINED WITH CHEAPNESS.

(Exhibition Building, Galleries III., IV., VII.)

Methodical collection of objects (enumerated in the 3rd, 4th, and 7th Groups) produced for sale by manufacturers on a large scale, or by skilled workmen, and specially recommended as good and economical purchases for domestic use.

N.B.—The price of each object and the place where it can be purchased are to be specified.

CLASS 92.—SPECIMENS OF THE CLOTHING WORN BY THE PEOPLE OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Methodical collection of the garments of both sexes, suitable to all ages, and to the most characteristic occupations of each country.

N.B.—The clothing to be selected is that which best meets the require-

APPENDIX.

ments of the climate, or of the calling; which best exhibits the taste peculiar to each people, and which, under these heads, is most in harmony with the natural usages of each country. These clothes are as far as possible to be exhibited upon lay figures.

CLASS 93.—EXAMPLES OF DWELLINGS CHARACTERISED BY CHEAPNESS COMBINED WITH THE CONDITIONS NECESSARY FOR HEALTH AND COMFORT. (Park.)

Examples of dwellings for families, suitable to the different classes of workmen in each country.

Examples of dwellings suggested for factory hands in cities or in the country.

CLASS 94.—ARTICLES OF ALL KINDS MANUFACTURED BY SKILLED WORKMEN.

(Exhibition Building and Park.)

Methodical collection of articles (enumerated in the preceding groups) manufactured for sale or for home use by workmen, working on their own account, either alone, or with the aid of the members of their families, or of an apprentice.

N.B.—Those articles only are to be exhibited in this class which deserve praise for their peculiar quality, for the novelty or perfection of the process of manufacture, or for the useful influence which the manufacture exercises upon the physical and moral condition of the people.

CLASS 95.—INSTRUMENTS AND MODES OF WORK, PECULIAR TO SKILLED WORKMEN.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.; Park.)

Instruments and processes (enumerated in the 6th Group) usually employed by the labouring classes working on their own account, or specially adapted to the requirements of the work executed at their own homes, with the aid of the members of their families.

Works executed by hard labour, which exhibit, in addition to peculiar excellence of workmanship, the skill, intelligence, or taste of the workmen.

Works executed by hand labour, which, for various reasons, have best held their ground, up to the present time, against the competition of machinery.

No. 41.

Detailed Statement of Sundry Accounts from Financial Secretarys Office, for the year 1865.

Detailed Statement of Expenditure on Account of Printing and Stationery, for the year ending 31st December, 1865.

	per Warrant	No.	
Jan 10.—Am't paid Robert Dicks		1	\$12 00
— ditto ditto		1	8 50
14.— ditto ditto		4	14 40
— ditto John Canning for Cam-			
— ditto bists		4	64 00
— ditto M. W. Walbank for Law			
— ditto forms		4	85 80
— ditto Proprietor of <i>Newfound-</i>			
— ditto <i>lander</i> , account Postal			
— ditto Department, 1861...		4	146 50
Feb. 6.— ditto James Seaton		6	17 40
— ditto Chairman of Board of			
— ditto Works, (contingency)		11	64 00
17 — ditto James Seaton		12	26 00
March 29 — ditto ditto		17	20 35
31.— ditto Francis Winton		60	28 94
— ditto John C. Withers		60	243 85
— ditto Robert John Parsons ..		60	17 50
— ditto John T. Burton		60	17 50
— ditto Thomas McConnon ...		60	124 36
April 12.— ditto J. C. Withers, (Postal			
— ditto Department)		62	87 45
15.— ditto J. W. McCoubrey		77	10 10
18 — ditto ditto		78	41 33
27.— ditto Chairman of Board of			
— ditto Works (contingency) .		84	87 00
May 6.— ditto Joseph Woods, 92 Al-			
— ditto manacks		87	55 20
Carried forward			\$1172 18

Detailed Statement of Expenditure on account of Printing and Stationery, for the year ending 31st December, 1865.—Continued.

	per Warrant	No.	
	Brought forward.....		\$1172 18
May 12.—Am't paid	William Squarey.....	90	46 86
24 — ditto	R. J. Parsons.....	94	6 00
25.— ditto	J. C. Withers, publishing Acts.....	95	403 60
— ditto	Robert Winton, (R. Gen. Office).....	95	24 00
— ditto	R. J. Parsons.....	96	2 00
June 14.— ditto	J. C. Withers, Printing Acts... ..	106	731 50
27.— ditto	James Seaton.....	111	35 88
30 — ditto	Robert Dicks.....	153	73 10
July 1.— ditto	ditto.....	154	8 50
— ditto	R. J. Parsons.....	154	19 00
— ditto	J. W. McCoubrey .. .	154	60 47
— ditto	Francis Winton.....	154	36 45
— ditto	John T. Burton.....	154	24 57
— ditto	Thomas McConnan ...	154	209 81
3 — ditto	Joseph Woods.....	156	59 90
5.— ditto	J. C. Withers.....	157	172 95
— ditto	Francis Winton.....	157	12 59
— ditto	Chairman of Board of Works, (contingencies)	161	72 00
6 — ditto	Mrs. Tilman.....	162	5 70
10.— ditto	ditto.....	163	3 60
— ditto	John C. Withers.....	163	69 95
12.— ditto	William Squarey.....	164	8 00
21.— ditto	J. F. Chisholm.....	168	3 30
29 — ditto	Bowring Brothers.....	174	9 20
Aug. 5 — ditto	James J. Graham.....	176	16 91
— ditto	Bowring Brothers. ...	176	6 30
— ditto	Chairman of Board of Works, (contingencies)	179	38 00
	Carried forward.....		\$2932 23

Detailed Statement of Expenditure on account of Printing and Stationery, for the year ending 31st December, 1865.—Continued.

		per Warrant	No.	
		Brought forward		\$2932 23
Aug	12.—Am't paid	James Seaton	180	83 50
Sept.	28.— ditto	Robert Winton.....	204	34 00
	30.— ditto	Thomas McConnan....	251	279 68
	— ditto	J. W. McCoubrey		175 06
	— ditto	James Seaton.. ..		14 50
	— ditto	Robert Dicks		76 30
	— ditto	Robert Winton.....		196 17
	— ditto	Robert J. Parsons ...		16 25
	— ditto	J C Withers		292 93
	— ditto	Francis Winton		20 75
Oct.	9.— ditto	J. C. Withers, Postal Department.....	254	31 90
	12.— ditto	Robert J. Parsons ...	257	1 25
	16.— ditto	Chairman of Board of Works, (contingencies)	261	33 99
Nov.	17.— ditto	R J. Parsons	273	4 00
	— ditto	ditto		3 00
	21.— ditto	J. W. McCoubrey	277	5 60
	— ditto	Robert Winton		10 00
	— ditto	R J. Parsons.....		1 00
	23.— di to	J F. Chisholm	278	25 53
	— ditto	Wm Squarey.....		119 33
	28.— ditto	Robert Winton.....	280	5 00
Dec	5.— ditto	Chairman of Board of Works.....	286	16 00
	15 — ditto	Robert Dicks	292	16 20
	— ditto	J. C. Withers, (Elec- tions)		2 00
	— ditto	James Seaton, do.		3 00
	— ditto	Proprietor of <i>Newfound- lander</i> , (sundry ac counts).....		108 64
Carried forward.....				\$4907 81

Detailed Statement of Expenditure on account of Printing and Stationery, for the year ending 31st December, 1865.—Continued.

	per Warrant	No.	
	Brought forward		\$4907 81
Dec. 15.—Am't paid	Proprietor of <i>Newfound-lander</i> , (Postal Department)	292	44 00
19.— ditto	Joseph Woods, for Almanacks	297	44 70
— ditto	Joseph Woods, (Postal Department)		38 86
— ditto	Joseph Woods, R. Gen Office		6 60
20.— ditto	Wm. Squarey, (Sheriff Harbor Grace)	299	10 00
— ditto	J. C. Withers, Elections		442 16
23.— ditto	John T. Burton, R. Gen Office	301	7 40
— ditto	Chairman of Board of Works, (contingencies)	302	44 08
27.— ditto	Robert Dicks, R. Gen Office	304	9 90
30.— ditto	Robert Winton	305	13 00
— ditto	Chairman of Board of Works (contingencies)	347	41 54
— ditto	James Seaton, sundry accounts.	350	25 60
— ditto	Thomas McConnan		130 93
— ditto	Henry Winton		182 21
— ditto	Joseph Woods		21 66
— ditto	Mrs. Tillman	352	16 04
— ditto	Thomas McConnan		15 46
— ditto	John C. Withers		224 73
— ditto	J. W. McCoubrey	353	109 85
— ditto	John T. Burton		1 66
— ditto	Mrs. Tillman		2 51
	Carried forward		\$6340 70

Detailed Statement of Expenditure on account of Printing and Stationery, for the year ending 31st December, 1865.—Continued.

	per Warrant	No	
	Brought forward.....		\$6340 70
Dec. 30.—Am't paid	Francis Winton		49 36
— ditto	Joseph Woods		20 00
— ditto	James J. Graham.....	355	1 86
— ditto	Proprietor of <i>Patriot</i>		17 50
— ditto	Francis Winton		1 25
— ditto	Robert Winton	356	3 33
— ditto	John C. Withers, War rant forms		22 00
			\$6456 00

Saint John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1865. }

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

Detailed Statement of Expenditure for Police Clothing, for the year ending 31st December, 1865.

1865.	per Warrant	No.	
Jan. 10.—Am't paid	John Rorke	1	\$7 20
June 5.— ditto	P. Jordan & Sons.....	100	648 00
6.— ditto	James Stewart & Co, for Hats.....	102	46 20
— ditto	Rutherford Bros., do ..	102	24 00
Sept. 12.— ditto	John Rorke.....	198	16 80
— ditto	J. & R. Maddock ...		2 00
19.— ditto	James & Wm. Stewart.	201	3 00
Carried forward.....			\$747 20

Detailed Statement of Expenditure for Police Clothing, for the year ending 31st December, 1865.—Continued.

	per Warrant	No.	
	Brought forward		\$747 20
Oct. 20.—Am't paid	P. Jordan & Sons	267	338 00
Nov. 11.— ditto	Thomas Ryall	271	313 40
25.— ditto	Patterson & Foster	279	36 00
— ditto	W. Coughlan, (carriage)		2 00
Dec. 30.— ditto	William Hogan (belts)	353	1 00
			<hr/> \$1437 60 <hr/>

Saint John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1865. }

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

Detailed Expenditure on account of Civil and Criminal Prosecutions for the year ending 31st December, 1865.

1865.	per Warrant	No.	
Jan. 14.—Paid Owners of steam-tug <i>Dauntless</i> , to Petty Harbor . . .		4	\$40 00
21.— “ Thomas Birkett, <i>in re Poole</i>		5	17 34
Feb. 6.— “ Steamer <i>Ariel</i> , passages of witnesses		6	30 00
— “ J. V. Nugent, Sheriff		6	40 00
17.— “ Joseph Peters		12	9 65
— “ J. V. Nugent, Sheriff		12	19 00
— “ Thomas Howlett		12	4 00
March 2.— “ Geo. Makinson, passages of prisoners		13	63 40
	Carried forward		<hr/> \$228 39 <hr/>

*Detailed Expenditure on account of Civil and Criminal Prosecutions,
for the year ending 31st December, 1865.—Continued.*

	per Warrant	No.	
	Brought forward.....	.....	\$228 39
April 12	—Paid J. V. Nugent, Sheriff.....	62	5 00
21	— “ ditto do	81	50 00
May 15	— “ William Collins	91	1 62
22	— “ Benjamin Sweetland.	94	35 61
24	— “ William Burke	94	20 00
25	— “ John V. Nugent.....	95	7 00
—	“ John R Jeans.....	95	15 75
—	“ Patrick Leary, car hire	95	4 00
—	“ James Finn, do.	95	4 00
—	“ John V. Nugent, Sheriff....	95	100 00
30	— “ Jonathan Martin, N.C. Court	96	10 00
—	“ J. V. Nugent, for witnesses	96	83 55
June 6	— “ Timothy Mitchell.....	102	20 00
12	— “ George Simms.....	104	60 00
14	— “ John White	106	11 08
—	“ George Simms	106	9 23
—	“ Timothy Mitchell.....	106	15 00
23	— “ H. T. Forward.....	109	8 20
—	“ John R. Jeans	109	11 00
—	“ Richard Spence	109	9 16
27	— “ Owners of steamer <i>Ariel</i> , passages	111	78 50
—	“ John Ganey	111	18 00
July 3	— “ Garland C. Gaden	156	9 70
5	— “ John Hayward	157	53 30
12	— “ Thomas Butler	164	13 92
Aug. 29	— “ Wm V. Whiteway	185	72 67
Sept. 5	— “ John V. Nugent, Sheriff....	191	50 00
12	— “ Owners of Steamer <i>Ariel</i> ..	198	6 00
16	— “ Patrick Hogan, refreshments for Jurors.	199	41 21
—	“ Patrick Donnelly, H'r. Grace	199	1 62
	Carried forward.....	.....	\$1053 51

*Detailed Expenditure on account of Civil and Criminal Prosecutions,
for the year ending 31st December, 1865.—Continued.*

		per Warrant	No.	
1865.		Brought forward		\$1053 51
Sept. 16	— Paid	Patrick Murphy, Catalina		2 89
28.	— “	John Collins, S. Circuit	204	6 00
	— “	Luke Fallen	204	7 30
30	— “	Joseph Hartery	249	6 00
	— “	Patrick Leary, car hire	249	32 00
Oct. 16	— “	A. Emerson, N. Circuit	261	306 90
30	— “	William Collins	267	8 04
Nov 3.	— “	Serjeant Kenna	269	12 60
17	— “	John V. Nugent, Sheriff	273	50 00
23	— “	G. H. Emerson, S. Circuit	278	45 35
25	— “	H. T. Forward	279	16 65
28	— “	Michael Coady, Constable, B. Bulls	280	4 00
Dec. 5.	— “	John White, Trinity	285	2 77
	— “	Jonathan Martin		11 00
8.	— “	James Hearn	288	4 00
15	— “	John Murphy	292	9 50
	— “	John O’Neil, on N. Circuit	292	50 40
19.	— “	Richard Grant	297	20 00
23	— “	John R. Jeans	301	20 80
	— “	John V. Nugent, Sheriff	301	80 00
				\$1809 71

Saint John’s, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1865. }

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

Detailed Statement of Expenditure Unforeseen Contingencies for the year ending 31st December, 1865.

1865	per Warrant	No.	
Jan. 14.—	Paid Commissary Moore, for Ammunition for Police	4	\$9 40
March 29.—	“ Gas Company, for Lamps at Engine House	17	101 61
April 25.—	“ R. R. W. Lilly, engrossing Records, 1864	83	115 39
—	“ Brooking & Co, freight of Parliamentary papers	83	18 48
May 6.—	“ Mrs. Spillan, washing towels. Secretary’s Office	87	3 00
30.—	“ R. R. W. Lilly, travelling expenses to Fortune Bay. . . .	96	46 15
July 6.—	“ G. & J. Lash, account contemplated Cable Ball	162	15 20
—	“ John Canning, 40 Cambists	162	6 40
12.—	“ Joseph Peters	164	3 33
—	“ Israel McNeil	164	6 00
—	“ R. R. W. Lilly, compiling Records	164	161 54
21.—	“ William Coughlan, car hire.	168	2 00
Aug. 5.—	“ Doctor McKen, on Hospital Commission	176	21 00
—	“ Doctor Stabb, do.	176	21 00
—	“ Doctor Crowdy, do.	176	21 00
—	“ Doctor Henry Shea, do	176	21 00
Sept. 2.—	“ G & J. Lash, account intended Ball	198	46 00
12.—	“ Owners of Steamer <i>Ariel</i>	198	3 00
16.—	“ Charles Rendell, Heart’s Content, account Atlantic Cable	199	64 80
30.—	“ Owners of steamer <i>Diamond</i> , trip Northward	245	400 00
Carried forward			\$1080 30

*Detailed Statement of Expenditure for Unforeseen Contingencies;
for the year ending 31st December, 1865.—Continued.*

	per Warrant	Nö.	
	Brought forward . . . . .	.....	\$1080 30
Oct. 9.—Paid Timothy Mitchell, car hire to Heart's Content.		254	12 00
— “ Colonial Express Co., charge on Package from Halifax :		254	3 05
25 — “ D. Morrison		263	00 50
Nov. 28.— “ A & W. Whiteford; Clock for Secretary's Office.		280	13 00
— “ Attorney General, paid Constables, proceeding to Fort-tine Bay		356	8 00
— “ Chairman of Board of Works, account Glam Cove Grave-yard		11	34 00
— “ Israel McNeill, account Public wharf, Carbonear		108	14 00
— “ A. Shea, Delegation to Canada		196	461 54
— “ Commissioners of Pumps at Broad Cove		271	56 00
— “ Chairman of Board of Works, account Pumps and Tanks		295	13 85
— “ Ditto, account Long Pond Gut		348	20 52
— “ Ditto, account Pumps and Tanks		258	14 38
— “ Ditto, do.		161	15 00
		.....	\$1746 14

Saint John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1865. }

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Detailed Statement of Expenditure on account of Coroners, for the year ending 31st December, 1865.

1865.		per Warrant	No.	
Jan.	21.—	Paid J. Shea, M. D., 10 Inquests	5	\$172 00
March	2 —	“ Thomas Winter.....	13	11 08
	16.—	“ John Louis.....	16	18 17
	29.—	“ John Wilcox.....	17	12 51
April	15.—	“ Ditto.....	77	12 62
May	6.—	“ George Skelton.....	87	8 76
	15 —	“ Benjamin Sweetland.....	91	10 91
	24.—	“ Joseph Shea, 7 Inquests....	94	131 75
June	12.—	“ John Wilcox.....	104	21 78
	14.—	“ Philip Levisconte.....	106	17 08
	23 —	“ John Lawrence.....	109	21 50
	30.—	“ John Stephenson.....	153	10 00
July	5.—	“ Joseph Peters, 3 Inquests....	157	48 00
	15 —	“ James Fitzgerald 2 Inquests	168	34 00
	25 —	“ John O’Neil.....	172	8 00
	29.—	“ John Peyton.....	174	58 20
Aug.	5.—	“ John Louis.....	176	9 50
Sept.	3.—	“ Josiah Blackburn.....	191	12 10
	7 —	“ Joseph Shea, 5 Inquests....	195	92 70
	16 —	“ George Skelton.....	199	18 50
	28.—	“ James Murphy.....	204	11 50
Oct.	9 —	“ Joseph Peters.....	254	15 50
	30.—	“ Michael Howley.....	267	35 20
Nov	11 —	“ Joseph Shea, 8 Inquests....	271	157 70
Dec.	15.—	“ James Murphy.....	292	11 50
				\$955 05

Saint John’s, Newfoundland,)
31st December, 1865.)

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

Detailed Statement of Expenditure for carrying out Crown Lands' Act, for the year ending 31st December, 1865.

1865.	per Warrant	No.	
Jan. 21.—	Paid Patrick Leary, car hire	5	\$16 00
Feb. 6.—	“ John A. Whiteford.	6	6 00
	— “ Thomas Byrne	6	66 70
	17.— “ G. W. Hierliby	12	44 00
March 31.—	“ E. M. J. Delaney	19	9 60
April 18.—	“ Michael Kelly	78	108 23
	21.— “ Thomas Mockler	81	37 33
	25.— “ John W. English	83	23 08
June 5.—	“ James Harney	100	10 00
July 1.—	“ Wm. Henry Warren	154	343 27
	10.— “ G. W. Hierliby	163	52 00
Sept. 2.—	“ Thomas Byrne	188	37 35
	23.— “ Patrick Bryan	202	20 00
Oct. 30.—	“ William Christian	267	121 54
Dec. 5.—	“ John T. Oakley	285	17 50
	30.— “ William Henry Warren	352	250 00
			\$1162 60

Saint John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1865. }

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

*Detailed Statement of Expenditure under Executive Responsibility,
for the year ending 31st December, 1865.*

1865.	per Warrant	No.	
March 29.—	Paid George Webber, expenses at Trinity, on Poor Service..	17	\$8 00
— “	Sundry payments to Chairman of Board of Works on account of Wall at McBride’s Hill .....	.....	1560 55
Sept. 14.—	“ Chairman of Board of Works, account Public Wharf at Portugal Cove, sundry payments .....	.....	1939 74
Dec. 30.—	“ John Oldford, as settler on Land, Bonavista Bay	350	20 00
— “	James Campbell.....	353	50 00
			<u>\$9578 29</u>

Saint John’s, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1865. }

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Detailed Statement of Expenditure, account Circuit Courts, for the year ending 31st December, 1865.

1865.	per Warrant	No.	
Feb. 6.—Paid	Philip Hutchings, account, 1864	6	\$4 83
May 3.— “	Judge Robinson, table-money, N. Circuit	86	69 23
July 5.— “	Rueben Bemister, hire of Store, for Court House...	165	21 00
Aug. 24 — “	Judge Robinson, Allowance on S. Circuit	181	230 77
— “	Geo Simms, Clerk, S. C. Court	181	184 62
— “	John Stephenson, Sheriff, S. District	181	170 77
— “	Ditto. do., for Prosecutions	181	46 15
— “	Crier of S. C. Court	181	69 23
Sept. 6.— “	Chief Justice Hoyles, on N Circuit	193	230 77
— “	Lewis W. Emerson, Clerk of N. C. Court	193	120 00
— “	Garland C. Gaden, Sheriff, N. District	193	120 00
— “	Do. do., for Prosecutions..	193	92 31
— “	Crier of N. C. Court. . . .	193	69 23
— “	J. O'Neil, supplies for Police	195	15 00
			\$1443 91

Saint John's, Newfoundland, }
 31st December, 1865. }

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

*Detailed Statement of Expenditure, account Crown Lands' Act, 7th
Victoria, for the year ending 31st December, 1865.*

1865.		per Warrant	No	
March	2—	Paid Chairman of Board of Works	19	\$428 00
	—	“ Sergeant-major Gilligan, ac- count Governør's Flag. . .	13	48 46
	16—	“ Chairman of Board of Works S G O.	16	40 00
	29—	“ Do. do; Govt. House. . .	17	19 00
	31—	“ Sergeant major Gilligan. . . .	19	2 00
April	18—	“ Chairman of Board of Works, Govt. House.	76	187 00
	—	“ Union Bank, Mrs. Westcott's pension to 31st March, (12 months)	77	144 00
	—	“ Chairman of Board of Works, Govt. House.	80	62 00
	27—	“ Do. do. do.	84	78 00
May	15—	“ Do. do. do.	91	110 00
	30—	“ Do. do. do.	99	161 00
	—	“ Do. do., S. G. Office. . .	99	40 00
June	6—	“ Do. do., Govt. House. . .	102	27 00
	12—	“ Do. do. do.	104	30 00
	30—	“ Sergeant Gilligan, account Flag	153	7 50
July	3—	“ Maurice Casey	156	32 00
	5—	“ Chairman of Board of Works, Government House	160	151 00
	15—	“ Do. do. do.	165	381 00
	25—	“ Do. do. do.	172	30 00
	29—	“ Do. do. do.	174	30 00
August	5—	“ Do. do. do.	179	66 00
	29—	“ Do. do. do.	185	90 57
Sept.	30—	“ Sergeant-major Gilligan, ac- count Governor's Flag.	205	7 50

Carried forward. \$2169 03

*Detailed Statement of Expenditure, account Crown Lands' Act, 7th
Victoria, for the year ending 31st December, 1865.—Continued.*

	per Warrant	No.	
1865.	Brought forward.....	.....	\$2169 03
Oct. 6	—Paid Chairman of Board of Works, Govt. House.....	252	127 00
9	— “ Do. do. do....	255	365 00
16	— “ Do. do. do....	261	11 09
—	“ Do. do, S. G. Office	261	67 80
Nov. 3	— “ Do. do, Govt. House	269	212 08
28	— “ Do. do. do.	283	41 40
Dec 20	— “ Union Bank, account Mrs. Westcott's pension, to 30th September	299	72 60
30	— “ Sergeaut Gilligan, account Governor's Flag	346	8 14
—	“ Chairman of Board of Works, Govt. House	348	313 82
			\$3387 96

Saint John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1865. }

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Detailed Expenditure of Miscellaneous Votes in Supply Act, for the year ending 31st December, 1865.

1865	per Warrant	No.	
March 31.—Paid	Dr. Bunting, Medicines for District, 1 quarter	19	\$11 54
— “	Doctor Fraser, do. do.	19	11 54
— “	Widow Chancey, 1 quarter's pension.	19	46 25
— “	Widow Dunn, do.	19	34 75
— “	Widow Buckley, do.	19	29 00
April 21.— “	Patrick Burke	81	47 00
— “	Thomas J. Kough.	81	120 00
— “	F. B. T. Carter, account Delegation to Canada	81	692 50
— “	A. Shea, do. do.	81	692 50
May 6.— “	President of Agricultural Society, account Flax growing	87	200 00
24.— “	B. Sweetland, account Education at Labrador.	94	100 00
June 30.— “	Doctor Bunting, District Medicines, 1 quarter	153	11 54
— “	Doctor Renouf, District Medicines, 2 quarters.	153	23 08
— “	Widow Chancey, quarter's pension.	153	46 25
— “	Widow Dunn, do.	153	34 75
— “	Widow Buckley, do.	153	29 00
Sept. 6.— “	J. & A. Bartlett.	193	300 00
7.— “	Rev. J. S. Peach, account Wesleyan Cemetery	195	400 00
30.— “	Widow Chancey, quarter's pension	205	46 25
— “	Widow Dunn, do.	205	34 75
— “	Widow Buckley, do.	205	29 00
— “	Doctor Bunting, 1 quarter's Medicines.	205	11 54
Carried forward.			\$2951 24

Detailed Expenditure of Miscellaneous Votes in Supply Act, for the year ending 31st December, 1865.—Continued.

	per Warrant	No.	
1865	Brought forward.....		\$2951 24
Sept. 30.—Paid	Doctor Fraser, 2 quarters' Medicines		23 08
Nov. 21.— “	John Boggin, Phoenix Fire Company, Address	277	108 00
Dec. 30.— “	Widow Chancey, quarter's pension.....	346	46 25
— “	Widow Dunn, do.		34 75
— “	Widow Buckley, do.		29 00
— “	Doctor Bunting, 1 quarter's Medicines.....		11 54
— “	Doctor Fraser, 1 quarter's Medicines.....		11 54
— “	Doctor Renouf, 2 quarter's Medicines.....		23 08
— “	Doctor Crowdy, 4 quarters' Medicines.....		46 25
— “	F. B. T. Carter, Attorney General, expenses Consolidating Laws.....		960 00
			\$4184 73

Saint John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1865. }

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Detailed Expenditure account Weights and Measures Act, for the year ending 31st December, 1865.

1865.	per Warrant	No.	
May 5.—	Paid Bowring Brothers	86	\$6 03
— “	Inspector	86	9 65
— “	John R. Hughes	86	3 50
— “	T. S. Dwyer, 6 months' salary, due in February		46 16
July 7.—	“ T. S. Dwyer, do. do.	157	46 16
Dec. 27.—	“ Bowring Brothers	304	196 30
30.—	“ T. S. Dwyer, adjusting Weights, &c.	355	1 10
— “	T. S. Dwyer, 6 months' Salary		46 15
			<u>\$355 05</u>

Saint John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1865. }

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

Detailed Statement of Expenditure, account Labrador Court, for the year ending 31st December, 1865.

1865.	per Warrant	No.	
May 22 —	Paid John E Pike, account hire of Cruiser	94	\$100 00
28.—	“ James Tobin, hire of brass Gun	95	8 00
June 5.—	“ Thomas McMurdo, for Medicines	100	13 50
Sept. 19.—	“ John E. Pike, account hire of Cruiser	201	280 00
Carried forward.....			<u>\$401 50</u>

Detailed Statement of Expenditure, account Labrador Court, for the year ending 31st December, 1865.— continued.

	per Warrant	No.	
1865.	Brought forward.....		\$401 50
Sept. 19.—	Paid Jonas Purchase, Bailiff.....		207 69
25 —	“ Benjamin Sweetland, Judge.....	202	923 08
—	“ John E. Pike, account hire of Cruiser.....		254 31
Nov. 21.—	“ John E. Pike, balance of Contract.....	277	967 31
			\$2753 89

Saint John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1865. }

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

Detailed Statement of Expenditure for Protection of Fisheries, for the year ending 31st December, 1865.

	per Warrant	No.	
1865.			
Sept. 9.—	Paid Captain Stanton, for hire of Schooner <i>Brilliant</i>	196	\$893 33
12 —	“ Stephen March.....	198	923 08
30 —	“ Henry Knight.....	249	400 00
Oct. 16.—	“ John March.....	259	216 00
			\$2432 44

Saint John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1865. }

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

Detailed Expenditure account Protection of Sheep Act, for the year ending 31st December, 1865.

1865.	per Warrant	No.	
Aug. 24	— Paid Patrick Dean, Witless Bay, killing 27 dogs	181	\$13 50
Sept. 12	— “ Chas Rendell, Heart's Content, 18 dogs	198	9 00
	— “ Police of Carbonear, 35 dogs		17 50
Oct. 9	— “ Police of Hr Grace, 8 dogs	254	40 00
	16 — “ Joseph Goodland, Bonavista, 25 dogs	259	12 50
	30. — “ C V Wood, G'd. Bank, 9 dogs	267	4 50
Nov. 3	— “ Michael Coady, Bay Bulls, 15 dogs	269	7 50
Dec. 2	— “ S. Cose, Aquaforte, 7 dogs	281	3 50
	5 — “ Wm. Ryan, Ferryland, 2 dogs	285	1 00
	8 — “ Nich. Jeans, Brigus, 33 dogs	288	16 50
	— “ Stephen Reid, Brigus, 3 dogs		1 50
	— “ John Ringwood, Bonavista, 27 dogs		13 50
	— “ Patrick Dean, Witless Bay, 4 dogs		2 00
	— “ Matthew O'Rielly, Port de Grave, 41 dogs		20 50
	11. — “ Michael Power, Caplin Bay, 2 dogs	289	1 00
	— “ John Sullivan, Ferryland, 14 dogs		7 00
	19. — “ John Garvey, Harbor Breton, 17 dogs	297	8 50
	23. — “ F. Brien, Cat's Cove, 36 dogs	301	18 00
	30 — “ Thomas Gatheral, Ferryland District, 10 dogs	305	5 00
	405 dogs killed		\$202 50

Saint John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1865. }

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

Detailed Statement of Expenditure account Encouragement of Bank Fishery, for the year ending 31st December, 1865.

1865.	per Warrant	No.	
Oct. 6—	Paid Owners of Schooner <i>Leo</i> . . .	252	\$268 00
25.—	“ Charles Murphy	263	236 00
—	“ Frederick J. Wyatt	265	324 00
Nov. 17.—	“ Job Brothers & Co	273	284 00
			\$1112 00

Saint John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1865. }

E. D SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Detailed Statement of Expenditure, on account of Encouragement of Mackerel Fishery, 1865.

1865.

Dec. 19.—To amount paid John Butler, Port-de-Grave, per Warrant No. 298 \$153 00

Saint John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1865. }

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Statement of Copper Coinage.

1865.	per Warrant	No.	
May 3.—Paid Union Bank		86	\$2635 33
12.— “ A. Shea, Wharfage.....		90	2 80
Aug. 24.— “ J. & G. Dicks... ..		181	3 60
			\$2611 73

CR.

By Amount received from Union Bank, for half-pence.....	£160 0 0	\$737 70
“ From Mr. Stabb, £340, stg., at 20 per cent.....	\$1408 60	
Less am't paid Mr. Knight	46 15	
		1362 45
Total to Cr. of Colony, account Copper Coinage		\$2100 15

Saint John's, Newfoundland, }
3:st December, 1865. }

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

No. 42.

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries from whence Imported:	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		B. S.	F. S.
Animals, viz. : Horses	Nova Scotia	No. 60	.....
Oxen & Cows.....	Nova Scotia	No. 3021	.....
	P. E. Island	105	.....
	St. Peters.....	5	.....
		3131	
Sheep.....	Nova Scotia	No. 4285	.....
	P. E. Island ...	132	.....
	St. Peters	5	.....
		4422	
Swine.....	Nova Scotia	No. 129	.....
	P. E. Island	5	.....
		134	
Apothecaries' Ware .	U. Kingdom	\$722	.....
	U. States.....	161	.....
		\$883	

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.

Total.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross Amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
No. 60	No. 60	\$5760	\$96	
No. 3021	No. 3021	\$72504	\$28	
105	105	2520	"	
5	5	120	"	
3131	3131	\$75144		
No. 4285	No. 4285	\$10284	\$2 40	
132	132	307	"	
5	5	12	"	
4422	4422	\$10613		
No. 129	No. 129	\$619	\$4 80	
5	5	24	"	
134	131	\$643		
\$722	\$722	\$722	Declared.	\$79 49
161	161	161	"	17 69
\$883	\$883	\$883		\$97 16

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		B. S.	F. S.
Medicine	U. Kingdom	\$6021	.....
	Jersey	195	.....
	Canada	1252	.....
	Nova Scotia	433	.....
	U. States	2350	.....
	St. Peters	18	.....
		\$10269	
Arms & Ammunition, Lead Shot }		Cwt.	
	U. Kingdom	988	.....
	Jersey	20	.....
	Canada	1	.....
	Nova Scotia	20	.....
		1029	
Gunpowder		Lbs.	
	U. Kingdom	69971	.....
	Jersey	720	.....
	Nova Scotia	580	.....
		71271	
Guns		\$4113	.....
	U. Kingdom	144	.....
	Jersey	88	.....
	Nova Scotia	88	.....
		\$4345	

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

Total.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN. STERLING.		Gross Amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Im ports.	Price.	
\$6021	\$6021	\$6021	Declared	\$331 08
195	195	195	"	10 69
1252	1252	1252	"	68 88
433	433	433	"	23 82
2350	2350	2350	"	129 23
18	18	18	"	96
\$10269	\$10269	\$10269		\$564 66
Cwt.	Cwt.			
988	988	\$5812	Declared.	\$669 82
20	20	125	"	13 73
1	1	5	"	53
20	20	136	"	14 92
1029	1029	\$6084		\$699 00
Lbs.	Lbs.			
69971	69971	\$7802	Declared.	\$853 30
720	720	131	"	11 47
580	580	97	"	10 64
71271	71271	\$8030		\$883 41
\$4113	\$4113	\$4113	Declared	\$152 31
114	144	114	"	15 84
88	88	88	"	9 68
\$4345	\$4345	\$4345		\$477 83

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		B. S.	F. S.
Bacon and Hams ...	U. Kingdom.....	Cwt. 115 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cwt.
	Jersey	6	.....
	Canada.....	20	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	97	.....
	P. E. Island.....	85	.....
	Hamburg	79 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....
U. States	803	2	
		1206	2
Beef	U. Kingdom.....	Brls. 756	Brls.
	Canada.....	206	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	758	.....
	U. States	4912	33
			6632	33
Beer and Cider— In Bottles.....	U. Kingdom.....	Doz. 1352	.....
	Jersey	186	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	200	.....
	St. Peter's.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
			1742 $\frac{1}{2}$

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

Total.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross Amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Cwt.	Cwt.			
115 $\frac{1}{4}$	115 $\frac{1}{4}$	\$2190	\$19	\$11 88
6	6	114	"	
20	20	240	12	
97	97	1164	"	
85	85	1020	"	
79 $\frac{3}{4}$	79 $\frac{3}{4}$	1435	18	
805	805	7245	9	157 76
1208	1208	\$13408		\$169 64
Brls.	Brls.			
756	756	\$14364	\$19	
2 6	206	1442	7	
758	758	5306	"	
4945	4945	34615	"	
6665	6665	\$55727		
Doz.	Doz.			
1352	1352	\$1622	\$1 20	\$324 48
186	186	223	"	44 64
200	200	240	"	48 00
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	"	1 08
1742 $\frac{1}{2}$	1742 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$2090		\$418 20

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		B. S.	F. S.
Beer and Cider— In Cask		Galls	
	U. Kingdom	24385	.....
	Jersey	1827	.....
	Canada	400	.....
	Nova Scotia	1088	.....
	P. E. Island	184	.....
	U States	22	.....
	St. Peters's	16	.....
		27922	
Bread		Cwt.	Cwt.
	U. Kingdom	1796	.....
	Jersey	1626	.....
	Canada	924	.....
	Nova Scotia	244	.....
	P. E. Island	6	.....
	Hamburg	32115	3575
	U. States	269	29
St. Peter's	94	.....
		37074	3604

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

Total.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross Amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
	Galls.	Galls.		
24385	24385	\$12193	50 cts.	\$1963 28
1827	1827	658	36	146 16
400	400	96	24	32 00
1088	1088	261	"	87 04
184	184	44	"	14 72
22	22	5	"	1 76
16	16	4	"	1 28
27922	27922	\$13261		\$2246 24
	Cwt.	Cwt.		
1796	1796	\$5388	\$3	\$113 26
1626	1626	4878	"	79 62
924	924	2772	"	9 12
244	244	732	"	10 71
6	6	18	"	36
35690	35690	142760	4	2158 58
298	298	894	3	18 24
94	94	282	"	5 72
40678	40678	157724		\$2395 61

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		B. S.	F. S.
Bricks	U. Kingdom	M. 116 $\frac{3}{4}$	M.
	Jersey	13	.....
	Canada	2	.....
	Nova Scotia	8	.....
	Hamburg	263 $\frac{1}{2}$	25
	U. States.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
	St. Peters.....	1	.....
		468 $\frac{1}{4}$	25
Butter	U. Kingdom.....	Cwt. 553 2 15	Cwt.
	Jersey	140 3 0	.....
	Canada	3591 0 0	.....
	Nova Scotia	5310 0 0	.....
	P. E. Island	22 0 0	.....
	Hamburg	2614 1 13	85 2 14
	St. Peters	139 2 0	.....
U. States.....	5871 3 0	36 3 0	
		18243 0 0	122 1 14

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.

Total.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross Amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
M. 116 $\frac{3}{4}$	M. 116 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$927	Declared.	\$102 08
13	13	72	"	7 92
2	2	10	"	1 10
8	8	49	"	5 46
288 $\frac{1}{2}$	288 $\frac{1}{2}$	1722	"	189 38
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	294	"	32 34
1	1	10	"	1 10
493 $\frac{1}{4}$	493 $\frac{1}{4}$	\$3084		\$339 38
Cwt. 553 2 15	Cwt. 553 2 15	\$10519	\$19	\$393 39
140 3 0	140 3 0	2674	"	45 18
3591 0 0	3591 0 0	68229	"	
5310 0 0	5310 0 0	100890	"	
22 0 0	22 0 0	418	"	
2699 3 27	2699 3 27	40500	15	1996 76
139 2 0	139 2 0	2650	19	8 99
5908 2 0	5908 2 0	88627	"	
18365 1 14	18365 1 14	\$314507		\$2444 32

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		B. S.	F. S.
Cabinet Wares:	U. Kingdom	\$3315	.....
	Jersey	12	.....
	Canada	209	.....
	Nova Scotia	452	.....
	Hamburg	420	.....
	Sicily	17	.....
	U. States	4878	\$128.
	St. Peters	39	.....
		\$9342	\$128
Candles		Lbs.	.....
	U. Kingdom	6944	.....
	Jersey	856	.....
	Canada	120	.....
	Nova Scotia	2535	.....
	U. States	59705	.....
	St. Peters	395	.....
		70555	
Cheese		Cwt.	.....
	U. Kingdom	137 0 0	.....
	Jersey	6 0 0	.....
	Canada	8 0 0	.....
	Nova Scotia	23 0 0	.....
	Hamburg	11 2 0	.....
	U. States	425 0 0	.....
		610 2 0	

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

Total.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross Amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
\$3315	\$3315	\$3315	Declared	\$364 63
12	12	12	"	1 32
209	2 9	209	"	22 96
452	452	452	"	49 76
420	420	420	"	46 16
17	17	17	"	1 82
5066	5066	5066	"	550 54
39	39	39	"	4 26
\$9470	\$9470	\$9470		\$1041 45
Lbs.	Lbs.			
6944	6914	\$1003	Declared.	\$110 31
856	856	105	"	11 58
120	120	12	"	1 32
2535	25 5	308	"	33 77
59705	59705	7722	"	849 36
395	395	54	"	5 98
70555	70555	\$9204		\$1012 32
Cwt.	Cwt.			
137 0 0	137 0 0	\$2740	\$20	\$26 40
6 0 0	6 0 0	120	"	7 92
8 0 0	8 0 0	96	12	
23 0 0	23 0 0	276	"	
11 2 0	11 2 0	116	14	15 18
425 0 0	425 0 0	4 50	10	
610 2 0	610 2 0	\$7643		\$49 50

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		B. S.	F. S.
Coffee	U. Kingdom.....	Lbs. 107130	Lbs.
	Jersey	392	.....
	Canada.....	3862	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	11060	.....
	B. W. Indies.....	112	.....
	U. States.....	8219	60
	F. W. Indies.....	31132	.....
St. Peters	241	.....
		162148	60
Confectionery	U. Kingdom.....	Cwt. 120 0 10	.....
	Jersey	11 0 0	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	6 2 23	.....
	Hamburg	0 2 0	.....
	U. States.....	10 0 0	.....
			148 1 5
Cordage and Cables.	U. Kingdom.....	Cwt. 8926	.....
	Jersey ..	388	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	54	.....
	Hamburg.....	200	.....
	U. States.....	94	.....
	St. Peter's.....	6	.....
			9668

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

Total.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross Amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Lbs. 107130	Lbs. 105868	\$14998	14 cts.	\$2174 07
392	392	55	"	8 28
3862	3862	541	"	77 24
11060	11060	1548	"	241 15
112	112	16	"	2 24
8279	8279	1159	"	168 75
31132	31132	4358	"	622 64
241	241	34	"	4 82
162208	160946	\$22709		\$3299 19
Cwt. 120 0 10	Cwt. 120 0 10	\$2882	\$24	\$396 23
11 0 0	11 0 0	264	"	36 30
6 2 23	6 2 23	160	"	22 14
0 2 0	0 2 0	12	"	1 65
10 0 0	10 0 0	240	"	33 02
148 1 5	148 1 5	\$3558		\$489 34
Cwt. 8926	Cwt. 8926	\$76202	Declared.	\$4191 13
388	388	3831	"	210 62
54	54	491	"	27 02
200	200	1732	"	95 26
94	94	1279	"	70 40
6	6	50	"	2 76
9668	9668	83585		\$4597 19

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		B. S.	F. S.
Corks and Corkwood	U. Kingdom	Cwt.	
		19	.....
		9	.....
		185	.....
		213	
Corn, Grain, viz. : Oats	U. Kingdom	Bshls.	
		12	.....
		140	.....
		10555	.....
		62265	.....
		72972	
Barley	Nova Scotia	Bshls.	
		43	.....
		5710	.....
		118	.....

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

Total.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross Amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Cwt.	Cwt.			
19	19	\$237	Declared.	\$13 05
9	9	41	"	2 23
185	185	486	"	26 69
213	213	\$764		\$41 91
Bshls.	Bshls.			
12	12	\$4	36 cts.	
140	140	50	"	
10555	10555	3800	"	
62265	62265	22415	"	
72972	72972	\$26269		
Bshls.	Bshls.			
43	43	\$22	50 cts.	
5710	5710	2855	"	
118	118	271	Declared.	\$14 92
5871	5871	\$3148		\$14 92

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		B. S.	F. S.
Oatmeal	U. Kingdom	Brls. 355	.....
	Canada	1493	.....
	Nova Scotia	265	.....
	P. E. Island	70	.....
	Hamburg	7	.....
	U. States	198	.....
			2388
Pease	U. Kingdom	Brls. 45	.....
	Jersey	5	.....
	Canada	2763	.....
	Nova Scotia	10	.....
	Hamburg	86	.....
	U. States	434	.....
	St. Peter's	2	.....
		3345	
Indian Corn	U. Kingdom	Bush. 12	.....
	Canada	512	.....
	U. States	3638	.....
	St. Peter's	5	.....
			4167

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

Total.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross Amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Brls. 355	Brls. 355	\$1775	\$5	\$1 32
1493	1493	7465	"	
265	265	1325	"	
70	70	350	"	
7	7	35	"	84
198	198	990	"	
2388	2388	\$11940		\$2 16
Brls. 45	Brls. 45	\$202	\$4 50	\$2 88
5	5	23	"	
2763	2763	69.7	2 50	5 00
10	10	25	"	
86	86	469	Declared.	25 75
434	434	1953	\$4 50	1 57
2	2	6	Declared.	34
3345	3345	\$9585		\$35 54
Bush. 12	Bush. 12	\$9	72 cts.	
512	512	369	"	
3638	3638	2619	"	
5	5	3	"	
4167	4167	3000		

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		B. S.	F. S.
Corn Meal.....	Canada	Brls. 995	.....
	Nova Scotia	127	.....
	U. States.....	3213	.....
		4335	
Flour	U. Kingdom	Brls. 168	Brls.
	Jersey	28	.....
	Canada	47952	.....
	Nova Scotia	3455	.....
	New Brunswick	80	.....
	P. E. Island	27	.....
	Hamburg	100	.....
	U. States	192178	784
	St. Peters	1211	.....
	245199	784	
Bran	U. States.....	Bags. 1111	.....
Chocolate and Cocoa	U. Kingdom	Lbs. 16007	.....
	Jersey	112	.....
	Nova Scotia	2770	.....
	U. States	706	.....
	St. Peters.....	164	.....
		19759	

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.--Continued.

Total.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross Amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Brls. 995	Brls. 995	\$2955	\$3	
127	127	381	"	
3213	3213	9639	"	
4335	4335	\$:3005		
Brls. 168	Brls. 168	\$840	\$5	
28	28	140	"	
47952	47925	239760	"	
3455	3455	17275	"	
80	80	400	"	
27	27	135	"	
100	100	500	"	\$36 00
192962	192962	964810	"	
1211	1211	6055	"	
245983	245983	\$1229915		\$36 00
Bags. 1111	Bags. 1111	\$778	70 cts.	
Lbs. 16007	Lbs. 16007	\$1921	12 cts.	\$323 75
112	112	13	"	2 24
2770	2770	332	"	55 40
706	706	85	"	14 62
164	164	20	"	3 28
19759	19759	\$2371		\$399 29

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		B. S.	F. S.
Clocks and Watches	U. Kingdom.....	\$16	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	25	.....
	U. States.....	367	.....
		\$408	
Coals	U. Kingdom	Tons. 9899	.....
	Jersey	10	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	25494	.....
	St. Peter's.....	13	.....
	U. States.....	93	.....
		35509	
Earthenware	U. Kingdom.....	\$12931	.....
	Jersey ..	971	.....
	Canada.....	120	.....
	St. Peters	7	.....
		\$14038	
Feathers ..	Spain.....	Lbs. 850	.....
	Portugal	80	.....
	Sicily	1596	.....
	U. States.....	30146	.....
		32672	

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

Total.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross Amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
\$16	\$16	\$16	Declared	\$1 77
25	25	25	"	2 75
367	367	367	"	40 35
408	\$408	\$408		\$44 87
Tons. 9899	Tons. 9899	\$24747	\$2 50	
10	10	25	"	
25494	25494	63735	"	
13	13	33	"	
93	93	232	"	
35509	33509	\$88772		
\$12931	\$12931	\$12931	Declared.	\$1422 34
971	971	971	"	106 90
120	120	120	"	13 16
7	7	7	"	75
\$14038	\$14038	\$14038		\$1514 08
Lbs. 850	Lbs. 850	\$102	12 cts.	\$17 00
80	80	9	"	1 60
1596	1596	191	"	34 12
30146	30146	3618	"	602 92
32672	32672	\$3920		\$655 64

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		B. S.	F. S.
Fishing Tackle	U. Kingdom	\$101602	.....
	Jersey	5813	.....
	Nova Scotia	511	.....
	U. States	12	.....
	St. Peter's	277	.....
		\$108215	
Fish, viz. : Dry Cod	Nova Scotia	Qtls.	
		3580	.....
Herrings	Canada Nova Scotia U. States	Boxes.	
		390	.....
		140	.....
		300	.....
		830	
Oysters	Nova Scotia P. E. Island U. States	Bshls.	
		150	.....
		350	.....
		3	.....
		503	

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

Total.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross Amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
\$101602	\$101602	\$101602	Declared.	\$5588 12
5813	5813	5813	"	319 73
511	511	511	"	28 11
12	12	12	"	66
277	277	277	"	15 24
\$108215	\$108215	\$108215		\$5951 86
Qtls.	Qtls.			
3580	3580	\$12530	\$3 50	
Boxes.	Boxes			
390	390	\$195	50 cts.	
140	140	70	"	
300	300	150	"	
830	830	\$415		
Bshls.	Bshls.			
150	150	\$112	75 cts.	
350	350	263	"	
3	3	2	"	
503	503	\$377		

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		B. S.	F. S.
		Lbs.	Lbs.
Fruit—Dried.....	U. Kingdom....	119543	.....
	Jersey	6427	.....
	Canada	1250	.....
	Nova Scotia	1295	.....
	Spain	17515	1057
	Portugal	4179	.....
	Sicily	459	.....
	U. States	8552	.....
	St. Peter's	701	.....
		159921	1057
		Brls.	Brls.
Apples & Plums..	Canada.....	31	.....
	Nova Scotia	563	.....
	U. States	722	55
	P. E. Island	6	.....
	St. Peter's	8	.....
		1330	55

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

Total.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross Amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Lbs.	Lbs.			
119543	119543	\$11954	10 cts.	\$3586 29
6427	6427	643	"	192 81
1250	1250	125	"	37 50
1295	1295	129	"	38 85
18572	18572	1857	"	577 16
4179	4179	418	"	125 37
459	459	46	"	13 77
8552	8552	855	"	256 56
701	701	70	"	21 03
160978	160793	\$16097		\$4829 34
Brls.	Brls.			
31	31	\$62	\$5	
563	563	1126	"	
777	777	1554	"	
6	6	12	"	
8	8	16	"	
1385	1385	\$1770		

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		B. S.	F. S.
Fruit— Other sorts.	U. Kingdom	\$213	.....
	Canada	46	.....
	Nova Scotia	68	.....
	B. W. Indies	68	.....
	Spain	55	.....
	Portugal	530	.....
	F. W. Indies	140	.....
	Sicily	51	.....
	U. States	158	.....
		\$1329	
Glassware	U. Kingdom	\$3386	.....
	Jersey	102	.....
	Canada	87	.....
	Nova Scotia	6	.....
	Hamburg	943	\$232
	U. States	4092	.....
	St. Peters	82	.....
		\$8698	\$232

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

Total.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross Amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
\$213	\$213	\$213	Declared.	\$23 43
46	46	46	"	5 06
68	68	68	"	7 49
68	68	68	"	7 54
55	55	55	"	6 03
530	530	530	"	58 30
140	140	140	"	15 44
51	51	51	"	5 62
158	158	158	"	17 44
\$1329	\$1329	\$1329		\$146 36
\$3386	\$3386	\$3386	Declared.	\$372 46
102	102	102	"	11 18
87	87	87	"	9 61
6	6	6	"	68
1175	1175	1175	"	129 34
4092	4092	4092	"	450 09
82	82	82	"	9 02
\$8930	\$8930	\$8930		\$982 38

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		B. S.	F. S.
Hardware, 11 per cent.....	U. Kingdom.....	\$71459	.....
	Jersey	3093	.....
	Canada.....	738	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	1157	.....
	P. E. Island	185	.....
	U. States.....	13675	17
	St. Peter's	18	.....
		\$90325	17
Do, 5½ per cent ..	U. Kingdom....	\$50592	.....
	Jersey	1749	.....
	Canada	217	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	100	.....
	U. States	664	.....
	St. Peter's	12	.....
		\$53334	
India Rubber, manufacture of ... }	U. Kingdom.....	\$1025	.....
	Jersey	55	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	32	.....
	U. States	302	\$207
		\$1414	\$207

Newfoundland, for the year 1865. — Continued.

Total.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross Amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
\$71459	\$71459	\$71459	Declared.	\$7060 37
3093	3093	3093	"	340 22
738	738	738	"	81 15
1157	1157	1157	"	127 19
185	185	185	"	20 37
13692	13692	13692	"	1506 19
18	18	18	"	1 98
\$90342	\$90342	\$90342		\$9937 43
\$50592	\$50592	\$50592	Declared.	\$2782 55
1749	1749	1749	"	96 24
217	217	217	"	11 98
100	100	100	"	5 50
664	664	664	"	36 50
12	12	12	"	66
\$53334	\$53334	\$53334		\$2933 43
\$1025	\$1025	\$1025	Declared.	\$112 65
55	55	55	"	6 05
32	32	32	"	3 52
509	509	509	"	55 96
\$1621	\$1621	\$1621		\$178 18

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		B. S.	F. S.
Lard	U. Kingdom	Cwt. 1	.....
	Canada	11	.....
	Nova Scotia	29	.....
	P. E. Island	19	.....
	Hamburg	9	.....
	U. States	52	.....
		117	
Lead	U. Kingdom	Cwt. 557	.....
	Jersey	20	.....
	Nova Scotia	4	.....
		581	
Lead Paint	U. Kingdom	Cwt. 1703	.....
	Jersey	38	.....
	Nova Scotia	13	.....
	U. States	2	.....
		1756	

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

Total.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross Amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Cwt.	Cwt.			
1	1	\$9	\$9	
11	11	99	"	
29	29	261	"	
15	15	135	"	
9	9	105	Declared.	\$11 56
52	52	676	\$13	
117	117	\$1285		11 56
Cwt.	Cwt.			
557	557	\$3074	Declared.	\$338 14
20	20	101	"	11 10
4	4	29	"	3 15
581	581	\$3204		352 39
Cwt.	Cwt.			
1703	1703	\$9598	Declared.	\$1055 87
38	38	291	"	31 94
13	13	43	"	4 80
2	2	7	"	79
1756	1756	\$9939		1093 40

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		B. S.	F. S.
Leatherware.....	U. Kingdom	\$185905	.....
	Jersey	9035	.....
	Canada	11520	.....
	Nova Scotia	4161	.....
	New Brunswick ..	11	.....
	P. E. Island.....	1599	.....
	Hamburg	25690	\$5132
	U. States	33629	165
	St Peters	635	.....
		272185	5296
Meat and Poultry ..	U. Kingdom.....	\$35	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	19368	.....
	P. E. Island ...	5806	.....
	U. States.....		\$1252
		\$25209	\$1252

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

Total.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross Amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
\$185905	185905	\$185905	Declared.	\$20449 55
9035	9035	9035	"	993 84
11520	11520	11520	"	1267 26
4161	4161	4161	"	457 91
11	11	11	"	1 21
1599	1599	1599	"	175 89
30822	30822	30822	"	3390 46
33794	33794	33794	"	3717 29
635	635	635	"	69 79
\$277482	\$277482	\$277482		\$30523 20
\$35	\$35	\$35	Declared.	
19368	19368	19368	"	
5806	5806	5806	"	
1252	1252	1252	"	
\$26461	\$26461	\$26461		

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		B. S.	F. S.
Miscellaneous Arti- cles	U. Kingdom	\$22910	.....
	Jersey	552	.....
	Canada	616	.....
	Nova Scotia	1611	.....
	P. E. Island	22	.....
	B. W. Indies	23	.....
	Spain	239	.....
	Portugal	141	.....
	Hamburg	269	.....
	F. W. Indies	123	.....
	Sicily	16	.....
	U. States	7854	\$154
	St. Peters	114	.....
			\$34490	$154
Ditto— Free.....	U. Kingdom	\$5106	.....
	Jersey	232	.....
	Canada	434	.....
	Nova Scotia	1623	.....
	P. E. Island	236	.....
	U. States	1592	.....
		\$9223	

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

Total.	Quantities enter- ed for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross Amount of Duty col- lected.
		Total of Im- ports.	Price.	
\$22910	\$22910	\$22910	Declared.	\$2520 17
552	552	552	“	60 71
616	616	616	“	67 73
1611	1611	1611	“	177 20
22	22	22	“	2 40
23	23	23	“	2 47
239	239	239	“	26 32
141	141	141	“	15 51
269	269	269	“	29 63
123	123	123	“	13 47
16	16	16	“	1 80
8008	8008	8008	“	880 93
114	114	114	“	12 54
\$34644	\$34644	\$34644		\$3810 90
\$5106	\$5106	\$5106	Declared.	
232	232	232	“	
434	434	434	“	
1623	1623	1623	“	
236	236	236	“	
1592	1592	1592	“	
\$9223	\$9223	\$9223		

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		B. S.	F. S.
Molasses.....	U. Kingdom.....	Galls.	Galls.
	Canada.....	2555	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	835	.....
	P. E. Island.....	43329	.....
	B. W. Indies.....	100	.....
	U. States.....	402278	12983
	F. W. Indies.....	11298	264
	St. Peter's.....	287857	37863
		2514	.....
		750766	51110
Oakum.....	U. Kingdom.....	Cwt.	.....
	Jersey.....	685	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	11	.....
		4	.....
	700		
Oil, viz. : Linseed	U. Kingdom.....	Galls.	.....
	Jersey.....	11628	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	487	.....
		100	.....
		12215	

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

Total.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross Amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Galls.	Galls.			
2555	2555	\$767	30 cts.	\$127 75
835	835	250	"	41 75
43329	43329	12999	"	2166 45
100	100	30	"	5 00
415261	355869	124578	"	17793 45
11562	11562	3469	"	578 10
325720	358594	97716	"	17929 70
2514	2514	754	"	125 70
801876	775358	\$240563		\$38767 90
Cwt.	Cwt.			
685	685	\$3605	Declared.	\$198 32
11	11	60	"	3 30
4	4	19	"	1 06
700	700	\$3684		\$202 68
Galls.	Galls.			
11628	11628	\$8651	Declared.	\$951 69
487	487	383	"	42 12
100	100	86	"	9 46
12215	12215	\$9120		\$1003 27

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		B. S.	F. S.
Oil, viz. : Olive	U. Kingdom	Galls.	
		295	.....
		104	.....
		570	.....
		1842	.....
		56	.....
		2867	
Cod Liver.....	U. Kingdom	T H G	
		0 2 54	.....
Kerosene	Canada	Galls.	
		458	.....
		13	.....
		46453	.....
		46924	
Paper— Manufacture of ..	U. Kingdom.....	\$20086	.....
		230	.....
		50	.....
		14	.....
		703	.....

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

Total.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross Amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Galls:	Galls.			
295	295	\$299	Declared.	\$32 99
104	104	136	"	14 96
570	570	464	"	51 04
1842	1842	1798	"	197 84
56	56	40	"	4 34
2867	2867	\$2737		\$301 17
T H G	T H G	\$227	\$1 25 gal	
0 2 54	0 2 54			
Galls.	Galls.			
458	458	\$169	Declared.	\$18 03
13	13	15	"	1 65
46453	46453	21991	"	2419 04
46924	46924	\$22175		\$2439 32
\$20086	\$20086	\$20086	Declared.	\$2209 40
230	230	230	"	25 31
50	50	50	"	5 44
14	14	14	"	1 49
703	703	703	"	77 38
21083	\$21083	\$21083		\$2319 02

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		B. S.	F. S.
Paper— Printing.....	U. Kingdom	\$1967	.....
Printed Books	U. Kingdom.....	\$7613	.....
	Jersey	72	.....
	Canada	160	.....
	Nova Scotia	1243	.....
	U. States	430	.....
		\$9518	
Pictures	U. Kingdom	\$164	.....
	Spain	1	.....
	U. States	45	.....
		\$210	

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

Total.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross Amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
\$1967	\$1967	\$1967	Declared.	
\$7613	\$7613	\$7613	Declared.	
72	72	72	"	
160	160	160	"	
1243	1243	1243	"	
430	430	430	"	
\$9518	\$9518	\$9518		
\$164	\$164	\$164	Declared.	\$18 04
1	1	1	"	11
45	45	45	"	4 99
\$210	\$210	\$210		\$23 14

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		B. S.	F. S.
Pitch, Tar, &c.....	U. Kingdom.....	Brls. 2656	.....
	Jersey.....	127	.....
	Canada.....	21	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	23	.....
	Hamburg.....	288	.....
	U. States.....	604	.....
	St. Peters.....	20	.....
		3739	
Plate and Jewellery	U. Kingdom.....	\$2860	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	20	.....
	Portugal.....	48	.....
		\$2928	
Pork.....	U. Kingdom.....	Brls. 174	Brls.
	Jersey.....	951	.....
	Canada.....	2147	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	819	.....
	New Brunswick..	7	.....
	Hamburg.....	87½	.....
	U. States.....	26469	163
	St. Peter's.....	196½	.....
	30987	163	

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

Total.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross Amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Brls. 2656	Brls. 2656	\$19256	\$7 25	\$188 10
127	127	921	"	24 63
21	21	152	"	
23	23	167	"	
288	288	1371	Declared.	75 44
604	604	4379	\$7 25	
20	20	145	"	3 80
3739	3739	\$26391		\$291 97
\$2860	\$2860	\$2860	Declared.	\$314 59
20	20	20	"	2 23
48	48	48	"	5 28
\$2928	\$2928	\$2928		\$322 10
Brls. 174	Brls. 174	\$4176	\$24	15 84
951	951	22824	"	
2147	2147	36499	17	
819	819	13923	"	
7	7	119	"	
87½	87½	2100	24	63 72
26632	26632	372848	14	
196½	196½	2751	"	3 24
31150	31150	\$457552		\$32 80

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		B. S.	F. S.
		Bshls.	Bshls.
Potatoes.....	U. Kingdom.....	622	.....
	Jersey	397	.....
	Canada.....	146	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	4563	.....
	P. E. Island	82567	.....
	U. States... ..	90	.....
	St. Peter's	726	.....
		89021	90
		Bshls	Bshls.
Vegetables.....	Nova Scotia.....	2092	.....
	P. E. Island.....	13853	.....
	Spain	318	150
	Portugal	1685	.....
	Sicily	3	.....
	U. States	2055	1172
	St. Peter's	14	.....
		20020	1322
Religious purposes— Articles for	U. Kingdom.....	\$2794	.....
	U. States	152	\$43
		\$2946	\$43

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

Total.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross Amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Bshls.	Bshls.			
622	622	\$156	25 cts.	
397	397	97	"	
146	146	37	"	
4563	4563	1141	"	
82567	82567	20642	"	
90	90	23	"	
726	726	182	"	
89111	89111	\$22278		
Bshls	Bshls.			
2092	2092	\$1046	50 cts.	
13853	13853	6927	"	
468	468	234	"	
1685	1685	842	"	
3	3	2	"	
3227	3227	1613	"	
14	14	7	"	
21342	21342	\$10671		
\$2794	\$2794	\$2794	Declared.	
195	195	195	"	
\$2989	\$2989	\$2989		

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		B. S.	F. S.
Rice	U. Kingdom	Cwt. 1803	.....
	Jersey	24	.....
	U States	17	.....
	Nova Scotia	13	.....
		1857	
Salt	U. Kingdom	Tons. 9589	.....
	Jersey	1189	.....
	Canada	104	.....
	Nova Scotia	288½	.....
	N. Brunswick...	20	.....
	P. E. Island ...	8	.....
	Spain	6753	682
	Portugal	7640	.....
	Sicily	1934	.....
	U. States	21	11½
	St. Peters	43	.....
		27589½	693½

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

Total.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross Amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Cwt.	Cwt.			
1803	1803	\$5490	Declared.	\$603 87
24	24	92	"	10 12
17	17	173	"	18 99
13	13	52	\$4	2 09
1857	1857	\$5807		\$635 07
Tons.	Tons.			
9589	9589	\$23973	\$2 50	\$1150 68
1189	1189	2972	"	142 68
104	104	260	"	12 48
288½	288½	721	"	34 62
20	20	50	"	2 40
8	8	20	"	96
7435	7435	18587	"	892 20
7640	7640	19100	"	916 80
1934	1934	4835	"	232 08
32½	32½	81	"	3 90
43	43	108	"	5 16
28283	28283	\$70707		\$3393 96

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		B. S.	F. S.
Soap.....	U. Kingdom	Cwt. 3936	.....
	Jersey.....	106	.....
	Canada.....	22	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	92	.....
	N. Brunswick.....	1	.....
	U. States.....	236	.....
	St. Peter's.....	7	.....
		4400	
Spirits, viz.: Brandy.....	U. Kingdom.....	Galls 3773	.....
	Jersey.....	192	.....
	Hamburg.....	155	.....
	U. States.....	.....	.....
			4120
Geneva.....	U. Kingdom.....	Galls. 455 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
	Jersey.....	427	.....
	Canada.....	1	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	133	.....
	B. W. Indies.....	34	.....
	Hamburg.....	154	.....
	St. Peter's.....	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....
			5323 $\frac{3}{4}$

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

Total.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross Amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Cwt. 3936	Cwt. 3936	\$21474	Declared.	\$2362 23
106	106	716	"	78 66
22	22	77	"	8 43
92	92	458	"	50 31
1	1	8	"	82
236	236	2268	"	249 49
7	7	39	"	4 23
4400	4400	\$25040		\$2754 17
Galls 3773	Galls. 3 00	\$11319	\$3	\$4114 80
192	192	576	"	230 40
155	155	465	"	186 00
.....	52	.....	"	62 40
4120	3899	\$12360		\$4593 60
Galls. 455 $\frac{1}{2}$	Galls. 8000 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$2276	50 cts.	\$9535 80
427	427	214	"	512 40
1	1	1	"	1 20
133	133	66	"	159 60
34	34	17	"	40 80
154	154	77	"	184 80
22 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	"	26 70
5323 $\frac{3}{4}$	8771 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$2662		\$10461 30

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		B. S.	F. S.
Spirits, viz.: Whiskey	U. Kingdom	Galls. 1592	.....
	Canada	42	.....
	Nova Scotia	247	.....
	U. States	6	.....
		1887	
Cordials	U. Kingdom	Galls. 1205	Galls.
	Jersey	24	.....
	Nova Scotia	48	.....
	U. States	6	.....
	Hamburg	1	.....
	Spain .....	.....	3 $\frac{2}{3}$
	St. Peter's	51 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....
	1338 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{2}{3}$	
Rum	U. Kingdom	Galls. 3079 $\frac{1}{2}$	Galls.
	Jersey	1330	.....
	Nova Scotia	8668	.....
	B. W. Indies	9438	.....
	F. W. Indies	48213	44
	St. Peters	590	.....
		71318 $\frac{1}{2}$	44

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

Total.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross Amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Galls. 1592	Galls. 1768	\$1592	\$1	\$2078 40
42	42	42	"	50 40
247	247	247	"	296 40
6	6	6	"	7 20
1887	2063	\$1887		\$2432 40
Galls. 1205	Galls. 1205	\$602	50 cts.	\$867 60
24	24	12	"	17 28
48	48	24	"	34 56
6	6	3	"	4 32
1	1	1	"	72
3 $\frac{2}{3}$	3 $\frac{2}{3}$	2	"	2 64
54 $\frac{3}{4}$	54 $\frac{3}{4}$	27	"	39 42
1342 5-12	671	\$671		\$966 54
Galls. 3079 $\frac{1}{2}$	Galls. 3079 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$1540	50 cts.	\$1847 70
1330	1330	665	"	798 00
8668	3550	4334	"	2130 00
9438	14802	4719	"	8881 20
48257	82683	24128	"	49519 80
590	590	295	"	354 00
71362 $\frac{1}{2}$	106034 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$35681		\$63530 70

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		B. S.	F. S.
Stone— Manufacture of ..	U. Kingdom	\$467	.....
	Jersey	20	.....
	Nova Scotia	29	.....
	Sicily	658	.....
	U. States	160	.....
		\$1334	
Building	Nova Scotia	\$1180	.....
	U. States	159	.....
		\$1339	
Lime	Bshls.		
	U. Kingdom... ..	191	.....
	Jersey	34	.....
	Canada.....	38	.....
	Nova Scotia	352	.....
	U. States.....	20	.....
	St. Peter's	7	.....
		642	

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

Total.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross Amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
\$467	\$467	\$467	Declared.	\$51 43
20	20	20	"	2 12
29	29	29	"	3 19
658	658	658	"	72 34
160	160	160	"	17 63
\$1334	\$1334	\$1334		\$146 71
\$1180	\$1180	\$1180	Declared.	
159	159	159	"	
\$1339	\$1339	\$1339		
Bshls.	Bshls.			
191	191	\$64	Declared.	\$7 11
34	34	32	"	3 54
38	38	14	"	1 46
352	352	108	"	11 83
20	20	13	"	1 43
7	7	6	"	60
642	642	\$237		\$25 97

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		B. S.	F. S.
Grindstones	U. Kingdom	No. 153	.....
	Jersey	6	.....
	Nova Scotia	48	.....
		207	
Sugar, viz. : Refined	U. Kingdom	Cwt. 1602 2 0	.....
	Jersey	14 0 0	.....
	St. Peters	13 2 13	.....
			1630 0 13
Unrefined.....	U. Kingdom	Cwt. 60 1 21	Cwts.
	Jersey	10 0 0	.....
	Canada	12 2 13	.....
	Nova Scotia	468 3 7	.....
	P. E. Island	1 0 0	.....
	B. W Indies	992 1 8	.....
	U. States	375 1 16	.....
	F. W. Indies.....	5101 2 22	2302 2 14
	St. Peter's	10 2 22	.....
		7032 3 25	2302 2 14

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

Total.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross Amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
No.	No.			
153	153	\$153	Declared.	
6	6	6	"	
48	48	48	"	
207	207	\$207		
Cwt.	Cwt.			
1602 2 0	1523 0 0	\$16025	\$10	\$4860 57
14 0 0	14 0 0	140	"	44 80
13 2 13	13 2 13	136	"	42 72
1613 0 13	1550 2 13	\$16301		\$4948 10
Cwt.	Cwt.			
60 1 21	60 1 21	\$302	\$5	\$119 72
10 0 0	10 0 0	50	"	19 80
12 2 13	12 2 13	63	"	25 02
468 3 7	468 3 7	2344	"	928 30
1 0 0	1 0 0	5	"	1 98
992 1 8	992 1 8	4962	"	1964 79
375 1 16	375 1 16	1877	"	743 31
7404 1 8	6506 1 15	37021	"	12882 68
10 2 22	10 2 22	54	"	21 17
9335 2 11	8437 2 18	\$46678		\$16706 77

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		B. S.	F. S.
Sugar, viz. : Bastard	U. Kingdom Jersey	Cwt.	
		221 0 1	
		13 2 0	
		234 2 1	
Tea, viz. : Souchong	U. Kingdom Jersey Canada Nova Scotia P. E. Island U. States St. Peter's	Lbs.	Lbs.
		444833 .....	.....
		8609 .....	.....
		149 .....	.....
		14751 .....	.....
		84 .....	.....
		8207	60
		1450 .....	.....
		478083	60
Other sorts	U. Kingdom.....	Lbs.	
		4067 .....	.....
Tobacco, viz. : Leaf	U. Kingdom.....	Lbs.	
		140 .....	.....

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

Total.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross Amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Cwt.	Cwt.			
221 0 1	221 0 1	\$1768	\$8	\$530 42
13 2 0	13 2 0	103	"	32 40
234 2 1	234 2 1	\$1876		\$562 82
Lbs.	Lbs.			
444833	441122	\$111208	25 cts.	\$35289 76
8609	8609	2152	"	688 72
149	149	38	"	11 92
14751	14751	3688	"	1180 08
84	84	21	"	6 72
8267	8267	2067	"	661 38
1450	1450	362	"	116 60
478143	474432	\$109536		\$37954 56
Lbs.	Lbs.			
4067	4293	\$1464	36 cts.	\$429 30
Lbs.	Lbs.			
140	140	\$22	16 cts.	

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		B. S.	F. S.
Tobacco, viz. : Manufactured ...		Lbs.	Lbs.
	U. Kingdom.....	32208	.....
	Jersey	6444	.....
	Canada	55872	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	29862	.....
	P. E. Island	50	.....
	U. States.....	160858	175
	F. W. Indies.....	508	.....
	St. Peters.....	949	.....
			286751	175
Stems.....	Nova Scotia	Cwt.	
		43	.....
Cigars		No.	No.
	U. Kingdom	21900	.....
	Nova Scotia	29500	.....
	Spain	8000	.....
	U. States	21400	.....
	F. W. Indies....	57400	1000
		138200	1000

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

Total.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross Amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Lbs.	Lbs.			
32208	27974	\$8252	25 cts.	\$1958 18
6444	6444	1611	"	443 37
55872	61118	13968	"	4268 45
29862	29190	7466	"	2020 42
50	50	12	"	3 50
161093	227272	40258	"	15494 27
508	508	127	"	33 53
949	949	237	"	66 15
286926	353505	71731		\$24287 87
Cwt.	Cwt.			
43	43	\$301	\$7	
No	No.			
21900	21900	\$132	\$6	\$57 82
29500	29500	177	"	77 87
8000	8000	48	"	21 12
21400	21400	128	"	56 50
58100	58100	584	\$10	154 18
139200	139200	\$1069		\$367 49

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		B. S.	F. S.
Turpentine & Varnish	U. Kingdom	Galls. 2527	.....
	Canada	276	.....
	U. States	569	.....
		3372	
Vinegar	U. Kingdom	Galls. 1417½	.....
	Jersey	285	.....
	Canada	89	.....
	U. States	99	.....
	St. Peter's	48	.....
		1938½	
Wine—In bottles	U. Kingdom	Galls. 417	.....
	Jersey	24	.....
	B. W. Indies	1	.....
	Portugal . . . . .	.....	.....
	Hamburg	8	.....
	St. Peter's	24	.....
		474	

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

Total.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross Amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Galls. 2527	Galls. 2527	\$1711	Declared	\$188 27
276	276	204	"	22 42
569	569	343	"	37 76
3372	3372	\$2258		\$248 45
Galls. 1417½	Galls. 1417½	\$567	40 cts.	\$85 66
285	285	114	"	17 10
89	89	35	"	5 34
99	99	40	"	5 94
48	48	19	"	2 88
1938½	1938½	\$775		\$116 92
Galls. 417	Galls. 394	\$1459	\$3 50	\$538 56
24	24	84	"	34 56
1	1	4	"	1 44
.....	6	.....	"	8 64
8	8	28	"	11 52
24	24	84	"	34 56
474	457	\$1659		\$629 28

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		B. S.	F. S.
Wine—In cask— Port, &c..	U. Kingdom	Galls. 103	.....
	Portugal	9134	.....
	B. W. Indies	134	.....
		9436	
Claret, &c.	U. Kingdom	Galls. 1332	Galls.
	Jersey	320	.....
	Canada	415	.....
	B. W. Indies	6	.....
	Hamburg	24	.....
	Spain	467	1035
	Portugal	641	.....
	Sicily	98	.....
	F. W. Indies	9	.....
	St. Peters	143½	.....
		3455½	1035
Sherry ...	U. Kingdom	Galls 2331	.....
	Spain	2595	.....
		4926	

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

Total.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross Amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Galls. 103	Galls. 156	\$206	\$2	\$156 00
9134	9949	18268	"	4232 40
199	.....	398	"	
9436	4105	\$18872		\$4388 40
Galls. 1332	Galls 1226	\$1332	\$1	\$282 24
320	320	320	"	76 80
415	368	415	"	88 32
6	6	6	"	1 44
24	24	91	Declared.	25 74
1502	1602½	1502	\$1	421 26
641	290	641	"	78 72
98	98	83	Declared.	69 12
9	9	9	\$1	2 16
143½	143½	143	"	35 70
4490½	4087	\$4542		\$1081 50
Galls. 2331	Galls. 1479	\$3496	\$1 50	\$1255 52
2595	1599	3893	"	1296 78
4926	3078	\$7389		\$2552 90

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		B. S.	F. S.
Woolens.	U. Kingdom	\$890439	.....
	Jersey	27934	.....
	Canada	938	.....
	Nova Scotia	11575	.....
	P. E. Island ...	61	.....
	Hamburg	13652	\$793
	Spain	34	.....
	Portugal	20	.....
	Sicily	33	.....
	U. States	7588	.....
	St. Peter's	1150	.....
		\$953424	\$793
Canvas	U. Kingdom	\$90576	.....
	Jersey	2541	.....
	St. Peter's	21	.....
			\$93138

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

Total.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross Amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
\$390439	\$390439	\$890439	Declared.	\$97948 32
27934	27934	27934	"	3072 73
938	938	938	"	103 11
11575	11575	11575	"	1273 27
61	61	61	"	6 73
14445	14445	14445	"	1588 93
34	34	34	"	3 74
20	20	20	"	2 23
33	33	33	"	3 63
7588	7588	7588	"	831 67
1150	1150	1150	"	126 55
\$954217	\$954217	\$954217		\$104963 91
\$90576	\$90576	\$90576	Declared.	\$4981 68
2541	2541	2541	"	139 82
21	21	21	"	1 17
\$93138	\$93138	\$93138		\$5122 67

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		B. S.	F. S.
Wood Wares.....	U. Kingdom.....	\$5575	.....
	Jersey	521	.....
	Canada	2582	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	1508	.....
	P. E. Island	18	.....
	Hamburg.....	462	.....
	U. States	4596	\$17
	F. W. Indies.....	80	.....
	St. Peters.....	91	.....
			\$15493	$17
Blocks	U. Kingdom	\$651	.....
	Jersey	130	.....
	Hamburg	2127	\$65
			\$2908	$65
Masts and Spars ...		No.	
	Canada	60	.....
	Nova Scotia	711	.....
	St. Peter's	7	.....
			778

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

Total.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross Amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
\$5575	\$5575	\$5575	Declared.	\$613 21
521	521	521	"	57 33
2582	2582	2582	"	283 98
1508	1508	1508	"	165 89
18	18	18	"	1 98
462	462	462	"	51 00
4613	4614	4613	"	507 41
80	80	80	"	8 80
91	91	91	"	10 04
\$15450	\$15450	\$15450		\$1699 64
\$651	\$651	\$651	Declared	\$71 56
130	130	130	"	14 26
2192	2192	2192	"	241 16
\$2973	\$2773	\$-973		\$326 98
No	No.			
60	60	\$240	\$4	
711	711	2844	"	
7	7	23.	"	
778	778	\$3112		

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		B. S.	F. S.
Board and Plank . . .	Jersey	Feet. 10000	Feet.
	Canada	433000	.....
	Nova Scotia	2868265	.....
	N. Brunswick	678000	.....
	P. E. Island	26000	.....
	U. States	37000	8000
	St. Peter's	44750	.....
		4097215	8000
Shingles	Canada	M. 2316	.....
	Nova Scotia	1178	.....
	N. Brunswick	920	.....
	P. E. Island	5	.....
	St. Peters	215	.....
			4634
Shooks & Casks	Canada	No 150	.....

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

Total.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross Amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Feet. 10000	Feet. 10000	\$95	\$9 50	
433200	433200	4115	"	
2868265	2868265	27249	"	
678000	678000	6441	"	
26000	26000	247	"	
45000	45000	427	"	
44750	44750	425	"	
415215	4105215	\$38999		
M. 2316	M. 2316	\$3474	\$1 50	
1178	1178	1767	"	
920	920	1380	"	
5	5	8	"	
215	215	322	"	
4634	4634	\$6951		
No. 150	No 150	\$2	\$14	

General Imports into the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		B. S.	F. S.
Staves	Canada.....	No. 130750	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	64000	.....
	P. E. Island.....	4000	.....
		198750	
Laths	Canada.....	M. 17	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	41 $\frac{1}{3}$	.....
	New Brunswick ..	131	.....
		189 $\frac{1}{3}$	
Hoops	Canada.....	Bdls. 82	.....
Timber & Scantling.	Canada.....	Tons. 396	.....
	Nova Scotia	948	.....
	N. Brunswick.....	116	.....
	P. E. Island.....	15	.....
		1475	
Pailings	Nova Scotia.....	M. 1	.....
	N. Brunswick	11	.....
		12	

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

Total.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross Amount of Duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
No. 130750	No. 130750	\$4380	\$33 50	
64000	64000	2144	"	
4000	4000	134	"	
198756	198750	\$6658		
M. 17	M. 17	\$17	\$1	
41 $\frac{1}{3}$	41 $\frac{1}{3}$	41	"	
131	131	131	"	
189 $\frac{1}{3}$	189 $\frac{1}{3}$	\$189		
Bdls. 82	Bdls. 82	\$21	25 cts.	
Tons. 396	Tons. 396	\$1980	\$5	
948	948	4740	"	
116	116	580	"	
15	15	75	"	
1475	1475	\$7375		
M. 1	M. 1	\$14	\$14	
11	11	154	"	
12	12	\$168		

General Exports from the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES	
		Produce and manufacture of	
		B. S.	F. S.
Arms & Ammunition. viz :—Lead Shot	U. Kingdom		
Bread	B. W. Indies		
	U. Kingdom		
	Canada		
Bricks			
Butter	U. Kingdom		
Coals	B. W. Indies		
	F. W. Indies		
	Brazil		

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.

EXPORTED.		VALUE IN STERLING.		Total.	Price.
the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce & Manfr.		
Total.					
	\$35		\$35	\$35	
	Cwt. 200		\$700	\$700	\$3 50
	6		21	21	"
	60		210	210	"
	266		\$931	\$931	
	M. 18		\$180	\$180	\$10
	Cwt. 158		\$1896	\$1896	\$12
	Tons. 151		\$377	\$377	\$2 50
	366		915	915	"
	146		365	365	"
	663		\$1657	\$1657	

General Exports from the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES	
		Produce and Manufacture of	
		B. S.	F. S.
Copper, old	U. Kingdom.....	.....	.....
	U. States .....	.....	.....
Copper Ore	U. Kingdom	Tons. 236	.....
Corn Grain, viz.:			
Oats	B. W. Indies.....	.....	.....
Flour	U. Kingdom .....	.....	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....
	Brazil .....	.....	.....
	St. Peters.....	.....	.....
Indian Corn.....	U. Kingdom .....	.....	.....
Pease.....	U. Kingdom .....	.....	.....

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

EXPORTED.		VALUE IN STERLING.			
the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce & Manfr.	Total.	Price.
Total.					
	T. Cwt.				
.....	3 11	.....	\$43	\$43	\$12
.....	34 9	.....	413	413	"
	38 0		\$456	\$456	
Tons.					
236	.....	\$8496	.....	\$8496	\$36
	Bshls.				
.....	2700	.....	\$1112	\$1112	40 cts.
	Brls.				
.....	12	.....	\$60	\$60	\$5
.....	90	.....	450	450	"
.....	2060	.....	10300	10360	"
.....	10	.....	50	50	"
	2172		\$10860	\$10860	
	Bshls.				
.....	12	.....	\$9	\$9	75 cts.
	Brls.				
.....	6	.....	\$24	\$24	\$4

General Exports from the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES	
		Produce and manufacture of	
		B. S.	F. S.
Wheat	U. Kingdom		
Fish, viz:— Dry Cod	U. Kingdom	Qtls. 85190	Qtls. 572
	Jersey	3500	
	Canada	1416	
	Nova Scotia	3566	
	B. W. Indies	67287	
	Malta	2430	
	Spain	43622½	13009½
	Portugal	201559	
	Italy	26992	1850
	Sicily	6560	
	Ionian Isles	5116	
	U States	14091	25
	F W. Indies	29109	
	Brazil	178362	
		668800½	132538½
Haddock	F. W. Indies	Qtls. 668	

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

EXPORTED. the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	VALUE IN STERLING.			
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce & Manfr.	Total.	Price.
Total.					
	Bshls. 15		\$15	\$15	\$1
Qtls.					
85762		\$300167		\$300167	\$3 50
3500		15750		1575	4 50
1416		4956		4956	3 50
3566		12481		12481	"
67287		235504		235504	"
2430		8505		8505	"
173714		781713		781783	4 50
201559		707015		907015	"
28842		160947		100947	3 50
6560		22960		22960	"
5116		17906		17906	"
14116		63522		63522	4 50
29109		116436		116436	4 00
178362		802629		802629	4 50
801339		3390491		3390491	
Qtls. 668		\$2004		\$2004	\$3

General Exports from the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES		
		Produce and Manufacture of		
		B. S.	F. S.	
Fish viz. :— Core	U. States	Qtls. 6	.....
		Brls. 1490	Brls.	
Cod Roes	U. Kingdom Spain .....	.....	100
		1490	100	
Caplin	U. Kingdom Spain	Brls. 207	Brls.	
		.....	11
		316	.....
		523	11	
Herrings.....	U. Kingdom..... Canada	Brls. 2684	Brls. 111	
		4007	.....
		2605	.....
		1300	.....
		459	.....
		7491	.....
		B. W. Indies .....	.....
		U. States	15360	12105
		33906	12216	

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

EXPORTED.		VALUE IN STERLING.			
the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce & Manfctr.	Total.	Price.
Total.					
Qtls. 6	\$6	.....	\$6	\$1
Brls. 1490	\$2980	.....	\$2980	\$2
100	200	.....	200	"
1590		\$3180		\$3180	
Brls. 207	\$207	.....	\$207	\$1
11	11	.....	11	"
316	316	.....	316	"
534		\$534		\$534	
Brls. 2795	\$9782	.....	\$9782	\$3 50
4007	14025	.....	14025	"
2605	9117	.....	9117	"
1300	4550	.....	4550	"
459	1607	.....	1607	"
7491	26218	.....	26218	"
27465	96128	.....	96128	"
46122		\$161427		\$161427	

General Exports from the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES		
		Produce and Manufacture of		
		B. S.	F. S.	
Fish, viz.:— Herrings (Smoked)	U. States	Bxs.		
		30		
Salmon.....	U. Kingdom	Tcs.	Trcs.	
		391	12	
		Jersey	Bls	
			55	
		Canada		32
		Nova Scotia	39	524
		B. W. Indies	95	139
		Malta	100	
		Spain	146	
		Portugal	15	3
		Italy	26	16
U. States.....	1594	664		
	2406	1598	12	
Do. (Preserved)	U. Kingdom	\$760		
		U. States.....	50	
		Brazil	180	
		\$990		

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

EXPORTED. the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Total.	Price.
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce & Manfr.		
Total.					
Bxs.		\$15		\$15	50 cts.
30					
Tcs.	Bls.	\$9071		\$9071	\$17 \$12
403	185	420		420	"
	35	384		384	"
	32	6951		6951	"
39	524	3283		3283	"
95	139	1700		1700	"
100		2482		2482	"
146		291		291	"
15	3	634		634	"
26	16	35066		35066	"
1594	664				
24.8	1598	\$60282		\$60282	
\$760		\$760		\$760	Declared.
50		50		50	"
180		180		180	"
\$990		\$990		\$990	

General Exports from the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES	
		Produce and Manufacture of	
		B. S.	F. S.
Fish, viz.:— Trout	U. Kingdom.....	Tres.	Brls.
	B. W. Indies.....	3	7
	U. States.....	24	275
		27	287
Mackerel	Canada	Brls.	
	B. W. Indies.....	4	
	U. States.....	9	
		4	
		17	
Turbot	Nova Scotia.....	Qtls.	Qtls.
	U. States.....	7	8
		7	8
Lobsters (Pres'v'd)	Jersey.....	\$1488	

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

EXPORTED.		VALUE IN STERLING.			
the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce & Manfr.	Total.	Price.
Total.					
Tres.	Brls.				
	5		\$50	\$50	\$14 \$10
3	7		112	112	"
24	275		3086	3086	"
27	287		\$3248	\$3248	
	Brls.				
	4		\$24	\$24	\$6
	9		54	54	"
	4		24	24	"
	17		\$102	\$102	
	Qtls.				
	7		\$21	\$21	\$3
	8		24	24	"
	15		\$45	\$45	
\$1488			\$1488	\$1488	Declared.

General Exports from the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES	
		Produce and manufacture of	
		B. S.	F. S.
Fish, viz :— Halibut	Nova Scotia P. E. Island B. W Indies U. States	Qtls.	
		179	.....
		36	.....
		18	.....
		718	.....
		951	
Tongues & Sounds	U. Kingdom Nova Scotia P. E. Island B. W. Indies U. States	Kegs.	
		106	.....
		164	.....
		8	.....
		596	.....
		924	
Whalebone	U. Kingdom U. States	Cwt.	
		101	.....
		3	.....
		104	
Fruit, viz. :— Berries	U. Kingdom	Galls.	
		643	.....

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

EXPORTED.		VALUE IN STERLING.			
the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce & Manfr.	Total.	Price.
Qtls.					
179	\$447	.....	\$447	\$2 50
36	90	.....	90	"
18	45	.....	45	"
718	1795	.....	1795	"
		951		\$2377	\$2377
Kegs.					
106	\$106	.....	\$106	\$1
164	164	.....	164	"
8	8	.....	8	"
596	596	.....	596	"
		924		\$924	\$924
Cwt.					
101	\$8080	.....	\$8080	\$80
3	240	.....	240	"
		104		\$8320	\$8320
Galls.					
643	\$77	.....	\$77	12 cts.

General Exports from the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES	
		Produce and Manufacture of	
		B. S.	F. S.
Hardware	U. Kingdom .....	.....	.....
	Canada .....	.....	.....
	P E Island .....	.....	.....
	St. Peters.....	.....	.....
Iron—old	U. Kingdom .....	.....	.....
	Canada .....	.....	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....
	U. States.....	.....	.....
Lard	U. Kingdom .....	.....	.....

Lead—old	U. States.....	.....	.....

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

EXPORTED.		VALUE IN STERLING.			
the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce & Manfr.	Total.	Price.
Total.					
.....	\$40	.....	\$10	\$40	Declared.
.....	360	.....	360	360	"
.....	100	.....	100	100	"
.....	370	.....	370	370	"
	\$870		\$870	\$870	
	Tons Cwts.				
.....	8 7	.....	\$167	\$167	\$1 per ct.
.....	66	.....	1320	1320	"
.....	76 19	.....	19	19	"
.....	76	.....	1520	1520	"
	151 6		\$3026	\$3026	
	Cwt.				
.....	50	.....	\$450	\$450	\$9
	Tons Cwts.				
.....	8 2	.....	\$1539	\$1539	\$9 50

General Exports from the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES	
		Produce and Manufacture of	
		B. S.	F. S.
Lead—Ore	U. Kingdom	Tons.	Cwt.
		3	5
		293	
		17	
		313	5
Leatherware	U. Kingdom		
Manure	Nova Scotia	Tons.	
		2	
		95	
		4	
		101	
Miscellaneous Articles.....	U. Kingdom		
Molasses.....	Canada		
	U. States		

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

EXPORTED.		VALUE IN STERLING.		Total.	Price.
the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce & Manfactr.		
Total.					
Tons.	Cwt.				
3	5	\$156		\$156	\$48 pr. ton
293		14064		14064	"
17		816		816	"
313	5	\$15036		\$15036	
		\$320	\$320	\$320	Declared.
Tons.					
2		\$100		\$100	\$50
95		4750		4750	"
4		200		200	"
101		\$5050		\$5050	
		\$394	\$394	\$394	Declared.
	Galls.				
	39392		\$11818	\$11818	3 cts.
	4922		1476	1476	"
	44314		\$13294	\$13294	

General Exports from the Colony of

ARTICLES:	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES			
		Produce and Manufacture of			
		B. S.		F. S.	
Oil— Olive	U. States				
Cod	U. Kingdom..... Jersey..... Canada..... Nova Scotia..... P.E. Island..... U. States.....	T. H. G.	T. H. G.		
		1599 0 23	53 0 32		
		20 2 0			
		146 1 62			
		16 3 39			
		1 0 6			
		889 3 57			
		2673 3 59	53 0 32		
Cod Liver	U. Kingdom..... Jersey..... Canada..... Nova Scotia..... B. W. Indies..... Portugal..... U. States.....	T. H. G.			
		269 2 20			
		2 0 0			
		5 3 26			
		1 0 7			
		0 1 1			
		0 2 0			
		139 3 33			
		419 0 40			

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

EXPORTED:		VALUE IN STERLING.			
the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce & Manfr.	Total.	Price.
Total.					
	Galls.				
	205		\$271	\$271	Declared.
T. H. G.					
1652 0 55		\$396532		\$396532	\$240
20 2 0		4920		4920	"
146 1 62		35158		35158	"
16 3 39		4057		4057	"
1 0 6		246		246	"
889 3 57		213593		213593	"
2727 0 27		\$654506		\$654506	
T. H. G.					
269 2 20		\$86265		\$86265	\$1 25
2 0 0		640		640	"
5 3 26		1872		1872	"
1 0 7		329		329	"
0 1 18		103		103	"
0 2 0		160		160	"
139 3 33		44761		44761	"
419 0 40		\$134130		\$134130	

General Exports from the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES					
		Produce and manufacture of					
		B. S.		F. S.			
Oil, viz. :—		T.	H.	G.	T.	H.	G.
Seal	U. Kingdom	2604	0	50	3	2	6
	Jersey	0	1	0			
	Canada	165	3	15			
	Nova Scotia	21	0	6			
	N. Brunswick	3	0	0			
	P. E. Island	8	3	0			
	B. W Indies	23	0	24			
	Hamburg	257	0	48			
	U. States	180	3	9			
		3264	0	24	3	2	16
		T.	H.	G.			
Do. Herring	U. Kingdom	1	0	42			
	Canada	1	0	51			
	Nova Scotia	0	2	0			
	U. States	3	2	7			
		6	1	36			
		T.	H.	G.			
Do. Whale	U. Kingdom	1	1	32			
	Jersey	0	1	0			
	U. States	90	0	32			
	F. W. Indies	0	1	0			
		92	0	0			

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

EXPORTED.			VALUE IN STERLING.			
the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce & Manfr.	Total.	Price.	
Total.						
T.	H.	G.				
2607	3	2	\$599809	\$599809	\$230	
0	1	0	57	57	"	
165	3	15	38127	38127	"	
21	0	6	4834	4834	"	
3	0	0	690	690	"	
8	3	0	2012	2012	"	
23	0	24	5313	5313	"	
257	0	48	59152	59152	"	
180	3	9	41580	41580	"	
3267	2	40	\$751574	\$751574		
T.	H.	G.				
1	0	42	\$178	\$178	\$154	
1	0	51	184	184	"	
0	2	0	76	76	"	
3	2	7	541	541	"	
6	1	36	\$979	\$979		
T.	H.	G.				
1	1	32	\$212	\$212	\$154	
0	1	0	38	38	"	
90	0	32	13879	13879	"	
0	1	0	39	39	"	
92	0	0	\$14168	\$14168		

General Exports from the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES	
		Produce and Manufacture of	
		B. S.	F. S.
Oil, viz. :— Dog	U. Kingdom,	T. H. G.	
		11 0 60	
		19 0 55	
		30 1 51	
Blubber and Dregs..	U. Kingdom ... Jersey..... Nova Scotia..... B. W. Indies..... U. States.....	T. H. G.	T. H. G.
		146 2 19	39 2 1
		1 2 0	
		0 1 38	
		26 0 0	
		21 1 26	
		195 3 19	39 2 1
Pitch, Tar, &c	B. W. Indies		
Pork	U. Kingdom		
	Nova Scotia		

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

EXPORTED.		VALUE IN STERLING.			
the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manfr.	Total.	Price.
Total.					
T. H. G.					
11 0 60		\$1730		\$1730	\$154
19 0 55		2958		2958	"
30 1 51		\$4688		\$4688	
T. H. G.					
186 0 20		\$3535		\$3535	\$19
1 2 0		29		39	"
0 1 38		8		8	"
26 0 0		494		494	"
21 1 26		405		405	"
235 1 20		\$4471		\$4471	
	Brls.				
	50		\$362	\$362	\$7 25
	Brls.				
	40		\$960	\$960	\$24
	52		884	884	17
	92		\$1844	\$1844	

General Exports from the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES	
		Produce and Manufacture of	
		B. S.	F. S.
Potatoes	B. W. Indies .....	.....	.....
	Brazil .....	.....	.....
Salt	Nova Scotia .....	.....	.....
	St. Peters .....	.....	.....
Skins, viz. :— Seal	U. Kingdom	No. 231971	.....
	Hamburg	80 0	.....
	U. States	2500	.....
		242471	
Do. Ox and Cow..	U. Kingdom	No. 2195	.....
	Nova Scotia	661	.....
	P. E. Island	561	.....
	U. States	544	.....
		3968	

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

EXPORTED. the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Total.	Price.
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce & Manufctr.		
Total.					
	Bshls.				
.....	234	.....	\$59	\$59	25 cts.
.....	25	.....	6	6	"
	250		\$65	\$65	
	Tons.				
.....	74	.....	\$259	\$259	\$3 50
.....	310	.....	1085	1085	"
	384		\$1344	\$1344	
	No				
.....	231971	.....	\$173977	\$173977	75 cts.
.....	80 0	.....	6000	6000	"
.....	2500	.....	1875	1875	"
	242471		\$181952	\$181852	
	No.				
.....	2195	.....	\$6585	\$6585	\$3
.....	661	.....	1983	1983	"
.....	568	.....	1704	1704	"
.....	544	.....	1632	1632	"
	3968		\$11904	\$11904	

General Exports from the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES	
		Produce and Manufacture of	
		B. S.	F. S.
Skins, viz. : Calf	U. Kingdom..... Nova Scotia.....	No.	
		256	.....
		100	.....
		356	
Sheep	U. States.....	No.	
		110	.....
Furs	U. Kingdom..... Jersey..... U. States.....	\$6140	.....
		576	.....
		100	.....
		\$6818	
Slates.....	Nova Scotia.....	M. 31	.....
Spirits, viz. :— Brandy.....	Nova Scotia.....		

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

EXPORTED.		VALUE IN STERLING.			
the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce & Manfr.	Total.	Price.
Total.					
No.					
256	.....	\$128	.....	\$128	50 cts.
100	.....	50	.....	50	"
356		\$178		\$178	
No.					
1.0	.....	\$82	.....	\$82	75 cts.
\$6140	.....	\$6140	.....	\$6140	Declared
576	.....	576	.....	576	"
100	.....	100	.....	100	"
\$6816		\$6816		\$6816	
M. 31	.....	\$1240	.....	\$1240	\$40 pr. M.
	Galls. 52			\$169	\$3 25

General Exports from the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES	
		Produce and manufacture of	
		B. S.	F. S.
Spirits, viz. : Geneva	Nova Scotia		
Cordials	U. States		
Rum	Nova Scotia		
	Spain		
Sugar, viz. : Refined	U. Kingdom		
	Canada		
Tea, viz. : Seuchong	Nova Scotia		
Tobacco	B. W. Indies		

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

EXPORTED.		VALUE IN STERLING.			
the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce & Manfr.	Total.	Price.
Total.					
	Galls.				
.....	87	.....	\$87	\$87	\$1
.....	158	.....	\$79	\$79	50 cts.
.....	128	.....	\$64	\$64	50 cts.
.....	60	.....	30	30	"
.....	188		\$94	\$94	
.....	Cwt.				
.....	596 1 11	.....	\$4174	\$4174	\$7
.....	580 2 2	.....	4764	4764	"
.....	1276 3 13		\$8938	\$8938	
.....	Lbs.				
.....	199	.....	\$99	\$99	50 cts.
.....	1433	.....	\$358	\$358	25 cts.

General Exports from the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES	
		Produce and Manufacture of	
		B. S.	F. S.
Cigars			
Wine—In bottles .	U. States.....		
Do. Port	U. Kingdom.....		
	Canada		
	Nova Scotia.....		
	N. Brunswick.....		
	P. E. Island		
	B. W. Indies		
	U. States.....		
Do. Sherry	Canada		
	Nova Scotia.....		
	N. Brunswick.....		
	P. E. Island		
	St Peter's		

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

EXPORTED. the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	VALUE IN STERLING.			
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce & Manufct.	Total	Price.
Total.					
.....	13 M.	.... ..	\$91	\$91	\$7
.....	Galls 2	.....	\$7	\$7	\$3 50
.....	Galls. 536	.....	\$1340	\$1340	\$2 50
.....	389	.....	972	972	"
.....	684	.....	1710	1710	"
.....	54	.....	135	135	"
.....	80	.....	200	200	"
.....	513	.....	1283	1283	"
.....	166	.....	415	415	"
	2422		\$6055	\$6055	
.....	Galls. 77	.....	\$154	\$154	\$2
.....	129	.....	258	258	"
.....	52	.....	104	104	"
.....	25	.....	50	50	"
.....	52	.....	104	104	"
	335		\$670	\$670	

General Exports from the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES	
		Produce and Manufacture of	
		B. S.	F. S.
Woolens	U. Kingdom		
	P. E. Island.		
Board & Plank....		M.	
	U. Kingdom	13	
	B. W. Indies.....	4	
	Spain	1	
		18	
Masts & Spars....	B. W. Indies	No 100	
	Spain	2	
		102	
Staves	U. Kingdom	No. 6250	
	B. W. Indies	2250	
		8500	

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

EXPORTED. the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Total.	Price.
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce & Manfr.		
Total.					
	\$48		\$48	\$48	Declared
	250		250	250	"
	\$298		\$298	\$298	
M.					
13		\$123		\$123	\$9 50
4		38		38	"
1		10		10	"
18		\$171		\$171	
No					
100		\$250		\$250	\$2 50
2		5		5	"
102		\$255		\$255	
No.					
6250		\$100		\$100	\$16
2250		36		36	"
8500		\$136		\$136	

General Exports from the Colony of

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES	
		Produce and manufacture of	
		B. S.	F. S.
Laths	Nova Scotia	M. 16	.....
Hoops	U. Kingdom	Bdls. 541	.....
	B. W. Indies.....	12966	.....
		13507	
Shooks & Packs....	U. Kingdom .....	.....	.....
	B. W. Indies .....	.....	.....
	F. W. Indies .....	.....	.....
Timber & Scantling.	U. Kingdom ...	Tons. 3	.....

Newfoundland, for the year 1865.—Continued.

EXPORTED.		VALUE IN STERLING.			
the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce & Manfr.	Total.	Price.
Total.					
M. 16	.....	\$16	.....	\$16	\$1
Bdls. 541 12966	.....	\$135	.....	\$135	25 cts.
	.....	3242	.....	3242	"
13507		\$3377		\$3377	
	No 300	.....	\$75	\$75	25 cts.
	1488	.....	372	372	"
	35	.....	9	9	"
	1823		\$456	\$456	
Tons. 3	.....	\$15	.....	\$15	\$5

TOTAL Value, in Dollars and Cents, of the Imports and Exports of the Colony of Newfoundland, from and to each Country, in the year 1865.

Countries.	Imports there- from.	Exports there- to.
United Kingdom	\$1,958,925	\$1,625,738
Jersey	102,267	23,918
Canada.....	416,721	114,328
Nova Scotia.....	435,650	61,413
New Brunswick	9,274	5,479
Prince Edward Island.....	68,900	6,267
British West Indies	134,791	284,115
Malta.....	.....	10,205
Hamburg.....	243,620	65,152
Spain.....	27,018	784,451
Portugal	42,301	907,466
Italy .....	.....	101,581
Sicily	5,972	22,960
Ionian Isles .....	.....	17,906
United States	1,671,855	527,218
Foreign West Indies	164,286	119,403
Brazil .....	.....	813,796
St. Peters	18,023	1,609
	\$5,299,603	\$5,493,005

No. 43.

Comparative Statement of Duties and Lights received
ing Amounts collected at each Port, the expense of
and 1865; also the Increase or Decrease in 1865 as

1864.

PORTS.	PARTICULARS.		
Twillingate.	Duties—per Warrant	\$742 62	\$751 91
	Surcharge	9 29	
	Lights	404 65	404 65
			\$1156 56
Joseph J. Pearce Sub-Collector.	Salary	461 54	
	Percentage on Duties	18 56	
	Boatmen		
	Tidewaiters		
	Incidentals		
	Percentage on Lights	20 21	
			\$500 81
	Revenue exceeding expenses		\$656 25
Increase of Duties, 1865			\$838 14.

Fogo.	Duties—per Warrant	\$4859 18	\$4862 55
	Surcharge	3 37	
	Lights	133 28	133 28
			\$4995 83
John G. Lucas Sub-Collector.	Salary	576 92	
	Percentage on Duties	121 50	
	Boatmen		
	Tidewaiters		
	Incidentals		
	Percentage on Lights	10 62	
			709 04
	Revenue exceeding expenses		\$4286 79
Decrease of Duties, 1865			\$369 14.

at sundry Ports in the Island of Newfoundland, shew-
collecting the same at each place, in the years 1864
compared with 1864.

1865.

PORTS.	PARTICULARS.		
Twillingate	Duties—per Warrant	\$1587 84	\$1590 05
	Surcharge	2 21	
	Lights	358 48	358 58
	Surcharge	10	
			\$1948 63
	Salary	461 77	
	Percentage on Duties	39 70	
	Boatmen		
	Tidewaiters		
	Incidentals		
	Percentage on Lights	17 94	
			519 41
	Revenue exceeding expenses		\$1429 22
Decrease of Light Money			\$46 07.

Fogo.	Duties—per Warrant		\$4493 41
	Lights		124 21
			\$4617 62
	Salary	\$577 00	
	Percentage on Duties	112 32	
	Boatmen		
	Tidewaiters		
	Incidentals		
	Percentage on Lights	6 20	
			695 52
	Revenue exceeding expenses		\$3922 10
Decrease of Light Money			\$9 07.

Comparative Statement of Duties

1864.

PORTS.	PARTICULARS.		
Greenspond.	Duties—per Warrant.....		\$5956 49
	Lights		506 09
			\$6462 58
William Lang, Sub-Collector...	Salary	\$576 92	
	Percentage on Duties	148 90	
	Boatmen		
	Tidewaiters		
	Incidentals		
	Percentage on Lights	25 29	
			751 11
	Revenue exceeding expenses		\$5711 47

Decrease of Duties, 1865..... \$2905 11.

Catalina.	Duties—per Warrant		\$175 89
	Lights		402 82
			\$578 21
John Mifflin, Preventive Officer	Salary	\$115 38	
	Percentage on Duties	17 54	
	Boatmen		
	Tidewaiters		
	Incidentals		
	Percentage on Lights	20 15	
			153 07
	Revenue exceeding expenses		\$425 14

Decrease of Duties, 1865..... \$169 23.

and Lights, &c.—Continued.

1865.

PORTS.	PARTICULARS.		
Greenspond.	Duties—per Warrant.....		\$3051 28
	Lights		485 78
			\$3537 06
	Salary	\$576 98	
	Percentage on Duties	76 25	
	Boatmen		
	Tidewaiters		
	Incidentals		
	Percentage on Lights	24 29	
			677 52
	Revenue exceeding expenses		\$2859 54

Decrease of Light Money, \$20 31.

Catalina.	Duties—per Warrant		\$5 16
	Lights		294 74
			\$300 90
	Salary	\$230 90	
	Percentage on Duties	73	
	Boatmen		
	Tidewaiters		
	Incidentals		
	Percentage on Lights	15 61	
			247 24
	Revenue exceeding expenses		\$53 66

Decrease of Light Money..... \$108 08.

Comparative Statement of Duties

1864.

PORTS.	PARTICULARS.		
Trinity.	Duties—per Warrant.....		\$5054 27
	Lights		335 91
			<hr/> \$5389 71
Robert Bayly, Sub-Collector.	Salary	\$692 31	
	Percentage on Duties.....	126 37	
	Boatmen.....		
	Tidewaiters.....	19 00	
	Incidentals	3 98	
	Percentage on Lights...	16 79	
			<hr/> \$858 45
	Revenue exceeding expenses.....		<hr/> \$4531 26

Decrease of Duties, 1865..... \$2590 57.

Carbonear.	Duties—per Warrant.....	\$3212 40	} \$3225 65
	Surcharge	13 25	
	Lights		666 93
			<hr/> \$3892 58
John McCarty Sub-Collector.	Salary	576 92	
	Percentage on Duties	80 31	
	Boatmen.....		
	Tidewaiters.....	40 07	
	Incidentals		
	Percentage on Lights...	33 35	
			<hr/> 730 65
	Revenue exceeding expenses.....		<hr/> \$3161 93

Increase of Duties, 1865..... \$751 78.

and Lights, &c.—Continued.

1865.

PORTS.	PARTICULARS.		
Trinity.	Duties—per Warrant		\$2463 70
	Lights		418 07
			<hr/> \$2881 77
	Salary.....	\$693 10	
	Percentage on Duties.....	60 10	
	Boatmen.....		
	Tidewaiters.....	11 46	
	Incidentals	1 00	
	Percentage on Lights.....	20 90	
			<hr/> 786 56
	Revenue exceeding expenses.....		<hr/> \$2095 21

Increase of Light Money..... \$82 16.

Carbonear.	Duties—per Warrant.....		\$3977 43
	Lights	\$592 02	} 577 47
	Less returned.....	14 55	
			<hr/> \$4554 90
	Salary	\$577 00	
	Percentage on Duties.....	99 32	
	Boatmen.....		
	Tidewaiters	22 50	
	Incidentals		
	Percentage on Lights.....	30 35	
			<hr/> 729 17
	Revenue exceeding expenses.....		<hr/> \$3825 73

Decrease of Light Money \$89 46.

Comparative Statement of Duties

1864.

PORTS.	PARTICULARS.		
Hant's Harbor.	Duties —per Warrant.....	\$270 12	\$259 64
	Less returned.....	10 48	
	Lights		61 84
			\$321 48
James L. Mews, Preventive Officer	Salary		
	Percentage on Duties	\$27 00	
	Boatmen.....		
	Tidewaiters.....		
	Incidentals		
	Percentage on Lights	3 12	
			30 12
	Revenue exceeding expenses		\$291 36

Decrease of Duties, 1865..... \$259 64.

Harbor Grace.	Duties—per Warrant	\$55118 35	\$55125 81
	Surcharge	7 46	
	Lights		3380 09
			\$58505 90
Henry T. Moore, Sub-Collector...	Salary, Sub-Collector	\$738 46	
	Percentage on Duties	443 08	
	Salary, Clerk.....	576 92	
	Boatmen	1130 77	
	Tidewaiters	461 31	
	Incidentals	39 44	
	Percentage on Lights	169 00	
Salary extra to Mr. Brown	98 46		
			3657 44
	Revenue exceeding expenses		\$54848 46

Increase of Duties, 1865..... \$3454 96.

and Lights, &c.—Continued.

1865.

PORTS.	PARTICULARS.		
Hant's Harbor.	Duties.....		\$92 16
	Lights		\$92 16
	Salary		
	Percentage on Duties		
	Boatmen		
	Tidewaiters.....		
	Incidentals.....		
	Percentage on Lights.....	\$4 59	4 59
	Revenue exceeding expenses		\$87 57

Increase of Light Money

Harbor Grace.	Duties	\$58649 40	\$58580 77
	Less returned	68 63	
	Lights		3491 59
			\$62072 36
	Salary, Sub-Collector	738 74	
	Percentage on Duties	443 08	
	Salary, Clerk.....	576 99	
	Extra	154 08	
	Boatmen	1141 04	
	Tidewaiters	469 32	
	Incidentals	43 56	
	Percentage on Lights	174 61	
			3741 42
	Revenue exceeding expenses		\$58330 94

Increase of Light Money..... \$111 50.

58 A

Comparative Statement of Duties

1864.

PORTS.	PARTICULARS.		
Bay Roberts.	Duties—per Warrant.....		\$30 71
	Lights		316 75
			\$347 46
G. W. R. Hierlihy, Preventive Officer.	Salary	\$230 77	
	Percentage on Duties.....	3 08	
	Boatmen		
	Tidewaiters.....	15 01	
	Incidentals		
	Percentage on Lights.....	15 79	
			\$264 65
	Revenue exceeding expenses		\$82 81

Decrease of Duties, 1865..... \$30 67.

Brigus.	Duties.....	\$33 39	\$21 56
	Less returned.....	11 83	
	Lights		615 36
			\$636 92
John C. Nuttall, Sub-Collector.	Salary	461 54	
	Percentage on Duties	00 83	
	Boatmen		
	Tidewaiters.....		
	Incidentals		
	Percentage on Lights.....	30 75	
			493 12
	Revenue exceeding expenses		\$143 80

Decrease of Duties, 1865..... \$15 07.

and Lights, &c.—Continued.

1865.

PORTS.	PARTICULARS.		
Bay Roberts.	Duties		\$00 04
	Surcharge.....		267 42
	Lights		\$267 46
	Salary.....	\$230 89	
	Percentage on Duties.....		
	Boatmen		
	Tidewaiters.....		
	Incidentals		
	Percentage on Lights.....	13 39	
			244 28
	Revenue exceeding expenses		\$23 18

Decrease of Light Money \$49 30.

Brigus.	Duties		\$6 49
	Lights		671 88
			\$678 37
	Salary	\$461 94	
	Percentage on Duties.....	00 17	
	Boatmen		
	Tidewaiters		
	Incidentals		
	Percentage on Lights.....	33 60	
			495 71
	Revenue exceeding expenses		\$182 66

Increase of Light Money \$56 52.

Comparative Statement of Duties

1864.

PORTS.	PARTICULARS.		
Ferryland.	Duties		
	Lights		\$29 42
			\$29 42
Luke Brown, Preventive Officer	Salary	\$230 77	
	Percentage on Duties		
	Boatmen		
	Tidewaiters		
	Incidentals		
	Percentage on Lights	1 46		232 23
	Expenses exceeding Revenue		\$202 81

Bay Bulls.	Duties		
	Lights		
Martin Williams, Preventive Officer	Salary	\$230 77	
	Percentage on Duties		
	Boatmen		
	Tidewaiters		
	Incidentals		
	Percentage on Lights		\$230 77
	Expenses exceeding Revenue		\$230 77

and Lights, &c.—Continued.

1865.

PORTS.	PARTICULARS.		
Ferryland.	Duties		\$11 32
	Lights		\$11 32
	Salary	\$230 90	
	Percentage on Duties .....	.
	Boatmen		
	Tidewaiters		
	Incidentals		
	Percentage on Lights	00 55	231 45
	Expenses exceeding Revenue		\$220 13

Decrease of Light Money..... \$18.10.

Bay Bulls.	Duties		
	Lights		
	Salary	\$144 32	
	Percentage on Duties		
	Boatmen		
	Tidewaiters		
	Incidentals		
	Percentage on Lights		\$144 32
	Expenses exceeding Revenue		\$144 32

Comparative Statement of Duties

1864.

PORTS.	PARTICULARS.		
St. Mary's.	Duties		
	Lights		
James Murphy, Preventive Officer	Salary	\$230 77	
	Percentage on Duties		
	Boatmen		
	Tidewaiters		
	Incidentals		
	Percentage on Lights		\$230 77
	Expenses exceeding Revenue		\$230 77

Great Placentia.	Duties		
	Lights		\$18 47
Wm. G. Bradshaw, Preventive Officer	Salary	346 16	
	Percentage on Duties		\$18 47
	Boatmen		
	Tidewaiters		
	Incidentals		
	Percentage on Lights	00 93		347 09
	Expenses exceeding Revenue		\$328 62

and Lights, &c.—Continued.

1865.

PORTS.	PARTICULARS.		
St. Mary's.	Duties		
	Lights		
	Salary	\$230 90	
	Percentage on Duties		
	Boatmen		
	Tidewaiters		
	Incidentals		
	Percentage on Lights		\$230 90
	Expenses exceeding Revenue		\$230 90

Great Placentia	Duties		
	Lights		
	Salary	\$230 88	
	Percentage on Duties		
	Boatmen		
	Tidewaiters		
	Incidentals		
	Percentage on Lights		\$230 88
	Expenses exceeding Revenue		\$230 88

Decrease of Light Money \$18 47.

Comparative Statement of Duties

1864.

PORTS.	PARTICULARS.		
Little Placentia	Duties		
	Lights		
Thomas Freeman, Preventive Officer	Salary	\$230 77	
	Percentage on Duties		
	Boatmen		
	Tidewaiters		
	Incidentals		
	Percentage on Lights		230 77
	Expenses exceeding Revenue		\$230 77

LaManche.	Duties	\$1409 12	
	Surcharge	8 26	
		\$1417 38	\$1407 74
Less returned Duty	9 64		
Richard McGrath, Sub-Collector.	Lights		101 76
	Salary	\$230 77	
	Percentage on Duties	140 91	
	Boatmen		
	Tidewaiters		
	Incidentals		
	Percentage on Lights	5 08		$376 76
Revenue exceeding expenses			\$1132 74

Decrease of Duties, 1865.....\$1373 64.

and Lights, &c.—Continued.

1865.

PORTS.	PARTICULARS.		
Little Placentia.	Duties		\$3 68
	Lights		\$3 68
	Salary	\$230 90	
	Percentage on Duties		
	Boatmen		
	Tidewaiters		
	Incidentals		
Percentage on Lights	00 20		231 10
Expenses exceeding Revenue			\$227 42

Increase of Light Money.....\$3 68.

LaManche.	Duties		\$34 10	
	Lights		25 84	
			\$59 94	
	Salary	\$346 28		
	Percentage on Duties	3 40		
	Boatmen			
	Tidewaiters			
	Incidentals			
	Percentage on Lights	1 29		350 97
	Expenses exceeding Revenue			\$291 03

Decrease of Light Money.....\$75 92.

Comparative Statement of Duties

1864.

PORTS.	PARTICULARS.		
Burin.	Duties	\$2282 03	\$2283 83
	Surcharge	1 80	
	Lights	174 46	148 05
	Less returned	26 41	
			\$2431 88
Thomas Winter, Sub-Collector.	Salary	\$461 54	
	Percentage on Duties	57 05	
	Boatmen		
	Tidewaiters	10 00	
	Incidentals	46 15	
	Percentage on Lights	8 71	
			583 45
	Revenue exceeding expenses		\$1848 43

Increase of Duties, 1865 \$492 41.

St. Lawrence	Duties	\$186 71	\$186 27
	Surcharge	62	
		\$187 33	21 70
	Less returned Duty	1 06	
			\$207 97
Hugh Vavasour, Preventive Officer	Salary	57 70	
	Percentage on Duties	18 67	
	Boatmen		
	Tidewaiters		
	Incidentals		
	Percentage on Lights	1 08	
			77 45
	Revenue exceeding expenses		\$130 52

Increase of Duties, 1865 \$63 59.

and Lights, &c.—Continued.

1865.

PORTS.	PARTICULARS.		
Emin.	Duties		\$2776 24
	Lights		131 57
			\$2907 81
	Salary	\$462 74	
	Percentage on Duties	69 45	
	Boatmen		
	Tidewaiters	32 00	
	Incidentals	46 15	
	Percentage on Lights	6 59	
			616 93
	Revenue exceeding expenses		\$2290 83

Decrease of Light Money \$16 48.

St Lawrence	Duties		\$249 86
	Lights		35 99
			\$285 85
	Salary	\$230 90	
	Percentage on Duties	24 92	
	Boatmen		
	Tidewaiters	2 00	
	Incidentals	5 00	
	Percentage on Lights	1 80	
			264 62
	Revenue exceeding expenses		\$21 23

Increase of Light Money \$14 29.

Comparative Statement of Duties

1864.

PORTS.	PARTICULARS.		
Lamaline.	Duties	\$247 48	\$249 04
	Surcharge	1 56	
	Lights		47 78
			\$296 82
Henry Benning, Sub-Collector.	Salary	\$461 54	
	Percentage on Duties	6 23	
	Boatmen		
	Tidewaiters	3 00	
	Incidentals		
	Percentage on Lights	2 39	
			473 16
	Expenses exceeding Revenue		\$176 34

Increase of Duties, 1865..... \$9 67.

Grand Bank.	Duties		
	Lights		\$27 70
			\$27 70
Josiah Blackburn, Preventive Officer	Salary		
	Percentage on Duties		
	Boatmen		
	Tidewaiters		
	Incidentals		
	Percentage on Lights	1 39	
			\$1 39
	Revenue exceeding expenses		\$26 31

and Lights, &c.—Continued.

1865.

PORTS.	PARTICULARS.		
Lamaline.	Duties		\$258 71
	Lights		59 75
			\$318 46
	Salary	\$461 77	
	Percentage on Duties	6 46	
	Boatmen		
	Tidewaiters		
	Incidentals		
	Percentage on Lights	2 98	
			471 21
	Expenses exceeding Revenue		\$152 75

Increase of Light Money..... \$11 97.

Grand Bank.	Duties		
	Lights		\$42 52
			\$42 52
	Salary		
	Percentage on Duties		
	Boatmen		
	Tidewaiters		
	Incidentals		
	Percentage on Lights	\$2 13	
			2 13
	Revenue exceeding expenses		\$40 39

Increase of Light Money..... \$14 82.

Comparative Statement of Duties

1864.

PORTS.	PARTICULARS.		
English Harbor.	Duties	\$305 60	\$307 22
	Surcharge	1 62	
	Lights	1251 45	1221 45
	Less returned	30 00	
			\$1528 67
Albert Stihling. Preventive Officer.	Salary	\$369 23	
	Percentage on Duties	30 52	
	Boatmen		
	Tidewaiters		
	Incidentals		
	Percentage on Lights	62 56	462 31
Revenue exceeding expenses			\$1066 36

Decrease of Duties, 1865 \$94 69.

Harbor Breton.	Duties	\$1727 08	\$1735 58
	Surcharge	8 50	
	Lights	339 83	356 45
	Surcharge	16 62	
			\$2092 03
Thomas Birkett. Sub-Collector.	Salary	461 54	
	Percentage on Duties	43 12	
	Boatmen		
	Tidewaiters		
	Incidentals		
	Percentage on Lights	17 00	521 66
Revenue exceeding expenses			\$1570 37

Decrease of Duties, 1865 \$354 78.

and Lights, &c.—Continued.

1865.

PORTS.	PARTICULARS.		
English Harbor.	Duties		\$212 55
	Lights		521 74
			\$734 29
	Salary	\$370 00	
	Percentage on Duties	20 86	
	Boatmen	72 25	
	Tidewaiters		
	Incidentals		
	Percentage on Lights	26 08	489 19
Revenue exceeding expenses			\$245 10

Decrease of Light Money \$699 71.

Harbor Breton.	Duties		\$1380 80
	Lights		480 32
			\$1861 12
	Salary	\$461 76	
	Percentage on Duties	34 45	
	Boatmen		
	Tidewaiters	69 24	
	Incidentals	20 00	
	Percentage on Lights	24 04	609 49
Revenue exceeding expenses			\$1251 63

Increase of Light Money \$123 87.

Comparative Statement of Duties

1864.

PORTS.	PARTICULARS.		
Gaultois.	Duties	\$3184 30	\$3207 96
	Surcharge	23 66	
	Lights		118 39
Richard Bradshaw, Sub-Collector.			\$3326 35
	Salary	\$461 54	
	Percentage on Duties	79 60	
	Boatmen		
	Tidewaiters		
	Incidentals		
	Percentage on Lights	5 91	
			547 05
Revenue exceeding expenses			\$2779 30

Increase of Duties, 1865. \$4500 21.

Pushthrough.	Duties		\$274 42
	Lights		20 54
			\$294 96
Henry Camp, Preventive Officer	Salary	\$230 77	
	Percentage on Duties	27 44	
	Boatmen		
	Tidewaiters		
	Incidentals		
Percentage on Lights	1 02		259 23
Revenue exceeding expenses			\$35 73

Increase of Duties, 1865. \$23 29.

and Lights, &c.—Continued.

1865.

PORTS.	PARTICULARS.		
Gaultois.	Duties	\$7725 43	
	Surcharge	5 09	
		\$7730 52	\$7708 17
	Less returned Duty	22 35	
	Lights		192 79
			\$7900 96
	Salary	461 76	
	Percentage on Duties	193 14	
	Boatmen		
	Tidewaiters		
	Incidentals		
	Percentage on Lights	9 66	
			661 56
Revenue exceeding expenses			\$7236 40

Increase of Light Money. \$74 40.

Pushthrough.	Duties		\$297 81
	Lights		36 28
			\$334 09
	Salary	\$230 90	
	Percentage on Duties	29 77	
	Boatmen		
	Tidewaiters		
	Incidentals		
	Percentage on Lights	1 84	
			262 51
Revenue exceeding expenses			\$71 58

Increase of Light Money. \$15 74.

Comparative Statement of Duties

1864.

PORTS.	PARTICULARS.		
Burgeo.	Duties	\$682 48	\$683 87
	Surcharge	1 39	
	Lights		53 55
			\$737 42
Francis A. Parsons, Preventive Officer	Salary	\$230 77	
	Percentage on Duties	68 22	
	Boatmen		
	Tidewaiters		
	Incidentals		
	Percentage on Lights	2 67	
			301 66
	Revenue exceeding expenses		\$435 76

Increase of Duties, 1865 \$194 56.

LaPoile	Duties		\$5471 78
	Lights		377 78
			\$5849 56
Thomas Reed, Sub-Collector.	Salary	623 08	
	Percentage on Duties	136 72	
	Boatmen	69 23	
	Tidewaiters	80 38	
	Incidentals		
	Percentage on Lights	18 88	
		928 29	
	Revenue exceeding expenses		\$4921 27

Increase of Duties, 1865 \$5642 19.

and Lights, &c.—Continued.

1865.

PORTS.	PARTICULARS.		
Burgeo.	Duties	\$890 56	\$878 43
	Less returned	12 13	
	Lights		126 85
			\$1005 28
	Salary	\$230 90	
	Percentage on Duties	87 08	
	Boatmen		
	Tidewaiters		
	Incidentals		
	Percentage on Lights	6 14	
			324 12
	Revenue exceeding expenses		\$681 16

Increase of Light Money \$73 30.

LaPoile	Duties		\$11113 97
	Lights		441 95
			\$11555 92
	Salary	\$624 00	
	Percentage on Duties	276 58	
	Percentage on Lights	22 31	
	Boatmen—(bired boat)	69 23	
	Tidewaiters	90 38	
	Incidentals		
			1082 50
	Revenue exceeding expenses		\$10473 42

Increase of Light Money \$64 17.

Comparative Statement of Duties

1864.

PORTS.	PARTICULARS.		
Channel.	Duties		\$2021 32
	Lights		209 79
John Hooper, Preventive Officer.	Salary	\$230 77	\$2231 11
	Percentage on Duties	202 13	
	Boatmen		
	Tidewaiters	45 00	
	Incidentals		
	Percentage on Lights	10 50	
	Revenue exceeding expenses		\$1742 71

Decrease of Duties, 1865..... \$785 37.

Labrador.	Duties—per Winter.....	\$4220 56	\$5146 82
	“ Knight	926 26	
James Winter, Collector.....	Salaries	1038 47	1315 84
	Michael T. Knight, Preventive Officer	Percentage on Duties .....		221 32
	Incidentals, Boat's hire, &c.	56 05	
	Revenue exceeding expenses		\$3830 98

and Lights, &c.—Continued.

1865.

PORTS.	PARTICULARS.		
Channel.	Duties	\$1235 53	\$1235 95
	Surcharge	42	
	Lights .....			194 99
			\$1430 94
	Salary	230 90	364 18
	Percentage on Duties	123 53	
	Boatmen		
	Tidewaiters		
	Incidentals		
	Percentage on Lights	9 75	
	Revenue exceeding expenses		\$1066 76

Decrease of Light Money..... \$14 80.

Labrador.	Duties—per Winter.....	\$3343 56	\$5258 29
	“ Knight	1914 73	
	Salaries	1039 39	1393 01
	Percentage on Duties	322 92	
	Incidentals, Boat's hire, &c.	30 70	
	Revenue exceeding expenses		\$3865 23

Comparative Statement of Duties

1864.

PORTS.	PARTICULARS.			
St. John's.	Duties		\$381789 18	
	Distillation		1408 13	
			\$388197 31	
	Less returned Duties Over Entries & Draw- backs }		5376 02	
			\$377821 29	
	Percentage on Lights		12588 11	
			\$390409 40	
	Salaries--Officers	\$8115 38		
	Excise	120 00		
	Tidewaiters	5387 92		
	Boatmen	2584 61		
	Incidentals	770 01		
			16977 92	
Revenue exceeding expenses			\$373431 48	

Decrease of Duties, 1865 \$62652 97.

and Lights, &c.—Continued.

1865.

PORTS.	PARTICULARS.			
St. John's.	Duties		\$319625 09	
	Distillation		1709 12	
			\$321334 21	
	Less returned Duty	}		
	Over Entries & draw- backs.		7165 89	
			\$314168 32	
	Lights		12795 25	
			\$326963 57	
	Salaries—Officers	\$8730 47		
	Excise	120 00		
	Tidewaiters	5049 19		
	Boatmen	2584 69		
Incidentals	1369 68			
Inspection Westward	673 93			
			18527 96	
Revenue exceeding expenses			\$308435 61	

Increase of Light Money \$207 14.

RECAPITULATION of Duties and Lights, shewing the

PORTS.	1864.	
	DUTIES.	LIGHTS.
Twillingate—From 1st Oct., 1863, to 30th Sept., 1864	\$751 91	\$404 65
“ “ 1864, “ 1865		
Fogo ditto ditto	4862 55	133 28
Greenspond ditto ditto	5956 49	506 09
Trinity ditto ditto	5054 27	335 91
Catalina ditto ditto	175 39	402 82
Liant's Harbor ditto ditto	259 64	61 84
Carbonear ditto ditto	3225 65	666 93
Harbor Grace ditto ditto	55125 81	3380 09
Bay Roberts ditto ditto	30 71	316 75
Brigus ditto ditto	21 56	615 36
Ferryland ditto ditto		29 42
Bay Bulls ditto ditto		
St. Mary's ditto ditto		
Great Placentia ditto ditto		18 47
Little Placentia ditto ditto		
LaManche ditto ditto	1407 74	101 76
Burin ditto ditto	2283 83	148 05
St. Lawrence ditto ditto	186 27	21 70
Lamaline ditto ditto	249 04	47 78
Grand Bank ditto ditto		27 70
English Harbor ditto ditto	307 22	1221 45
Harbor Breton ditto ditto	1735 58	356 45
Gaultois ditto ditto	3207 96	118 39
Pushthrough ditto ditto	274 42	20 54
Burgeo ditto ditto	683 87	53 55
LaPoile ditto ditto	5471 78	377 78
Channel ditto ditto	2021 32	209 79
	93293 01	9576 55
Labrador	5146 82	
	98439 83	9576 55
St. John's	377821 29	12588 11
	476261	1222164 66

Decrease of Duties, 1865..... \$56518 59.

gross receipts, and the increase or decrease at each Port

1865.		Increase or decrease in Duties in 1865 as compared with 1864.		Increase or decrease in Lights in 1865 as compared with 1864.	
DUTIES.	LIGHTS.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
\$1590 05	\$358 58	\$838 14			\$46 07
4493 41	124 21		\$369 14		9 07
3051 28	485 78		2905 21		20 31
2463 70	418 07		2590 57	\$82 16	
6 16	294 74		169 23		108 08
	92 16		259 64	30 32	
3977 43	577 47	751 78			89 46
58580 77	3491 59	3454 96		111 50	
04	267 42		30 67		49 33
6 49	671 88		15 07	56 52	
	11 32				18 10
					18 47
	3 68			3 68	
34 10	25 84		1373 64		75 92
2776 24	131 57	492 41			16 48
249 81	35 99	68 59		14 29	
258 71	59 75	9 67		11 97	
	42 52			14 82	
212 55	521 74		94 67		699 71
1380 80	480 32		354 78	123 87	
7708 17	192 79	4500 21		74 40	
297 81	36 28	23 39		15 74	
878 43	126 85	194 56		73 30	
11113 97	441 95	5642 19		64 17	
1235 95	194 99		785 37		14 80
100315 92	9087 49	15970 90	8947 99	676 74	1165 80
5258 29		111 47			
105574 21	9087 49	16082 37	8947 99	676 74	1165 80
314168 32	12795 25		63652 97	207 14	
419742 53	21882 74	16082 37	72600 96	883 88	1165 80

Decrease of Light Money..... \$281*92.

Recapitulation shewing the Revenue

PORTS.	1864.	
	Revenue exceeding Expenses.	Expenses exceeding Revenue.
Twillingate.....	\$656 25	.....
Fogo.....	4286 79	.....
Greenspond.....	5711 47	.....
Catлина.....	425 14	.....
Trinity.....	4531 26	.....
Nant's Harbor.....	291 36	.....
Carbonear.....	3161 93	.....
Harbor Grace.....	54848 46	.....
Bay Roberts.....	82 81	.....
Brigus.....	143 80	.....
Ferryland.....	.....	\$202 81
Bay Bulls.....	.....	230 77
St. Mary's.....	.....	230 77
Great Placentia.....	.....	328 62
Little Placentia.....	.....	230 77
LaManche.....	1132 74	.....
Barin.....	1848 43	.....
St. Lawrence.....	130 52	.....
Lamaline.....	.....	176 34
Grand Bank.....	26 31	.....
English Harbor.....	1066 36	.....
Harbor Breton.....	1570 37	.....
Gaultois.....	2779 30	.....
Pushthrough.....	35 73	.....
Burgeo.....	435 76	.....
La Poile.....	4921 27	.....
Channel.....	1742 71	.....
	\$89828 77	\$1400 03
Labrador.....	3830 98	.....
St. John's.....	373431 48	.....
	\$467091 23	\$1400 08
	1400 08	.....
Net Revenue exceeding expenses.	\$465691 15	.....

exceeding Expenses, or otherwise, as under.

1865.		REMARKS.
Revenue exceeding Expenses.	Expenses exceeding Revenue.	
\$1429 22	In the Returns (pages 416 to 475,) the Surcharges have been added, and Return Duties deducted, and the Statements comprise all accounts from Outports, made from 1st October to 30th September in each year, excepting Burin accounts for quarter ended 30th September, 1864, which was not received in time to bring it to account at St. John's in 1864—hence some difference will appear between those Returns and the Annual Statement of those years;—these Returns will show the actual amount of Receipts and Expenditure for 1864 and 1865, for the respective Ports. St. John's accounts are made up commencing 1st January, and ending 31st December in each year.
3922 10	.....
2859 54	.....
53 66	.....
2095 21	.....
87 57	.....
3825 73	.....
58330 94	.....
23 18	.....
182 66	.....
.....	\$220 13	
.....	144 32	
.....	230 90	
.....	230 88	
.....	227 42	
.....	291 03	
2290 28	.....
21 23	.....
.....	152 75	
40 39	.....
245 10	.....
1251 63	.....
7236 40	.....
71 58	.....
681 16	.....
10473 42	.....
1066 76	.....
\$96187 76	\$1497 43	
3865 28	.....
308435 61	.....
\$408488 65	\$1497 43	
1479 43	.....
\$406991 22	.....
58699 93	Decrease as compared with 1864.	
\$465691 15	.....

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Comparative Statement, shewing the Quantity and collected thereon, in the years 1864 and 1865; also 1865 as compared with 1864.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	1864.	
	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Ale, Porter Cider & Perry, viz:—In bottles	2784 doz.	.....
In casks	24135 galls.	.....
Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Smoked Beef and Sausages	38 3 18 cwts.	.....
Biscuit	34499 "	.....
Butter	2110 3 10 "	.....
Cheese	34 1 0 "	.....
Chocolate and Cocoa	18998 lbs.	.....
Cigars	116 7-10 M.	.....
Coffee	192964 lbs.	.....
Confectionery	133 0 16 cwts.	.....
Feathers	42879 lbs.	.....
Flour	.....	.....
Fruit (dried)	241520 lbs.	.....
Molasses	864421 galls.	.....
Oatmeal and Indian Meal	27 brls.	.....
Pork	63 "	.....
Salt	28955 tons.	.....
Spirits, viz:—		
Branly, Gin, Whiskey and undefined		
Spirits	22612½ galls.	.....
Cordials	2536½ "	.....
Rum	107509 "	.....
Sugar, viz:—Refined	1112 0 22 cwts.	.....
Unrefined	12503 2 20 "	.....
Bastard	251 3 13 "	.....
Tea, viz:—		
Souchong, Congou, and Bohea	461830 lbs.	.....
All other sorts	5224 "	.....
Tobacco (Manufactured)	191750 "	.....
Carried forward	.....	.....

Value of Dutiable Goods imported, and amount of Duty shewing the Increase and Decrease in each Article in

DUTY.	1865.		DUTY.	INCREASE 1865.	DECREASE 1865.
	QUANTITY.	VALUE.			
\$668 16	1742½ doz.	.....	\$418 20	.....	\$249 96
2730 80	28078 galls.	.....	2246 24	.....	484 56
77 06	85 2 20 cwts.	.....	169 64	\$92 58	
2276 90	39479 "	.....	2395 61	118 71	
1671 80	3314 2 14 "	.....	2444 32	772 52	
45 22	37 2 0 "	.....	49 50	4 28	
418 00	19759 lbs.	.....	399 29	.....	18 71
308 08	139 1-5 M.	.....	367 49	59 41	
4245 18	160946 lbs.	.....	3299 19	.....	945 99
439 34	148 1 4 cwts.	.....	489 34	50 00	
943 34	32672 lbs.	.....	655 64	.....	287 70
.....	100 brls.	.....	36 00	36 00	
7245 68	160978 lbs.	.....	4829 34	.....	2416 34
43221 20	775358 galls.	.....	38767 90	.....	4453 30
3 58	17 brls.	.....	2 16	.....	1 42
49 90	112 "	.....	82 80	32 90	
3474 62	28283 tons.	.....	3393 96	.....	80 66
27134 70	14572½ galls	.....	17487 30	.....	9647 40
1826 28	1342 5-12 "	.....	966 54	.....	859 74
64505 40	105884½ "	.....	63530 70	.....	974 70
3523 50	1550 2 14 cwts.	.....	4948 09	1424 59	
24757 50	8437 3 1 "	.....	16703 77	.....	8050 73
604 50	234 2 1 "	.....	562 82	.....	41 68
36946 40	474432 lbs.	.....	37954 56	1008 16	
522 40	4293 "	.....	429 30	.....	93 10
19255 50	353515 "	.....	24287 88	5032 38	
266895 04	.....	.....	198881 55	8631 53	23605 99

Comparative Statement, shewing the Quantity and

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	1864.	
	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Brought forward.....		
Vinegar.....	2719 galls.	
Wines, viz.:—In bottles.....	671½ "	
Not in bottles, viz.:—Port, Hock and Burgundy...	3680 "	
Sherry.....	2976 "	\$4112 40
Claret and other sorts.....	1271 "	1317 28
Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, enumerated to pay duty at 5½ per cent.....		445277 70
Goods, not otherwise enumerated or described.....		1752892 80

Local Distillation, not included in the above

Value of Dutiable Goods imported, &c.—Continued.

DUTY.	1865.			INCREASE 1865	DECREASE 1865.
	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	DUTY.		
\$266895 04.....			\$198881 55	\$8631 53	28605 99
179 46.....	1938½ galls.		116 92		62 54
966 96.....	437 "		629 28		337 68
4416 00.....	3657 "		4388 40		27 60
2656 78.....	2901 "	\$3708 60	2552 30		104 48
927 30.....	4037 "		1081 50	154 20	
24490 38.....		359216 10	19756 89		4733 49
192818 22.....		1548675 10	170354 26		22463 96
473350 14.....			425800 13	8785 73	56335 74

\$1408 13|.....|.....| \$1709 12| \$300 99| \$9086 72

\$ 47249 02

No. 41.

Report of Board of Works for 1865.

BOARD OF WORKS,
31st December, 1865. }

SIR ;—

The Board of Works have the honor to transmit, for the information of his Excellency the Governor in Council, a statement of expenditure for the various services under their control, for the year ending 31st December, 1865.

For information on the Road service, they would refer to the Report of Mr. Inspector Maher, and would, at the same time, observe that for the amount at their disposal, much good has been done on the Main Postal Roads throughout the Island. A considerable outlay is, however, still required on many of them to put them in thorough good order, and they would recommend that such portions as are properly made, should, for the time to come, be repaired in small lots by parties residing on each road, not exceeding three or four miles each, upon annual contracts. This system, which was tried in previous years on the Topsail, Petty Harbor, Portugal Cove and Torbay roads, and last summer on the road from Holyrood to Placentia, proved most efficacious, and if adopted on other roads, as above suggested, would prove advantageous to public traffic and a great saving of expenditure.

Delay in procuring Plans and Estimates for Bridges over Colinet and Rocky Rivers, has prevented the completion of those most necessary works. They however trust, that, as during next season no such obstacles exist, these erections will be constructed.

McBride's Hill having been in a very dangerous state, owing to the bad condition of the retaining walls on both sides, has been thoroughly repaired, and rendered much more easy of access, as a public thoroughfare, than it had hitherto been. Portugal Cove Wharf, damaged by the ice, has also been enlarged and rebuilt in a substantial manner, and should not, with the exception of plank-ing, require any outlay upon it for many years.

The Board would call attention to the necessity of appropriating a sum of money for the further repair of Water Street, which, from the heavy traffic on it, and no special grant for keeping it in order for some years past, is now dangerous to the public from Baine, Johnston & Co.'s westward.

Waterford Bridge is being allowed to decay from want of some trifling repairs ; and they are of opinion that an expenditure on it, in the course of next season, would save a large outlay at some future and no distant day.

The Board would also recommend the extension of the Retaining Wall on the Low Back Car Road, in the neighbourhood of the old Roman Catholic Chapel.

The Reports of the Physicians of the Hospital for the Insane, and the St. John's Hospital, fully set forth the state of those Institutions ; and while they recognise the necessity, in a sanitary point of view, of providing increased accommodation at the Hospital, they cannot overlook the fact that the crowded state of the Lunatic Asylum renders it necessary, (not only having regard to the health of the inmates, but on the score of humanity), that additional accommodation should be provided there also.

They would again call attention to the profit, in a pecuniary point of view, together with the benefit to the convalescent patients, that would result in having not less than twenty acres of land adjoining the Asylum purchased for a farm, the principal labours on which could be done by the patients, and an amount of produce grown at a rate which would greatly lessen the expense of the Institution.

The Poor Asylum, under care of Mr. and Mrs. Downey, affords shelter and comfort to a large number of the poor, as appears by the report annexed. They regret, however, to observe, notwithstanding the strictest economy in its management, that this Institution is yearly becoming more costly.

At the same time they would remark, that the increased expense of the Hospital, Lunatic Asylum, Poor Asylum and Gaol, for this year, is partly owing to the Provision and Grocery Contracts being considerably higher than in former years.

Mr. Inspector Nevill's Report sets forth the requirements on Public Buildings in St. John's and some of the Outports. Most of the Outport Court Houses and Gaols need repair; which, if not attended to in the course of the season, will involve a heavy outlay at some future period.

The necessity of rebuilding the Briggs Court House is obvious, the cost of which, taking into consideration that the material is on the spot, (having been imported in July last), will be moderate.

For full information on the Light House service, the Board refer to Mr. Inspector Oke's Report, and it is gratifying to find that this most useful branch, under his management, maintains the same efficiency by which it has been characterised for many years past:

The light on Brunette Island has this year been put in successful operation.

The contemplated change in the Cape Race and Capé Piné lights—the former from a fixed to revolving, and the latter from revolving to fixed—has not yet taken place, owing to delay in the importation of the apparatus by the Board of Trade. In the course of the summer, notice was issued by the Board of Trade, that the alteration had taken place, which the Board lost no time in contradicting. They are in no way accountable for the mistake, as the arrangements for the proposed changes were under the control of the Imperial authorities.

The sewerage of the town has been carried on under the superintendence of Mr. Maher, and up to this time more than two miles in length of earthen pipes have been laid down:

This system has been found to work well, being not only more expeditious in carrying on the work, but more economical than the old system of stone drains.

The work has chiefly been done by contract, and the Board feel justified in saying that, considering the amount of labor and the success attending the laying of the Pipes, full value has been received for the work.

A plan of the town has been prepared, shewing the localities where sewers have been constructed, which, by reference to the accompanying Report, fully explains the amount of sewerage, paving, and levelling, completed this year.

Respectfully submitted by

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

The Hon. JOHN BEMISTER,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 45.

Report of Mr. Maher, Inspector of Roads, for 1865,

ST. JOHN'S,
December 31st, 1865. }

SIR :—

Agreeably to your instructions, I beg leave to submit the following Report upon the Postal Roads, and Roads in St. John's East and West, under my supervision during the past year.

POSTAL ROADS.

The amount appropriated for the Placentia and St. Mary's main line I expended as follows :—

I contracted with several parties living on the line, making nine lots of the whole distance, and stipulating for the building and repairing of the necessary bridges required on this line, (some of them 12 feet span), to put up mile posts the whole distance, and to erect poles to shew the line in winter as a guide to travellers. The whole of the work on this line of road has been done in 4

very satisfactory manner. Several miles of the road require to be widened, particularly from Holyrood to Salmonier Bridge ; it is in some places so narrow that it was found necessary to cut down the trees on both sides, as it sometimes happens that they fall across the road, making the travelling very difficult in snow or rainy weather. On that portion of the road from Salmonier Bridge to St. Mary's fourteen new Bridges were constructed in a very substantial manner. This road was also let in lots to contractors under careful supervision, and the repairs and work done was most effectual.

ST. JOHN'S TO BRIGUS.

From St. John's to Brookfield Farm, three hundred and twenty perches have been gravelled, and a considerable portion of the road widened and finished to its full width. A dangerous pond or lodgment of water by the side of the road near Brookfield Farm, has been drained into the river to the westward of same, by means of clay pipes, the length of drainage being one hundred and thirty-two feet. From Brookfield Farm to Topsail a considerable portion of the road has been gravelled, and cross-drains constructed ; but as it has been neglected some years, (except the bridges, of which we have erected five this year), it will require attention early in the spring. From Topsail to Holyrood has been repaired by day labour. About eight miles of the road was in a very bad condition ; all the large rocks and boulders were taken out, the ruts filled, and eighteen inches of gravel laid on throughout the line. The work was done satisfactorily, with the exception of some gravel pits that were excavated too near the road, and although directions were given to have them filled up before the work was suspended, the Superintendent in charge omitted to do so, and was consequently reprimanded for his negligence. These will require to be attended to early in the spring. The work on this road, however, was well performed.

FROM HOLYROOD TO BRIGUS.

From Grant's Marsh to Harbor Main has been gravelled, and two Bridges, about twelve feet span, constructed. From Cat's

Cove to Colliers, about half a mile of the new line is completed, and in very fair order. To continue this line, about four hundred dollars will be required to complete it to Colliers Hill, thereby forming a junction with another new cut which was finished the past summer, and cutting off steep and dangerous hills at both sides of Colliers. From thence to Brigus, several small Bridges have been erected and repaired ; also, portions of the road ; but some repairs on the road entering into Turk's Gut will yet require attention.

FROM BRIGUS TO NORTHERN GUT.

The road is in very good order. From thence to Harbor Grace nearly all the large boulders and stones have been removed, and a great portion of the road gravelled, so as to place it in a much superior state than ever before known. At River Head of Harbor Grace, near the main bridge, an embankment wall has been built at a portion of the river to prevent the water overflowing the road, as was the case heretofore. The worst parts, however, of this road lie between Brigus and Harbor Grace, in the immediate neighbourhood of Lawler's Hill, after leaving Northern Gut, which had to remain over for want of sufficient means to finish it. This and the new cuts from Cat's Cove to Colliers require to be finished as early as possible in the spring ; there will be then a very good travelling road from Topsail to Harbor Grace, not before enjoyed.

FROM CARBONEAR TO BAY-DE-VERDS.

This important line of road requires a large amount of expenditure to make it at all passable for vehicles ; the hills are in some places so steep that it is difficult, even on horse-back, to pass over them. Many of them could be cut off and a great improvement made on them, such as Perry's Cove, Clown's Cove, Cricket Cove, and Caplin Cove Hills. At the base of the latter a new line of road has been opened, which will be a decided improvement when completed, and which will yet require about 120 dollars to finish it,

FROM MOSQUITO VALLEY TO FRESHWATER.

The road is in very fair order. From thence to Northern Bay the road was in a very bad condition, particularly from Perry's Cove to Marsh's Valley and Spout Cove. Considerable improvement, however, has been made upon it the past summer. From Northern Bay to Bay-de-Verds the road is very fair, except a short distance in the neighbourhood of Caplin Cove, from which the large boulders have been removed, the road cleared of stumps and stones, and the sidedrains opened and sewered where the water overflowed the road.

At Northern Bay a new and substantial Bridge has been built.

Considerable improvement has been made on the line of road from Carbonear to New Perlican, under the superintendance of Mr. McNeil. I would, however, advise a new survey of this line of road being made, with a view of cutting off the steep hills before any further expenditure be incurred, as I feel convinced that much benefit can be effected in giving a more level line.

FROM BONAVISTA TO CATALINA.

The repairs on the road was effected under the management of Mr. John Dwyer, who was sent from here ; and for the amount expended much good work has been done, particularly with regard to effective drainage, and the removal of old stumps and heavy boulders which had been allowed to remain in the road. A further grant for the ensuing year will put it in good condition for the great traffic existing on this road.

The amount appropriated for the King's Cove and Trinity main line of road has been expended in its repairs. One half of the distance leading from Trinity to King's Cove was done under the superintendance of the Chairman of the Local Road Board of Trinity, the remaining portion by Mr. Moses Neil, who was sent from here. Much improvement has been made, and an amount of good gravel excavated ready for use the coming year. This road will yet require a large sum to make it available for wheeled vehicles.

FROM GOULDS TO TREPASSEY.

From Goulds to Bay Bulls, distance 12 miles, the worst parts of the road have been gravelled and repaired, the large stones removed, and several small bridges and cross drains built. It is at last fit for carriage travelling.

FROM BAY BULLS TO TOAD'S COVE.

The road I found to be in very good order when I inspected it ; the work was principally done by the able-bodied poor of that District, under the direction of the Rev. Dean Cleary, and is very creditable to him. From thence to Ferryland, I found the road to be in very poor condition, with the exception of a very few places.

Two gangs of men worked here the past summer, by day labour ; but as the road was so long neglected, it was impossible to do much with the small amount at our disposal ; still the expenditure proved of very great advantage to the line.

LA MANCHE BRIDGE,

Over 120 feet long, which I found in a dilapidated condition, has been thoroughly repaired, and three other bridges rebuilt.

FROM ST. JOHN'S TO PORTUGAL COVE.

About a mile of this road from the Queen's Bridge is completely finished, and will require no outlay for some years ; by having one mile further on finished in the same style, the worst parts of the road would be done. Considerable improvement has been made on the remainder of the road, and over 300 perches gravelled, and side drains cleared. Eight cross drains have been made with clay pipes.

ROAD FROM SPANIARD'S BAY TO NEW HARBOR.

The amount appropriated for this road has been expended under the superintendance of Mr. G. W. R. Hierlihy, and has so far improved the road as now to enable any traveller to proceed on horse-back. This road is a most important one, and deserves much consideration, with a view of making it available for wheeled vehicles.

ROADS—ST. JOHN'S EAST.

NEW LINE OF ROAD FROM ST. JOHN'S TO POUCH COVE.

Considerable improvement has been made on this line. Nearly all the large boulders have been taken out, and the side drains cleared.

Two large cross drains have been built and covered with flags. These cross drains were very much required, as they turn the water off the road, which always overflowed it at this place, and in winter time was very dangerous. In excavating for them we had to blast through a solid rock.

Between Torbay and Flat Rock 220 perches have been gravelled on the new line, and side drains cleared. From Flat Rock to Pouch Cove six Bridges have been re-built, two of which are over 12 feet span, with stone abutments.

A great deal of the work on this line of road has been done by the able-bodied poor at various times during the past year. The amount granted for it (£34) would not be sufficient to take out the large stones. It will require £150 to put it in thorough order.

During the month of January last a new line of road was explored and marked between Torbay and the settlement of Bauleen (South Shore Conception Bay), and under the Poor Expenditure has been cut out the whole distance (seven miles), and eighteen Bridges built, some of them 20 feet span. The road for a distance of five miles, runs through a dense wood, along the base of a ridge, from which road material can be easily obtained, the road being here nearly level for a length of four miles, it being 12 feet wide throughout.

THE MAIN LINE FROM ST. JOHN'S TO MIDDLE COVE

has been let out in contracts, and considerable improvements made upon it, several cross drains erected and repaired, and the side drains deepened. This road, on the whole, is in very good order.

The Road to William's Pond has been repaired by contract, and extended towards the bog four perches. This is a very important road to the people living in its neighbourhood, as it enables them to have free access to the bog for manure.

FRESHWATER ROAD FROM ST. JOHN'S TO NEIL'S BRIDGE.

Ninety perches have been gravelled, the cross drains repaired, and side drains deepened. To complete the remainder, an expenditure of £40 will be required.

HANLON'S ROAD, QUIDI VIDI,

has been extended eight perches towards the Fishing Rooms, an embankment wall of ten feet high erected and railed ; a sum of £50 would finish it.

In George's Town the grant has been expended, and considerable improvement effected.

ROAD FROM UPPER LONG POND BRIDGE TO THREE PONDS

has forty perches gravelled, two cross drains made with sewerage pipes, and a great portion of the road widened, and side drains cleared.

ROAD FROM LONG POND ROAD TO NEWTOWN.

Considerable improvement has been made upon this very coarse road, a great deal of the large stones have been taken out and two cross drains erected, covered with flags, and side drains cleared ; it will require £20 to finish it.

The road by Wilson's and Quigley's farms has been slightly improved upon.

The sums voted for the undermentioned Roads have been expended by day labour, and although some of these Roads are far from being in a satisfactory condition, still considerable improvements have been effected, considering the smallness of the grants.

Road from Torbay main line at the Chapel.

Road from Torbay to White Rock Ridge.

Road from main road to North Pond.
 Branch road to the Clapper, Torbay.
 Branch road by Bulger's Farm.
 Roads in the settlement of Flat Rock.
 Gleeson's Bog road.
 Road leading to Logy Bay.
 Branch Road by Wesleyan Chapel, Portugal Cove.
 Rennie's Mill Road to Upper Long Pond.
 Road by R. C. Cemetery to Newtown.
 Road by Newtown to Sand Pits.

The following Roads have been repaired by contract, and done according to specification, having been first let out by Public Auction to the lowest bidder.

From the Torbay main road to Middle Cove branch road in Middle Cove, leading to the farms of Roach, Kelly, and others.
 Branch road in Middle Cove, leading to fishing rooms.
 Major's Path road.
 Blasting rock, Carrigan's room, and Connors' room, Logy Bay.
 Eastern portion Broad Cove road.
 Road to Gallis Cove, Torbay.
 Road leading to Outer Cove, by McDonald's Road.
 Road leading from Middle Cove Beach to main line at Outer Cove.
 Road leading from Outer Cove Beach by farms of McDonald and others.
 Road leading to Vickers' and others, fishing rooms, Logy Bay.
 Branch road from main line at Pouch Cove.
 Road from main line, Outer Cove, by the farms of Roach and others.
 Road from Outer Cove road to Middle Cove road.
 Branch road, Pouch Cove, by Hudson's road from main line, Middle Cove, to Freshwater.
 Branch road between Torbay and Middle Cove roads.
 Branch road from Gallis Cove, Torbay, by the farms of Finn and others.
 Road, Outer Cove, by School-house.

Road from School-house, Outer Cove, by fishing rooms.

Branch road from main line to south side Middle Cove.

Rocky Hill road.

Branch road at Gallis Cove Pond, to the farms of Lacey and others.

Road from main line, Logy Bay, by Dyer's, to fishing rooms.

Road by Ryan's to fishing rooms, Logy Bay.

Road from main line, Torbay, to the farms of Bradbury and others.

ROADS—ST. JOHN'S WEST.

FOREST POND ROAD

has been gravelled and repaired, and four cross drains built, in two of which drain pipes were used.

PETTY HARBOR ROAD

has 140 perches gravelled and three cross drains made with drain pipes.

From Topsail Road to Black Marsh, by Brookfield, a great portion has been opened and fenced.

BLACK MARSH ROAD,

from Carew's towards Topsail, has been gravelled, and two bridges erected, and side drains cleared.

Road South side by Cahill's farm, 60 perches have been gravelled, and two bridges erected.

On the Old Placentia Road seventy-two perches have been gravelled, and side drains opened.

On the New Line from Broad Cove to Topsail, 160 perches have been gravelled, and six bridges built.

ROAD FROM THE BAY BULLS ROAD TO PETTY HARBOR has been gravelled, and side drains cleared.

ROAD THROUGH PEARL TOWN BY WALKER'S.

The ruts have been filled and large stones taken out. It will be necessary to re-build the bridge near Walker's the ensuing summer ; it is now very dangerous, as nearly all the beams are entirely rotten ; it will require an expenditure of £50.

PENNYWELL ROAD

has been repaired and two cross drains built, covered with flags.

The road from St. John's to Waterford Bridge has been gravelled for a distance of 250 perches, its full width, giving it a rounding of eighteen inches in the centre, the side drains cleared, and three new cross drains built.

BLACK HEAD SETTLEMENT.

The amount granted has been expended by day labor in graveling, repairing bridges, cross drains, &c.

BLACK HEAD ROAD.

Nearly a mile of this road has been changed from the line originally laid down, making the new route perfectly easy for wheeled vehicles; in doing so it was necessary to cross a chasm 100 feet wide by 25 feet deep. This has been done by erecting a substantial bridge, with retaining walls and embankments, the bridge being railed on both sides.

Two other bridges, with stone abutments and railed, have also been erected, together with several cross drains, covered with flags ; side drains have also been formed on both sides of the road.

The following roads were contracted for by Public Auction, and done according to specification :—

Heavitree Road.

Church Road, by Peter Short's.

Road towards Brennan and Murphy's.

ROAD FROM GOULDS BRIDGE,

running Northward. About a mile of this road has been opened and gravelled, two cross drains built, covered with flags, and side drains formed. This road is very useful, and will become important, as it runs through a fertile tract of country. .

BRIDGES.

THE LONG BRIDGE, PETTY HARBOR,

has been thoroughly repaired, and new abutments of stone added where it formerly rested on piles.

Two large bridges on White Hill's Road have been repaired. The bridge at the foot of Quidi Vidi Pond has had two new beams, and has been newly planked. Queen's bridge had four new beams, and re-covered with 3-inch plank. A safety wall has been built on the North side of Quidi Vidi road, and two cross drains made with drain pipes of 22 inches diameter.

Waterford Bridge has been newly planked ; bridge in Pokelham Path road has been re-built, and a new bridge built on the Lazy Bank road ; a bridge beyond the Lunatic Asylum repaired.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient humble servant,

JOHN MAHER.

JOHN H. WARREN, Esq.,
Chairman Board of Works,
Surveyor General, &c., &c.

No. 46.

Report of Mr. John Maher, on Sewerage, for 1865.

ST. JOHN'S,
31st December, 1865. }

SIR ;—

In conformity with your instructions, I beg leave to submit the following Report, upon the Sewerage and other Public Works in St. John's, for the year ending 31st December, 1865.

SEWERAGE ST. JOHN'S EAST.

CLAY PIPE SEWERS.

103 feet	of 12 in.	Pipes are laid on Quidi Vidi road, near Penitentiary ; average depth, 7 feet.
490	" 12 "	In Maggoty Cove ; average depth 9 feet.
93	" 12 "	In McCalman's Lane ; 9 feet deep.
193	" 12 "	} In Water Street, near Market-house hill ; average depth, 9 feet.
67	" 2 "	
118	" 24 "	} From Duckworth Street, through New Gower Street and Allen's Square, to Long's Hill and Cochrane's Lane ; average depth, 9 feet.
400	" 18 "	
596	" 15 "	
230	" 12 "	} Are laid in Long's Hill ; 8 feet deep.
450	" 15 "	
350	" 12 "	} Are laid in Water Street from McBride's Cove, to opposite Bowring Brothers ; 9 feet.
250	" 15 "	
200	" 12 "	} Are laid in Water Street and Parsons's Lane.
42	" 9 "	
26	" 6 "	} Are laid in Duckworth Street, near the Commercial Bank ; 9 feet average depth.
960	" 9 "	
940	" 18 "	} Are laid in George's Town.
		} Are laid in Bannerman Road.
		} Are laid in Bannerman Park.

830 feet of	9 in.	Pipes as branch drain, are laid in Bannerman Park, towards Bannerman Road.
210	" 9	" In Circular Road.
200	" 4 and 6 inch	were used for minor drains for grates.

ST. JOHN'S WEST.

42 feet of	6 in.	Pipes are laid from Bond's to McCarty's, Water Street.
227	" 22	"
600	" 18	"
102	" 15	"
240	" 12	"
9	" 9	"
24	" 4	"
430	" 24	"
<p style="text-align: center;">} Are laid in Queen's Street and Barter's Hill ; average depth up Barter's Hill, 7 feet.</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">} Are laid from Beck's Cove, through Water Street, to Duckworth Street ; average depth, 9 feet.</p>		
600	" 12	" Are laid in Holdsworth Street and Tank Lane ; average depth, 9 feet.
460	" 15	" Are laid in Water Street, from Beck's Cove to Adelaide Street.
150	" 4 and 6 inch	were used for minor drains for grates.

In connection with the Pipe Sewers, a new Reservoir has been constructed in Beck's Cove (containing forty-five perches mason work), which effectually prevents the filling up of the Cove.

PAVING—ST. JOHN'S EAST.

382 $\frac{3}{4}$	square yards of side drains paved on Duckworth Street.
88	" " " Gambier Street.
121 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " " Cathedral Street.
132	" " " McBride's Hill.
121	" " " Victoria Street.
28	" " " Prescott Street.
154	" " " Long's Hill.
583	" " " Water Street, (4ft. wide)

896½	square yards of side drains paved on Gower Street.
290	“ “ “ Marsh Hill.
18	“ “ “ King's Road.
7	“ “ “ Military Road.
40	“ “ “ Beach, near C. House.
44	“ “ “ Signal Hill Road.
25	“ “ “ Repaired around grates, &c.

ST. JOHN'S WEST,

189¾	square yards of side drains paved on Water Street.
71½	“ “ “ Pockham Path.
17	“ “ “ Adelaide Street.
10	“ “ “ Repaired around grates, &c.

GRAVELLING.

WATER STREET,

from Maggoty Cove to Hill of Olips, distance one thousand feet, has been gravelled its full width, with a rounding of 20 inches in the centre. Two cross drains were made with clay drain pipes.

From Custom House to J. & W. Stewart's, has been macadamized in parts, varying from 200 to 500 feet.

DUCKWORTH STREET,

From Queen's Beach to Victoria Street, has been gravelled its full width, with the usual rounding in the centre.

Considerable improvement has been made on the foot of Victoria Street. Side drains have been formed, and a substantial retaining wall built and railed.

Near the foot of Chapel Lane, 800 feet have been gravelled.

HOLLOWAY STREET

has been gravelled, and the stone sewer running through it covered with good stone flags, and boarded on the bottom.

McBRIDE'S HILL

has been finished its full width, the ascent being now much easier than heretofore.

Two substantial retaining walls of dry work have been constructed, containing respectively two hundred and forty six, and one hundred and thirty-four perches of mason work, covered with stone flags and railed ; the old retaining wall repaired and pointed with cement, with a new coping of two inch plank on top.

IN BECK'S COVE FIRE BREAK

a new retaining wall with buttress have been constructed, containing fifty perches of mason work, flagged on the top, and railed.

GOWER STREET,

for a distance of 640 feet, has been gravelled and finished its full width ; a new side drain formed by blasting a portion of rock near Cochrane street.

LONG'S HILL

has been gravelled, and two feet of filling laid on for a distance of six perches.

500 feet of Queen's Road has been gravelled.

300 feet of Gambier Street gravelled, and the stone sewer repaired.

From Maggoty Cove Bridge towards Waldegrave Battery, 400 feet of longer fence have been erected, and two cross drains made with drain pipes.

On the South Side a retaining wall has been built near Ebsary's, the road widened, and 24 perches of longer fence put up.

I would respectfully suggest that steps might be taken with a view of removing a portion of the old Catholic Burial Ground, near the Wesleyan Church ; there would then be a fine street opened up to head of Théâtre Hill.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient humble servant,

JOHN MAHER.

JOHN H. WARREN, Esq.,
Chairman Board of Works,
Surveyor General, &c., &c.

No. 47.

**Report of J. T. Nevill, Esquire, Superintendent
Public Buildings.**

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS, }
Superintendent's Office, 19th Dec., 1865. }

SIR ;—

I have the honor, herewith, to submit, for consideration, my Report as to the condition of the Public Buildings in St. John's and its neighbourhood, together with estimates of the expenditure required during the ensuing year. I have also reported upon some Outport Court Houses, which came under my notice when I made an official visit to Fogo during the past summer. I have also appended estimates of the cost of some new Buildings, for which I have prepared plans, as I have been instructed from time to time.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. T. NEVILL,

Superintendent Public Buildings.

JOHN H. WARREN, Esq., M. H. A.,
Chairman of the Board of Works,
&c., &c., &c.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

This building is in a good substantial state of repair. Defects have been repaired, from time to time, as they have arisen. I have again to report upon the necessity of a shed for storing coals. As I mentioned last year, "it is neither satisfactory nor economical, annually, to put up temporary coverings of boards," and exposed as the coals now are, they are injured by the weather and liable to depredation. A suitable shed will cost \$550.

The painting of the wood work requires attention from time to time, and this, with ordinary incidental expenses, will require about \$500.

It is very desirable that a small stock of wrought iron pipe should be imported, with which to repair any injuries that may be sustained by the heating apparatus. The article is not imported for sale in the market, and should any accident happen, very serious difficulties may arise before repairs could be effected. About \$100 would be a sufficient sum to expend in this way. The males' retired wing has never been finished internally. The ceilings require plastering, and the walls to be lined with boarding. To complete this wing, in these respects, will cost \$500.

It may not be inappropriate here to mention, that a much larger number of persons are living in the Asylum than the building was constructed for, and that this necessitates the use of places for sleeping, which were not intended for the purpose, and are sanitarily unfit for such use.

The total of the foregoing estimates is \$1600.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL.

The sanitary condition of this building is very bad, and the report of the Medical Commission, appointed last summer, justifies me in saying that little can be done with the present Building short of such alterations as would cost as much, and in effect be re-constructing it, and beyond this it is structurally very defective; the roofs are leaky, the floors are rotting, the plastering falling down, the sashes loose, the outside unpainted, and altogether, it becomes a matter of doubtful economy to effect any repairs,

particularly as the building, when repaired, would be but ill-adapted for its uses. A less sum than \$2000 will be useless, (if it is determined that the present Building is to remain), to make it in any way fit for Hospital purposes, and a further sum of the same amount to repair the structural defects.

ASYLUM FOR THE POOR.

This Building is in a good substantial state of repair. Parts of the exterior should be re-varnished, to the value of \$200, and ordinary incidental repairs will require \$150, amounting in all to \$350. The pit which receives the soil from the closets is very unwholesome; but I am at a loss for a feasible plan of doing away with it, unless an arrangement could be made with the Proprietor of the intervening land to allow of a drain being laid through it from the Poor House, to join the Hospital drain recently constructed, and this would cost \$600. If this could be accomplished, it would be a great sanitary improvement.

COURT HOUSE.

Some portions of the external walls of this Building require pointing, and the freestone of the North and South fronts is gradually disintegrating. To arrest this, I should recommend the application of Ransome's Liquid Glass, a coating spoken very favorably of by English architects. The cost of this will be about \$400 for pointing, and \$200 for the application of the Liquid Glass.

I have again to refer to the want of ventilation in the Supreme Court. In my Report last year I stated that, "effectually to ventilate this Building would entail an expenditure of about \$1200, as a new system of heating would have to be adopted. If this outlay were made, only one fire would be required for the two Court Rooms and the Offices, and would very considerably economise the consumption of fuel, besides ensuring a wholesome and comfortable condition of the atmosphere throughout the Building." If this outlay is thought too great, something should be done to remedy the inconvenience sustained by the Judges and the Bar. The Bench is the coldest part of the room; two of the

seats are exposed to cold drafts, while the heat from an unsightly stove funnel annoys the occupant of the third seat. To remedy these inconveniences, I should propose to set a Chilson's Furnace, and introduce warm air in such a manner as to make the Bench comfortable, and this may be accomplished by expending \$350, without adding to the cost of attendance. As I mentioned last year, "internal wood-work of the Court Rooms and some of the Offices require painting, and the ceilings want coloring. To do all that is required in this respect, to put the building in good order, would cost \$800 ; but there is no waste accruing by postponement.

Apartments are required for Jurors, and parties arrested before being sent to the Penitentiary. Such Rooms can be formed over the present jury-rooms. The cost of one room, with the approaches thereto, will be \$214 ; a second room will cost the further sum of \$106. It may be proper to add that the Hon. the Attorney General considers that "such an apartment is urgently needed."

These estimates amount to \$2070.

THE PENITENTIARY.

The general condition of this Building is satisfactory. Some of the works recommended last year, such as pointing and painting, have not been thoroughly done, and should be attended to. The cost will be \$400.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The condition of the South and West walls of this Building, and of the area retaining walls, is very bad, and it is desirable that the outside facing of a portion of both the South and West walls should be taken down and re-built in cement. A part of the West area retaining wall also requires re-building. During the past summer the water supply from the wells failed, and water had to be carted for the use of the establishment, at a considerable daily cost. To avoid this in future, I should advise that the water from the town supply should be laid on. The mode of heating water for baths and other purposes is inconvenient, and a

new range is required in the kitchen. When a new one is put in, a boiler for hot water service should be attached, so that the kitchen fire may suffice both for cooking and heating water. The flagging of the areas is in bad condition, the stones having been very much displaced by frost, thereby causing water to stand on the surface. While this work is being done, the drains should be examined, as there is every reason to fear that they are in bad condition.

The cost of these works, with the ordinary incidental expenses, will be \$3000.

GOVERNOR'S GUARD-ROOM AND LODGE.

These Buildings require painting, which, with the ordinary incidental repairs, will cost \$250.

COLONIAL BUILDING.

It will be desirable, during the coming season, to continue the repairs to the exterior of the Building, portions of which have been carried out during the past two years. The work already done answers the purpose intended in every respect. To finish the pointing, will cost \$800.

Ordinary and incidental expenses \$600.

Total estimated expenditure \$1400.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

The condition of this Building is generally good. The external wood-work requires painting, and a new floor is wanted in the Tide-waiters' room. These, with the ordinary and incidental expenses, will cost \$200.

FACTORY.

To put this Building in a tenantable condition, requires an outlay of \$1200, and to prevent further rapid deterioration, an immediate expenditure of \$400 is necessary.

BLOCK-HOUSE.

This Building will require painting, which, with ordinary incidental expenses, will cost \$150.

RIVER-HEAD LOCK-UP.

A new Building is very much required. Plans and specifications of which I prepared some time since. The cost of carrying out which (with some modifications) will be \$2500. The sum of £300 stg. was granted in Supply for this purpose in 1864.

NORTHERN OUTPORT COURT HOUSES.

During the past summer I examined several of these Buildings, and found them in a fair state of repair ; but all were badly in want of paint, and the roofs required coating.

I visited Fogo, to ascertain the requirements as to size of a Lock-up there, and it was represented to me that three cells for prisoners, keeper's apartments, a court room, two jury rooms, and a safety enclosed yard, were necessary. To give this accommodation would require a building covering an area of 1200 feet, and would cost about \$1600. The estimated expenditure necessary to the Court Houses I examined, is as under :—

Twillingate.....	\$120
Greenspond	100
Bonavista	100
	<hr/>
	\$320
	<hr/> <hr/>

I have also prepared plans for some additions to the Court House at Brigus, which will require \$600 to carry out.

 ABSTRACT OF ESTIMATES.

Lunatic Asylum.....	\$1600 00
Hospital	4000 00
Poor Asylum, \$350 ; Drain, \$600	950 00
Court House	2070 00
Penitentiary	400 00
Government House.....	3000 00
Governor's Guard-Room and Lodge	250 00
Colonial Building	1400 00
Custom House.....	200 00
Factory (essential repairs)	400 00
Block-House	150 00
Painting three Northern Court Houses	320 00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$14,740 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

NEW BUILDINGS REQUIRED.

River-Head Lock-up	\$2500 00
Fogo Lock-up	1600 00
Additions to Brigus Court House	600 00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$4700 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

Respectfully submitted,

J. T. NEVILL,

Superintendent Public Buildings.

No. 43.

Report of Inspector of Light Houses, for the year 1865.

LIGHT HOUSE DEPARTMENT, }
30th December, 1865. }

SIR ;—

For the information of his Excellency the Governor, the Inspector of Light Houses has the honor to submit his annual Report on the several Light Houses, together with an approximate Estimate of their requirements for the ensuing year.

CAPE SPEAR LIGHT HOUSE.

To remedy the inconvenience so much complained of, in consequence of the scanty accommodation at this station for the Keepers and their families, a small addition on the East side of the Light House has been erected, providing two comfortable rooms for the Assistant. The establishment is now in an efficient and creditable condition.

FORT AMHERST.

The condition of this Building is satisfactory, and will only require painting, whitewashing, and some trifling repairs to the road.

HARBOR GRACE ISLAND.

The want of sufficient accommodation for the Keepers was adverted to in my former Report ; it is necessary that a similar Building to that recently erected at Cape Spear should be provided. No other extra outlay at this station will be needed.

HARBOR GRACE BEACON.

The encroachment of the sea on the Beach, immediately near this Building, is deserving of notice, to protect the foundation from injury, and at the same time, secure the stability of the Building (now out of plumb), it becomes necessary that some precautionary steps should be adopted.

CAPE BONAVIDA.

The defect in the machinery has been rectified. Painting and some repairs to the amount provided in the annexed Estimate, are the only items of extra expense needed.

CAPE PINE.

The Dwelling House will require to be shingled and clapboarded, and, with the Tower, painted.

It is proper I should here state, that the attention of their Lordships the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, having been directed to the Light at Cape Race as being too feeble and inefficient for so important a station, the matter became the subject of correspondence, resulting in their Lordships determining on altering both Cape Pine and Cape Race Lights,—the former from a revolving to a fixed light, and the latter from a fixed to a revolving light. A plan and estimate were prepared, both here and in London, for effecting the alteration. The machinery and necessary materials have been received, the plan and estimate which I had the honor to submit, have been approved of, and (all well), the attention of the Inspector will, in May, be occupied in changing the character of Cape Race and Cape Pine Lights, in accordance with the plan and arrangement I had submitted to their Lordships for approval.

OFFER WADHAM.

No complaint has been made of the inefficiency of this Light since the present Keepers were placed in charge ; its requirements are such as to need any special notice unnecessary.

GREEN ISLAND.

Painting and some trifling repairs to the Wharf and Water Tank, are the only items involving extra expense.

BACCALIEU ISLAND.

The road will require some small outlay. The Store and Dwelling House will require painting.

CAPE ST. MARY'S.

To put the road in tolerable repair, and replace the bridge, (the only access to the road leading to the Light House), will incur an expense of \$120.

DODDING HEAD.

Here, unavoidably, the expenditure has, for the past year, exceeded the amount contemplated. The exposed part of the Tower had received injury during the winter ; add to this, it was found necessary to shingle, clapboard, and paint the Dwelling House. The establishment is now in excellent order, and the character of the Light has not deteriorated by a change of Keepers.

BRUNET ISLAND.

The Inspector, late in March last, proceeded to Brunet Island, with the Lantern and Light House apparatus ; its erection, in consequence of bad and severe weather, was accomplished with more than ordinary toil and exposure. On its completion, the Light, for a few hours, was put in operation on the night of the 1st of May, and gave every satisfaction. It is a flashing light, attaining its greatest brilliancy every ten seconds, and in fair weather is seen at St. Pierre, a distance of 34 miles. The apparatus, &c., are of the best description, with the latest and most approved arrangements. The Light was put in permanent operation on the evening of the 27th June last.

In conclusion, I may be permitted to state, that every Light House establishment, to insure its uninterrupted usefulness, has, with a due regard to economy, been supplied with every necessary that may be required for their maintenance. My best efforts will be exercised in the discharge of the duties entrusted to me, and the absence of any complaint touching the character of the lights can be safely taken as an evidence of the zeal and attention of the respective Keepers.

Respectfully submitted by

ROBERT OKE,
Inspector Light Houses.

To JOHN CASEY, Esq.
Acting Chairman Board of Works.

Estimate for the Maintenance of the

	Gallons Seal Oil.	Cost of Seal Oil at 4s. 3d. per gallon.	Keepers' Salary.	Assistants' Salary.	Keepers' Fuel.	Assistants' Fuel.	Repairs, Improvements & Painting.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s.	£	£	£ s.
1 Fort Amherst.....	220	46 15 0	100	70 0	28		7 10
2 Harbor Grace Island...	600	127 10 0	105	70 0	28	13	150 0
3 Cape Spear.....	350	74 7 6	100	70 0	28	13	10 0
4 Cape Bonavista.....	600	127 10 0	100	70 0	28	13	18 0
5 Green Island.....	220	46 15 0	100	70 0	28	13	5 0
6 Offer Wadham.....	250	53 2 6	100	70 0	28	13	10 0
7 Cape Pine.....	600	127 10 0	100	70 0	28	13	100 0
8 Dodding Head.....	200	42 10 0	100	70 0	28	13	5 0
9 Baccalieu Island.....	500	106 5 0	100	70 0	28	13	5 0
10 Cape St. Mary's.....	500	106 5 0	100	70 0	28	13	10 0
11 Harbor Grace Beacon...	50	10 12 6	40	.....	10	..	7 0
12 Brunet Island.....	400	85 0 0	100	70 0	28	13	10 0
13 St. John's Red Lights..	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	5 0
Inspector.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4490	954 2 6	1355	770 0	318	130	342 10

Light House Department, }
31st Decem.ber, 1866. }

several Light Houses, for the year 1865.

Stores.	Freight, Insurance, Boathire, &c.	Cost of Gas.	Repairing & making Roads.	Cost of yearly supply of water.	Total.	Total.	Total.
					Yearly expenses of each Establishment in Sterling	Cost in Currency.	Cost in Dollars and Cents.
£ s.	£ s.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	\$ Cts.
7 10	15 0	..	..	.....	274 15 0	317 0 3	1268 05
15 0	15 0	..	..	.....	518 10 0	598 5 3	2393 05
15 0	15 0	..	..	.....	325 7 6	375 8 9	1501 75
15 0	10 0	..	..	.....	381 10 0	440 3 8	1760 74
10 0	10 0	..	..	5	287 15 0	332 0 3	1328 05
15 0	20 0	..	..	.....	309 2 6	356 13 7	1426 73
15 0	18 0	..	..	.....	471 10 0	544 0 8	2176 12
15 0	12 0	..	..	.....	285 10 0	329 8 5	1317 69
15 0	12 0	..	..	.....	349 5 0	402 19 7	1611 92
15 0	12 0	..	..	.....	354 5 0	403 14 11	1634 93
5 0	.....	50	.....	.....	122 12 6	141 9 9	565 95
15 0	20 0	..	100	.....	441 0 0	508 16 10	2035 36
.....	.....	28	.....	.....	43 0 0	49 12 3	198 45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0	230 15 4	923 06
157 10	159 0	78	100	5	4364 2 6	5035 10 6	\$20,142 10

R. OKE,
Inspector Light Houses.

No, 49,

**Report of the Physician of the St. John's Hospital, for
the year 1865.**

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, }
January 1st, 1866. }

SIR ;—

In presenting my Report of this Institution for the past year, I beg leave to state, that on 31st December, 1865, there were 63 patients under treatment. There were admitted during said year, 381. Of this number there were discharged, cured, 309, and 72 deaths,—33 of these were admitted in a dying state.

The Tabular Report will indicate all the additional particulars.

Regarding the improvements, alterations and additions, recommended in my last and former Reports, namely, Ice and Meat Houses, Vegetable Houses, Bath Room, New Windows, and repairs of others ; Painting, inside and out ; Water-closet, for use of household ; Bedsteads for attic wards in new wing ; fitting up of old attics ; Gas lamps, &c., &c. ; have not yet been attended to, although urgently required.

I may here make special mention of the injurious effects to the health of the nurses and household, whose sleeping apartments are in the basement story, on account of vegetables for the use of Hospital being stored in close proximity, which have a most contaminating influence on the atmosphere.

I would also urge upon the Board, the necessity of immediately procuring 14 or more new iron bedsteads, with canvas bottoms, to replace a number which, I believe, were sent to Hospital during the time of cholera, and which are altogether unsuited for patients, as they superinduce bed-sores, in defiance of the utmost care in nursing.

The front and western fences are in a dilapidated condition, and will require the attention of the Board in the spring:

The Drain, recommended in a former Report, has been partly finished, but as it does not yet communicate with the cistern, the water-closets in western end of building cannot be used.

A considerable portion of the plastered ceiling has fallen in two of the wards, owing to leakages mentioned in former Reports.

In May last, his Excellency the Governor appointed a Commission, consisting of myself, Drs. Stabb, Crowdy, and H. Shea, that " a strict investigation should be made into the sanitary condition of the Hospital. as a place of residence for the officers and attendants thereof, and for the due treatment of patients admitted therein, with the view of supplying a remedy, if found to be required ; and also, in relation to the erection of a Fever Hospital in some suitable locality, for the reception of seamen and others suffering from fever, and other infectious diseases."

The Commission held several meetings at the Hospital, and made diligent inquiries and investigation into the matters aforesaid, and reported thereon to his Excellency the Governor and Council, to which Report I would draw the attention of the Board.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS MCKEN, M. D.,

Surgeon and Superintendent.

JOHN H. WARREN, Esq., M. H. A.,

Chairman Board of Works,

&c., &c., &c.

Tabular Report of St. John's Hospital,

	Fever.	Small Pox.	Pulmonary Diseases and Bronchitis	Diphtheria	Disease of Heart and Spinal Cord.	Rheumatism.	Disease of Stomach, Bowels and Liver.	Disease of Kidney and Bladder.
January	8	..	5	..	2	3	3	..
February	39	..	..	..	1	2	1	1
March	45	..	..	..	..	3	1	2
April	37	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
May	11	..	..	1	..	4	5	2
June .....	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	1
July	2	..	1	..	1	1	3	3
August .....	..	..	1	..	1	3	6	1
September	1	..	4	..	1	2	1	1
October	1	..	..	..	1	2	6	1
November .....	..	..	2	..	..	1	6	1
December	22	..	1	..	1	3	4	1
Total	166		16	2	9	25	32	14

No. admitted under Poor Commissioners, 409. No. admitted under
No admitted under Board of Trade, 5.

for year ending 31st December, 1865.

	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia.	Scrofula.	Abscess.	Ulcers.	Frostburn.	Cancer and Malignant Dis-cases.	Accidents.	Debility, Old Age, &c.	Disease of Testicles.	Veneral Disease.	Operations.	Delirium Tremens.
..	2	..	2	3	..	1	3	1	..	5	2	..	..
1	..	..	..	2	3	2	1	2	..	1	1	1	..
1	1	1	4	3	2	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	..
..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	..
..	1	..	3	4	..	..	1	3	..	2	2	3	..
..	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	..
..	2	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..
..	..	..	2	5	..	4	3	5	2	2	2	4	1
1	..	3	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	4	2	2	..
..	1	1	..	6	..	..	1	2	..	5	5	3	..
..	..	2	..	5	..	..	3	2	..	2	2	1	..
4	7	8	12	40	5	8	21	32	4	29	19	1	1

Fishermens' Act, 8. No. admitted under Mercantile Marine, 22.

Tabular Report of St. John's Hospital, for the

No. from the several Districts.

St. John's.....	406
Ferryland	5
Conception Bay.....	19
St. Mary's and Placentia.....	3
Burin.....	1
LaPoile.....	1
Bonavista.....	2
Trinity.....	1
Fogo.....	5
Fortune Bay.....	1
Total.....	<u>444</u>

No. Discharged.....	309
“ Died.....	72
“ Under treatment.....	63—31st Dec., 1865,

Total..... 444

No. of Males.....	291
“ Females.....	153
Total.....	<u>444</u>

No. of Operations.....	19
“ Admitted in a dying condition.....	33

January 1st, 1866.

Year ending 31st December, 1865.—Continued.

Return of Domestics in St. John's Hospital, on 31st December, 1865, with their respective Names and Wages.

	Currency per annum.
John Prowse, Keeper.....	£80 13 4
Agnes Cowan, Matron.....	34 12 0
Hannah Murphy, Sub-Matron.....	18 0 0
Bridget Carroll, Nurse.....	14 0 0
Kate Pearce “.....	14 0 0
Johanna Ashman “.....	14 0 0
Kate Becket “.....	14 0 0
Ellen Murphy, Cook.....	15 0 0
Bridget Hally, Assistant Cook.....	15 0 0
Winifred Brine, Washerwoman.....	14 0 0
Ellen Foran “.....	14 0 0
John Adams, Messenger and Barber..	30 0 0
Total.....	<u>£277 5 4</u>

THOMAS MCKEN, M. D.,
Surgeon and Superintendent.

No. 50.

Report of the Physician Superintendent Lunatic Asylum, for 1865.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, }
31st December, 1865. }

During the year 1865, the long foreseen result of over-crowding the wards of this Institution, took place. Several cases were removed to the Hospital and Poor House, to make room for recently insane persons ; notwithstanding which arrangement several insane were refused admittance into the Asylum, of necessity, and were sent to the Poor House for treatment.

Thus has been taken the second great step backwards, by sending the Insane to any other place than a special Asylum, for treatment. The first having been the over crowding of the wards to such an extent as to interfere seriously with the curative means employed.

At the present moment, even, the lower Male ward, has twice the number of patients in it, by day, for which there exists adequate space and healthy breathing room, and the same may be said, in a minor degree, of the lower Female ward. On the Female side of the house, moreover, there is no ward yet provided for the excited and noisy patients, who, as I have stated in former Reports, disturb and harrass all the rest

It is universally known that the Government and Legislature have been always ready to provide for the Insane, according to the means at their disposal ; but as year after year passes away, and the ever-recurring reply to applications for more accommodation in the Asylum, of " no public funds," meets the ear and dissipates every hope—is it not our duty, in the face of this fact on the one hand, and annually increasing numbers of the Insane on the other—to provide special funds for so special a purpose ?

I overstep my province if I dilate, as I would willingly do, upon this obligation ; but it certainly falls within my sphere of duty to proclaim aloud, at this time, the pressing wants of the Insane of this Island, as I have done, periodically, for the past twenty years,

to deprecate the retrograde steps we have lately taken, and to urge a better course for the future.

The effect of over-crowding an Asylum, is to increase the number of permanent insane, by diminishing the means of curative treatment; and the effect of providing for the insane in a Poor House, is to deprive them of reasonable prospect of cure, or to consign them to their graves, for want of that treatment which they can only obtain in a special Asylum.

Shall the depressed state of the public funds of the Colony be allowed to produce such effects as these? or will not, rather, the public voice desire even a special tax to obviate such results?

I respectfully submit, that as though the awful visitation of insanity is so acutely felt in families suffering from it, and that such visitations have been experienced in every District of the Island—that, as in each successive year, persons of the upper classes seek admission for their insane relatives into this Asylum (for the insane poor,) because it is the only fitting place provided for the treatment of insanity; and however unsuitable the Institution may be for those accustomed to the refinements of life—yet their admission is eagerly sought. All classes are interested in maintaining the advantages presented by the Asylum, and sufficient accommodation therein for all applicants; and consequently, all classes would cheerfully pay a tax towards the enlargement of the buildings, without which the numbers admitted must annually decrease in the ratio that the permanent residents surely increase. Thus the numbers admitted in 1865 and in 1864, are respectively 26 and 40; yet all were admitted in the past year for whom there was accommodation, even after removing some cases to the Poor House. The number of patients admitted in 1865, as above stated, (26), is of course much less than for many years past—of these, 19 were dismissed and 2 remain, cured but awaiting removal by their friends, who reside at a considerable distance from St John's. The whole number under treatment in 1865 was 133; four of these were removed to the Hospital or Poor House—9 died, and 101 remain.

The small amount of land under cultivation has afforded beneficial occupation to a number of male and female patients, and the crops of hay and potatoes have been above the average. A con-

siderable portion of the land has been well fenced ; and the female airing ground surrounded by a substantial wooden fence. Twelve thousand of firewood, consumed by the steam boiler, was sawn up by the male patients ; affording constant employment to those who are unfit or unable to do anything else.

The female patients, under the Seamstress, have made and repaired a large quantity of clothing, a list of which is appended.

The health of the inmates, generally, has been satisfactory, upon the whole ; but has suffered, in a certain degree, from the unhealthy atmosphere engendered by excessive crowding in the day-rooms. One most virulent and fatal case of Diphtheria occurred ; but by stringent hygienic precautions, this terrible disease was confined to this single case. The Asylum has benefitted as usual by the ministrations of the Reverends Charles Medley and William Walsh—still unremunerated.

The gifts to the Patients are comprised in files of the “ Illustrated News” from the Hon. N. Stabb ;—of the “ London Times” from W. Sparke, Esq, of London—and in the weekly issues of the St John’s “ Times,” from its Editor,—to all of whom our best thanks are offered.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Diseases of 26 Patients, admitted in 1865.

	Males	Females	Total.
Mania	10	4	14
Melancholia	6	4	10
Dementia	2		2
	18	8	26

Causes of death in 9 cases.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Old Age and Dementia	1		1
Organic Disease of Brain	3	1	4
Dementia and Atrophy	1		1
General Paralysis	1		1
Phthisis		1	1
Diphtheria	1		1
	7	2	9

Number of Patients.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining, Jan. 1	59	48	107
Admitted	18	8	26
Dismissed	14	9	23
Died	7	2	9
Remaining, Dec. 31	55	46	101

CLOTHING MADE AND REPAIRED IN 1865.

	MADE	REPAIRED.
Cloth Jackets	12	208
“ Trowsers	40	
Canvas Jackets	10	92
“ Trowsers	40	278
“ Frocks	10	18
Sleeve Vests	14	42
Woollen Drawers	84	324
Regatta Shirts	160	360
Flannel do.	24	64
Cloth Caps.....	68	
Stockings, knitted,—pairs.....	127	720
Woollen Cuffs “	7	
“ Buskins “	7	
Womens' Dresses.....	50	180
“ Serge Petticoats	72	67
“ Chemises	96	252
“ Night Gowns	26	64
“ Muslin Caps	60	50
“ Aprons ..	56	60
“ Sun Bonnets.....	16	
Table Cloths	12	12
Towels	37	
Sheets.....	106	182
Pillow Slips	236	120
Bed Sacks	86	
Rollers	9	14
Quilts	2	169
Blankets.....		94
Pudding Cloths	4	
Ironing “	3	
Handkerchiefs — hemmed	42	

Respectfully submitted by

HENRY H. STABB,

Physician Superintendent.

No. 51.

Report of a Medical Commission appointed to inquire into the Sanitary state of the St. John's Hospital as a place of residence, &c ; also as to the necessity for erection of a Building for the reception of infectious cases, &c., &c.

A. MUSGRAVE.
(L.S.)

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

WHEREAS it hath been represented to me that the Building known and used as the St. John's Hospital, is not in a satisfactory state as respects its sanitary condition, as a place of residence for the officers and attendants thereof, or the due treatment of patients admitted therein ; and it is highly desirable that a strict investigation should be made into the circumstances of the case, with the view of supplying a remedy, if found to be required, for the evils complained of ; And whereas it hath further been represented to me, that a building of moderate dimensions is needed in some suitable locality in St. John's, for the reception of seamen and others suffering from fever and other infectious diseases : I, the Governor, do therefore, by the advice of my Council, appoint you, Thomas McKen, Henry Hunt Stabb, Charles Crowley, and Henry Shea, to be Commissioners for making diligent enquiry into the matters aforesaid, and to report to me fully thereon, with such recommendation as your experience may suggest.

Given, &c., the 9th day of May, 1855.

By His Excellency's command,

(Signed,)

J. BEMISTER,

ST. JOHNS, NEWFOUNDLAND,
June 3rd, 1865.

SIR,—

We have the honor to report that, in conformity with the instructions contained in the Commission issued to us, we have visited the St. John's Hospital, and carefully examined its condition as a residence for the staff of officials, and as a place of medical treatment for the sick.

The site of the Hospital is everything that could be desired, in elevation above the sea level, (the floor of the ground story being about 45 feet above low water mark, at a distance of 300 feet), in aspect, isolation from dwelling-houses, and proximity to the town. It has also the advantage of being close to a main road for the better conveyance of patients and of supplies.

The Hospital consists of a main building, (of two stories and a basement), with a southern aspect divided by a wide hall into two wings, (East and West). and a Northern wing extending at right angles from the Eastern portion of the building. The first and second stories of the former are inhabited by the general sick, those of the latter are used, when necessary, solely for cases of fever, small pox, &c.

The sick wards of the Western wing are as convenient in size as is practicable in so ill-designed a building and are not so deficient in light as the other wards. Those of the Eastern wing are small, ill-lighted rooms, quite unfit for the purposes of a Hospital, with the exception of Ward No. 1, on the ground floor, which is of tolerable size, but very ill-lighted and gloomy.

The wards of the Northern wing are, as a rule, small, ill-lighted rooms, unfit for the sick.

The basement story of the main building, used for kitchens, store-rooms, vegetable and coal cellars the Apothecary's and nurses' sleeping apartments, and Physician's consulting room, is underground, damp and replete with foul air, especially in the portion beneath the Eastern wing. It ought, therefore, to be immediately abandoned as a dwelling place, with the exception of the kitchen; and in the event of any delay in the erection of a new Hospital,

further measures will be necessary to prevent the foul air generated in this part of the building from diffusing itself through the whole Hospital.

As the abandonment of the basement story will involve the loss of the nurses' sleeping apartments, we would suggest that the remainder of ward No 1 (already divided to provide apartments for the matron) might be appropriated for that purpose. For the storage of vegetables, &c., now in the basement, a fitting place should be provided, wholly detached from the Hospital, and this might be erected at once, in such a situation as to meet the requirements of any future building.

We further beg leave to draw your attention to the general condition of the Hospital, with regard to the following heads:—

1. **VENTILATION**.—This important element of health for the sick, cannot be said, in a scientific sense, to exist at all in the Hospital. There has indeed been an attempt at ventilation in the Northern wing, which has never succeeded, from the curious fact that whilst there exists an apparatus for the exit of foul air, no provision has been made for the admittance of pure air to replace it. Throughout the Hospital and especially in the sick wards, stagnant, impure air is evident to the senses even by day when many doors and windows are open; at night, therefore, the air of the sick wards must inevitably be very offensive and unhealthy.

2. **WATER SUPPLY**.—This appears to be sufficient, if made use of, which it is not, and cannot be, until branch pipes are distributed from the main, for the various services required.

3. **CUBIC SPACE FOR EACH PATIENT**.—This is insufficient throughout the Hospital, and in several wards does not amount to more than one half of the healthy standard. It is greatest in the Northern wing. It must be borne in mind that from the tendency of heated air to ascend, and its limited lateral diffusion, the want of height in the wards renders the amount of air available for each patient much less even in reality than the cubical contents, deficient as they are, would appear to provide.

The ceilings of the wards are, for the most part, only 8½ feet in height; the highest are only 9 feet. The minimum height of the wards of a Hospital, as it should be, is 12 feet.

4. **HEATING WARDS**—This is effected by means of close stoves standing out from the walls; a most objectionable mode. The Medical Superintendent states that the wards were exceedingly cold in winter, until these stoves were made use of; but he fully admits their unhealthiness, and they would be unnecessary in a properly constructed Building.

5. **LIGHT IN WARDS**—The wards generally are gloomy and cheerless from deficiency of light.

6. **WATER CLOSETS AND URINALS**.—These are altogether wanting in the building; those which did exist having been closed up as intolerable nuisances.

7.—**BATHS AND LAVATORIES**.—There are no fixed baths or lavatories, and no ready means for bathing patients of any kind. There is no laundry, and no provision for the separate washing and purifying of infected clothing. We would also observe that the Wash-house is of too easy access for idlers and convalescent patients.

Outside of the building there are water closets erected communicating with a cesspool, which latter ought to be immediately emptied and destroyed. These water closets can easily be made to communicate with the main drain, and can be conveniently supplied with a sufficient stream of water to carry off all impurities or offensive odours.

The ash and refuse house is in dangerous proximity to the Hospital.

It is evident, from the foregoing statements, that the present Hospital is unhealthy, and therefore unfit for a residence for the staff of nurses, &c., and is still less adapted for the reception and treatment of the sick. It is also, as we have shewn, deficient in many of the requisites for a proper Hospital, and wholly wanting in some of the most essential.

We are asked to suggest a remedy for this, and to say whether it would be advisable to erect a building for the reception of fever patients.

To these questions we respectfully reply, that we do not believe it to be wise or even practicable to attempt to improve the present Hospital in a satisfactory manner; we think that any such attempt

would only result in a useless outlay of money. Moreover, we by no means recommend that a Fever Hospital be built,—patients laboring under fever, or other infectious or contagious diseases, being best accommodated in a general hospital properly constructed.

We are consequently of opinion that a new general Hospital is imperatively required ; and as the present site is probably the best that can be procured, we would suggest that the western wing, being the oldest part of the building, might be removed, so as to allow of a portion of any new building being erected, whilst accommodation might be provided in the meantime for a certain number of patients in the other parts of the present Hospital, so as to obviate the necessity for a removal of the establishment elsewhere.

The Medical Superintendent informs us that of the whole number of nurses attacked by fever, from time to time, about 50 per cent. have died—a fearful rate of mortality, and to be attributed without doubt in a great measure to the impure atmosphere of the Hospital, and especially to the vitiated air of the apartments in which they have been obliged to sleep. He further states that cases of disease, which, upon their first examination appear to be of a mild and curable type, frequently become aggravated by a residence in the Hospital, disappointing his prognosis, and resisting his treatment. This statement is corroborated by other Medical men, who have had cases under their care in the Hospital.

It does not seem possible to add an argument to such statements as these against the present condition of the St. John's Hospital.

We have, &c.,

(Signed,) THOMAS MCKEN, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent, St. John's Hospital.
 HENRY H. STABB, M.D.,
 CHARLES CROWDY, *Surgeon.*
 HENRY SHEA, *Surgeon.*

To the Hon. Colonial Secretary,
 &c., &c.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
20th June, 1865. }

SIR,—

Herewith I beg to hand you Copy of the Report of the Commission of the General Hospital to which, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, your attention is called, that the evils therein noticed, which are easily removable, be immediately attended to, and the Superintendent of Public Buildings be instructed to furnish the Governor (through the Board of Works), with specifications necessary to obtain plans for a new Hospital from England.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

J. BEMISTER,
Colonial Secretary.

JOHN H. WARREN, Esq.,
&c., &c.

No. 52.

Papers relating to the Conferences which have taken place between Her Majesty's Government and a Deputation from the Executive Council of Canada appointed to confer with Her Majesty's Government on subjects of Importance to the Provinces.

(Copy.)

Newfoundland.

No 31.

DOWNING STREET, }
24th June, 1865. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit to you the copy of a correspondence between Viscount Monck and myself on the affairs of British North America which have lately formed the subject of Conferences between Her Majesty's Government and a Deputation from the Canadian Government.

This correspondence having been presented to both Houses of the Imperial Parliament by command of Her Majesty, I have to direct you to communicate it also to the Legislature of Newfoundland at its next meeting.

You will, at the same time, express the strong and deliberate opinion of Her Majesty's Government, that it is an object much to be desired that all the British North American Colonies should agree to unite in one Government. In the territorial extent of Canada, and in the Maritime and Commercial enterprise of the Lower Provinces, Her Majesty's Government see the elements of power, which only require to be combined in order to secure for the Province which shall possess them all a place among the most considerable communities of the world. In the spirit of loyalty to the British Crown, of attachment to British connection, and of love for British Institutions, by which all the Provinces are animated alike,—Her Majesty's Government recognise the bond by which all may be combined under one Government. Such an union seems, to Her Majesty's Government, to recommend itself to

the Provinces on many grounds of moral and material advantage, as giving a well founded prospect of improved administration and increased prosperity. But there is one consideration which Her Majesty's Government feel it more especially their duty to press upon the Legislature of Newfoundland. Looking to the determination which this country has ever exhibited to regard the defence of the Colonies as a matter of Imperial concern,—the Colonies must recognise a right, and even acknowledge an obligation incumbent on the Home Government, to urge with earnestness and just authority the measures which they consider to be most expedient, on the part of the Colonies, with a view to their own defence. Nor can it be doubtful that the Provinces of British North America are incapable, when separate and divided from each other, of making those just and sufficient preparations for National Defence, which would be easily undertaken by a Province uniting in itself all the population and all the resources of the whole.

I am aware that this project, so novel as well as so important, has not been at once accepted in the other Provinces with that cordiality which has marked its acceptance by the Legislature of Canada; but Her Majesty's Government trust that after a full and careful examination of the subject in all its bearings, the Maritime Provinces will perceive the great advantages which, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, the proposed union is calculated to confer upon them all.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

EDWARD CARDWELL.

Governor MUSGRAVE,

&c., &c., &c.

No. 1.

Copy of a Despatch from Governor General Viscount Monck to the Right Honorable Edward Cardwell, M.P.

(No. 83.)

QUEBEC, 24th March, 1865.

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit for your information a copy of an approved Minute of the Executive Council of Canada appointing a Deputation from their Body who are to proceed to England to confer with Her Majesty's Government on subjects of importance to the Province.

The gentlemen named on the Deputation propose leaving by the steamer which sails on the 5th April.

I have, &c ,

(Signed,)

MONCK.

The Right Honorable
Edward Cardwell, M.P.,
&c., &c.

Enclosure in No. 1.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 24th March, 1865.

The Committee respectfully recommend that four members of your Excellency's Council do proceed to England to confer with Her Majesty's Government :

1st.—Upon the proposed Confederation of the British North American Provinces, and the means whereby it can be most speedily effected :

- 2d.—Upon the arrangements necessary for the defence of Canada in the event of war arising with the United States, and the extent to which the same should be shared between Great Britain and Canada :
- 3rd.—Upon the steps to be taken with reference to the Reciprocity Treaty, and the rights conferred by it upon the United States :
- 4th.—Upon the arrangements necessary for the settlement of the North-west Territory and Hudson's Bay Company's claims :
- 5th.—And generally upon the existing critical state of affairs by which Canada is most seriously affected :

The Committee further recommend that the following Members of Council be named to form the Delegation, viz, Messrs. Macdonald, Cartier, Brown, and Galt.

Certified,

WM. H. LEE, C.F.C.

No. 2

*Copy of a Despatch from the Right Honorable Edward Cardwell,
M.P., to Governor General Viscount Monck.*

(No. 95.)

DOWNING STREET, }
17th June, 1865. }

MY LORD,—

I have the honour to inform your Lordship that several conferences have been held between the four Canadian Ministers who were deputed, under the Minute of your Executive Council of March 24th, to proceed to England to confer with Her Majesty's Government, on the part of Canada, and the Duke of Somerset,

the Earl de Grey, Mr. Gladstone, and myself, on the part of Her Majesty's Government.

On the first subject referred to in the Minute, that of Confederation of the British North American Provinces, we repeated, on the part of the Cabinet, the assurances which had already been given of the determination of Her Majesty's Government to use every proper means of influence to carry into effect without delay the proposed Confederation.

On the second point, we entered into a full consideration of the important subject of the defence of Canada, not with any apprehension on either side that the friendly relations now happily subsisting between this country and the United States are likely to be disturbed, but impressed with the conviction that the safety of the Empire from possible attack ought to depend upon its own strength and the due application of its own resources. We reminded the Canadian Ministers that on the part of the Imperial Government we had obtained a vote of money for improving the fortifications of Quebec. We assured them that so soon as that vote had been obtained the necessary instructions had been sent out for the immediate execution of the works, which would be prosecuted with despatch; and we reminded them of the suggestion Her Majesty's Government had made to them to proceed with the fortifications at Montreal.

The Canadian Ministers, in reply, expressed unreservedly the desire of Canada to devote her whole resources, both in men and money, for the maintenance of her connection with the Mother Country; and their full belief in the readiness of the Canadian Parliament to make known that determination in the most authentic manner. They said they had increased the expenditure for their Militia from 300,000 to 1,000,000 dollars, and would agree to train that force to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State for War, provided the cost did not exceed the last mentioned sum annually, while the question of Confederation is pending. They said they were unwilling to separate the question of the works at Montreal from the question of the works west of that place, and from the question of a naval armament on Lake Ontario. That the execution of the whole of these works would render it necessary for them to have recourse to a loan, which could only be raised

with the guarantee of the Imperial Parliament. They were ready to propose to their Legislature on their return a measure for this purpose, provided that the guarantee of the Imperial Parliament were given now, and that they were authorised to communicate to the Parliament of Canada the assurance that, the occasion arising, England will have prepared an adequate naval force for Lake Ontario. They thought that if the guarantee were not obtained now it was probable that the Canadian Government and Parliament would think it desirable that the question of defensive works should await the decision of the Government and Legislature of the United Provinces.

On the part of Her Majesty's Government we assented to the reasonableness of the proposal that if the Province undertook the primary liability for the works of defence mentioned in the letter of Lieutenant Colonel Jervis, and showed a sufficient security, Her Majesty's Government should apply to Parliament for a guarantee for the amount required; and we said that Her Majesty's Government would furnish the armaments for the works. But we said that the desire and decision of the Provincial Legislature ought to be pronounced before any application was made to the Imperial Parliament. On the subject of a Naval Force for Lake Ontario, we said that, apart from any question of expediency, the convention subsisting between this country and the United States rendered it impossible for either nation to place more than the specified number of armed vessels on the lakes in time of peace. In case of war it would as a matter of course, be the duty of any Government in this country to apply its means of naval defence according to the judgment it might form upon the exigencies of each particular time, and the Canadian Ministers might be assured that Her Majesty's Government would not permit itself to be found in such a position as to be unable to discharge its duty in this respect. This was the only assurance the Canadian Ministers could expect, or we could give.

Upon a review of the whole matter, the Canadian Ministers reverted to the proposal which has been mentioned above, that priority in point of time should be given to the Confederation of the Provinces. To this, we, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, assented. In conformity, however, with a wish strongly ex-

pressed by the Canadian Ministers, we further said, that if, upon future consideration, the Canadian Government should desire to anticipate the Confederation, and to propose that Canada should execute the works, they would doubtless communicate to Her Majesty's Government that decision; and we trusted that after what had passed in these conferences, they would feel assured that any such communication would be received by us in a most friendly spirit.

On the third point, the Reciprocity Treaty, the Canadian Ministers represented the great importance to Canada of the renewal of that treaty, and requested that Sir F. Bruce might be put in communication with the Government of Lord Monck upon the subject. We replied that Sir F. Bruce had already received instructions to negotiate for a renewal of the treaty, and to act in concert with the Government of Canada.

On the fourth point, the subject of the North-western Territory, the Canadian Ministers desired that that territory should be made over to Canada, and undertook to negotiate with the Hudson's Bay Company for the termination of their rights, on condition that the Indemnity, if any, should be paid by a loan to be raised by Canada under the Imperial guarantee. With the sanction of the Cabinet, we assented to this proposal, undertaking that if the negotiation should be successful we on the part of the Crown being satisfied that the amount of the indemnity was reasonable, and the security sufficient, would apply to the Imperial Parliament to sanction the arrangement and to guarantee the amount.

On the last point, it seemed sufficient that Her Majesty's Government should accept the assurances given by the Canadian Ministers, on the part of Canada, that that Province is ready to devote all her resources both in men and money to the maintenance of Her connexion with the Mother Country, and should assure them in return that the Imperial Government fully acknowledged the reciprocal obligation of defending every portion of the Empire with all the resources at its command.

The Canadian Ministers in conclusion said, that they hoped it would be understood that the present communications did not in any way affect or alter the correspondence which had already passed be-

tween the Imperial Government and the Governments of the British North American Provinces on the subject of the Intercolonial Railway. To this we entirely agreed.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

EDWARD CARDWELL,

Governor General

VISCOUNT MONCK,

&c., &c.

No. 53.

Copy of Despatch and Enclosure from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, conveying Earl Russell's recommendation for appointment of a Confederate Council chosen by all the North American Colonies, &c., &c.

(Copy.)

Newfoundland.

No. 34.

DOWNING-STREET,

22nd July, 1865.

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit to you the copy of a letter which I have received from the Foreign Office, containing a suggestion from Lord Russell for the appointment of a Confederate Council, chosen by all the North American Colonies and presided over by

the Governor General, with a view to furnishing an opinion to Her Majesty's Government in the negotiation of Commercial Treaties.

I have to inform you, that in consequence of this suggestion of Lord Russell's, I have, by this day's mail, addressed the necessary instructions to the Governor General, and have to request that you will co-operate with him accordingly.

I have, &c ,

(Signed,)

EDWARD CARDWELL.

Governor MUSGRAVE,

&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

Mr. Layard to Sir F. Rogers.

FOREIGN OFFICE,

July 20th, 1865.

SIR,—

In reply to your letter of the 3rd instant, I am directed by Earl Russell to request that you will state to Mr. Secretary Cardwell that negotiations have not yet been commenced for the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty.

The interests of Nova Scotia will be duly consulted: but it would, His Lordship considers, save much embarrassment, delay and difficulty, if the faculty of giving an opinion to Her Majesty's Government in the negotiation of Commercial Treaties were vested in a Confederate Council chosen by all the North American Provinces and presided over by the Governor General of Canada.

I am, &c.,

(Signed),

A. H. LAYARD.

SIR FREDERIC ROGERS, Bart.

&c., &c.

No. 54.

Message from His Excellency the Governor, enclosing Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of December 20th, 1865.

GOVERNMENT-HOUSE, NEWFOUNDLAND, }
 March 9th, 1866. }

The Governor forwards, for the information of the Honorable the Legislative Council, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, repeating the expression of the views of Her Majesty's Government on the subject of the Confederation of the British North American Provinces, contained in his former Despatch, No. 31, of the 24th June, 1865. The Despatch now enclosed was intended by the Governor to accompany that former communication when laid before the Legislature, but he finds that, through some inadvertence, it has not yet been submitted to their notice.

DOWNING STREET }
 20th December, 1865. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 75, of the 14th of November, from which I learn with satisfaction the orderly and peaceable manner in which the proceedings of all parties were conducted during the recent General Elections.

As regards the very important subject of the proposed union of the British North American Provinces, I wish you clearly to understand not only that there is no change in the views of Her Majesty's Government, but that we hope that mature consideration will have satisfied the Lower Provinces of the advantages to be derived from such a union.

I rely upon your discretion in giving effect to the known wishes of Her Majesty's Government, in the way most likely to be successful.

I have, &c ,

(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL,

To His Excellency

Governor MUSGRAVE,

&c., &c., &c.,

No. 55.

Board of Works Accounts, for 1865.

CONSOLIDATED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of General Light Houses, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

General Light Houses.....	\$2012 19
Fort Amherst.....	1312 77
Harbor Grace Island.....	1831 34
Harbor Grace Beacon.....	518 98
Bacalieu.....	1369 00
Green Island.....	1244 02
Bonavista.....	1579 16
Offer Wadhams.....	1308 95
Cape Spear.....	1873 92
Cape Pine.....	1817 08
Cape St. Mary's.....	1553 17
Dodding Head.....	1629 31
Brunette Island, erection.....	7463 44
Brunette Island Light.....	874 69
St. John's Beacon.....	227 31
	<hr/>
	\$26,615 33
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JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary,

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works on account of General Light Houses, for the year ended 31st Decem-ber, 1865.

To paid Robert Oke, Inspector's Salary.....	\$924 00
“ J. J. Dearin, Varnish	5 40
“ T. McConnan, Stationery	3 40
“ P. McPherson, Soap and Candles.....	5 16
“ Customs' Entries and Cartage.....	2 70
“ For Kerosene Oil	9 53
“ Freight per <i>Ellen Gisborne</i>	39 25
“ P. McPherson, do.	9 87
“ For Buckets	3 50
“ P. Leary, Carriage hire, per Inspector....	6 00
“ Bowring, Brothers	3 20
“ J. Woods, Almanacks	3 00
“ R. Peace, Tin Oil Cans.....	1 80
“ Boat-hire and Wharfage.....	4 00
“ Cartage and Customs' Entries.....	5 20
“ Brooking & Co., Invoice Paints and Oils.	245 76
“ Freight from Halifax	10 56
“ Premium Inspector's Life Policy.....	30 55
“ D & T. Stevenson, Insurance, Burners &c.	384 00
“ J. J. Dearin, Accounts.....	4 24
“ J. J. Graham, Stationery.....	7 62
“ Steamer <i>Diamond</i> , Crew's assistance.....	10 00
“ Cartage and Customs' Entries	1 50
“ Making Boxes	4 00
“ Cartage and Customs' Entries.....	9 10
“ T. McConnan, Stationery	13 68
“ Cartage and Coopering Oil	8 70
“ Storage and landing Oil.....	6 40
“ Bowring Brothers, Padlocks &c....	2 75
“ Freight, Cartage, and Customs' Entries...,	14 91
“ Advertising	129 84
“ Cartage and Customs' Entries.....	8 30
	<hr/>
Carried forward	\$1917 82

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of General Light Houses, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued).

	Brought forward	\$1917 82
To paid	Bowring Brothers, Turning Lathe.....	36 30
"	Thomas McConnan, Stationery.....	6 75
"	Cartage and Coopering Oil	6 80
"	Carpenter Work.....	5 50
"	Robert Peace & Co, Funnels	2 00
"	Wm. Coughlan, Cartage to Cove.....	6 50
"	Cartage.....	5 70
"	Advertising	3 00
"	J. J. Graham, Stationery.....	1 96
"	T. McConnan, do.	13 70
"	Bowring Brothers, Putty, &c.	2 16
"	Cartage	4 00
		<hr/>
		\$2,012 19
		<hr/> <hr/>

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec, 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works,
on account of Green Island Lighthouse, for the year ended
31st December, 1865.*

To paid P. Hulohan, Keeper, Salary.....	\$461 52
“ J. Hulohan, Assistant, do.	323 00
“ P. Hulohan, Keeper, Fuel.....	129 22
“ J. J. Dearin, Acids	15 65
“ Bowring Brothers, Glass Cloths.....	42 28
“ S. Morris, Freight, Oil.....	22 00
“ Insurance on Oil	14 40
“ P. & L. Tessier, Gallons Oil.....	171 78
“ P. Hulohan, filling Tank.. ..	20 00
“ P. Hogan, Soap and Candles	9 57
“ P. McPherson, Brooms and Pails.....	2 60
“ Steamer <i>Diamond</i> , Hire, per Inspector..	32 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,244 62
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JOHN. H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Bonavista Light House, for year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid J. White, Keeper, Salary	\$461 60
“ N. White, Assistant, do.	324 00
“ J. White, Keeper, Fuel	147 67
“ Expenses per Inspector	8 00
“ P. Kough, for Oil and Paint.	6 10
“ J. J. Dearin, Acids	17 26
“ Bowring Brothers, Glass Cloths.	35 01
“ S. Morris, Freight, Oil.	31 06
“ Insurance. Oil.	22 60
“ P. & L. Tessier, 600 gallons Oil.	426 32
“ Bowring Brothers, Room Paper	9 07
“ Cartage Oil	18 00
“ Cooking Stove.	11 50
“ P. Hogan, Soap and Candles	13 50
“ P. McPherson, Brooms and Pails	2 13
“ George Gear, for Stove.	6 00
“ Steamer <i>Diamond</i> , Hire, per Inspector.	40 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,579 16
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JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works,
on account of Harbor Grace Beacon, for the year ended
31st December, 1865,*

To Paid George Brown, Keeper, Salary.....	\$185 00
“ Gas Company, for Gas for 12 months....	230 78
“ J. J. Dearin, Acids.....	1 00
“ Punton & Munn, Coals.....	27 00
“ P & L. Tessier gallons Oil.....	47 82
“ Ridley & Sons, Oil... ..	18 71
“ Alexander Clift, for —————	8 67
	<hr/>
	\$518 98
	<hr/> <hr/>

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works,
on account of Baccalieu Light House, for the year ended
31st December, 1865.*

To Paid James Ryan, Keeper, Salary	\$161 60
“ William Ryan, Assistant, Salary	224 00
“ Inspector's Expenses	12 00
“ J. Ryan, Keeper, Fuel.....	129 22
“ J. J. Dearin, Acids	19 74
“ Freight.....	12 40
“ Bowring Brothers, Glass Cloths.	1 95
“ S. Morris, Freight, Oil.....	25 00
“ Insurance, Oil	13 80
“ P. & L. Tessier, gallons Oil	323 44
“ P. Hogan, Soap and Candles.....	11 25
“ P. McPherson, Brooms and Pails.....	2 60
“ Steamer <i>Diamond</i> , Hire, per Inspector ..	32 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,369 00
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JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works,)
31st Dec., 1865)

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Harbor Grace Light House, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid S. Austin, Keeper, Salary	\$485 00
“ C. Snow, Assistant, do	324 00
“ A. Smith, Masonwork	3 20
“ George Gear, Tinsmith..	6 60
“ G & W. Trapnell, Board.....	4 96
“ Robert Oke, Inspector, expenses	27 00
“ Ridley & Sons, Freight, Timber..	70 00
“ Boat-hire for winter.....	32 50
“ J. J. Dearn, Acids	22 04
“ M. Pine, Wages, Acting Keeper, in absence of Keeper at Brunette.....	52 00
“ Charles Snow, Assistant, Fuel.....	60 00
“ Samuel Austin, Keeper, do.	129 21
“ Job, Brothers & Co., Tar.....	8 00
“ P. L. Tessier, 600 gallons Oil	426 32
“ Wm. McGrath, iron block	6 00
“ Bowring Brothers, Glass Cloths.....	46 30
“ Insurance on Oil	4 60
“ Labor at Oil..	9 20
“ Rutherford Brothers, Board and Shingles..	9 34
“ Robert Peace, Grates.....	2 80
“ Wm Antle, freight, timber	21 60
“ For Ring Bolts.....	6 30
“ P. McPherson, Pails and Brooms	2 60
“ Bowring Brothers, Glass Cloths.....	11 55
“ Steamer <i>Diamond</i> , freight.....	16 00
“ Cartage.....	2 50
“ Samuel Austin, on account wages.....	41 72
	\$1,831 34

Board of Works,)
 31st Dec., 1865)
 Examined,

JOHN H. WARREN, *Chairman.*
 JOHN STUART, *Secretary.*

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works,
on account of Fort Amherst Light House, for the year ended
31st December, 1865.*

To paid John Sheppard, Keeper, Salary.....	\$461 60
“ S. Austin, Assistant, wages to 29th April	19 24
“ Wm. Hingston, Assistant, wages to 23rd June, during absence of Assistant. . .	46 00
“ Austin Oke, Assistant, wages.....	219 75
“ Boat hire, per Inspector.....	2 00
“ F. Harley, Mason.....	1 1 00
“ Carpenter work.....	6 50
“ “ “.....	2 50
“ For a Punt.....	10 00
“ Robert Peace, Tinsmith.....	1 80
“ J. J. Dearin, Acids.....	9 50
“ Bowring Brothers, Glass Cloths.....	18 40
“ Passage of A. Sheppard from Cape Pine..	4 00
“ James Gleeson, Nails.....	00 90
“ P. & L. Tessier, 250 Gallons Oil.....	213 11
“ S. March, Coals.....	70 20
“ J & W. Boyd Board.....	1 20
“ Bowring Brothers, Glass Cloths.....	3 62
“ P. Hogan, Soap and Candles.....	6 25
“ Wm Hingston, freight, oil and coals.....	37 50
“ Cartage.....	1 00
“ P. Hogan, Soap and Candles.....	15 41
“ Wm. & G. Rendell oil and turpentine.....	3 09
“ P McPherson, Brooms and Pails.....	1 70
“ Bowring, Brothers, Flannel, &c.....	2 94
“ A. Sheppard, wages, 2 months.....	53 56
	<hr/>
	\$1,312 77

Board of Works,)
31st Dec., 1865)

JOHN H. WARREN, *Chairman.*
JOHN STUART, *Secretary.*

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works on account of Cape Pine Light House, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To Paid Henry Hearder, Keeper, Salary	\$461 60
“ Thomas Doran, Assistant, do.	324 00
“ Austin Sheppard, Acting Assistant, from to 1st May.....	66 92
“ Henry Hearder, Keeper, Fuel	129 22
“ A. Sheppard, Boat-hire	8 33
“ Making Road.....	10 16
“ George Sutton, Freight.....	6 30
“ J. Molloy, Labour	4 50
“ A. Sheppard, Freight.....	6 00
“ J. J. Dearn, Acids	13 45
“ Passage, A. Sheppard, Assistant	7 00
“ Landing Oil	4 00
“ Bowring Brothers, Glass Cloths, &c.	24 54
“ Passage Assistant and Freight	36 00
“ Insurance, Oil	19 80
“ P. L. Tessier, 600 gallons Oil	426 32
“ Steamer <i>Diamond</i> , Hire	70 00
“ Bowring Brothers, Putty.....	3 75
“ J. Waddleton, Freight	20 00
“ Henry Hearder, Lamps	7 50
“ T. Doran, Assistant, Coal Money	60 00
“ George Sutton, Carpenter	4 20
“ Wm. Molloy, ditto	5 40
“ Wm. Devereux, freight	28 00
“ R Peace, & Co., repairing lamps. &c.	4 00
“ J. Waddleton, freight.....	6 00
	\$1756 99
Carried forward	\$1756 99

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Cape Pine Light House, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued).

	Brought forward	\$1756 99
“	P. Hogan, Soap and Candles	16 34
“	W. & G. Rendell, oil and turpentine.. . . .	11 55
“	W. T. Parsons, repairing lamps	14 00
“	Mending Lamps	2 00
“	P. McPherson, Brooms and Pails	2 60
“	Bowring Brothers, Putty and glass	12 80
“	Geo. Gear, fire bricks	00 80
		<hr/>
		\$1,817 08
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JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865 }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works,
on account of the Light House at Cape St. Mary's, for the
year ended 31st December, 1865.*

To paid John Rielly, Keeper, Salary	\$461 60
“ Wm. Colliers, Assistant, do	324 00
“ John Rielly, Keeper, Fuel	129 22
“ Wm. Colliers, Assistant, do.	60 00
“ John Finn, Labour at road	16 00
“ P. Leary, Waggon hire, per Inspector	16 00
“ T. Young, Cartage	11 00
“ J. Dunphy, Freight	4 00
“ J. J. Dearin, Acids	20 28
“ Bowring Brothers, Glass Cloths.	24 54
“ Insurance on Oil	7 30
“ Steamer <i>Ariel</i> , for freight	10 05
“ John Eagan, ditto	4 00
“ Labour, hauling Oil and Stores	12 00
“ Mason Work	18 20
“ P. & L. Tessier, gallons Oil	322 20
“ J. Lacey, Freight	8 00
“ J & W. Boyd, Board	4 00
“ Bowring Brothers, drugget, &c.	4 34
“ Freight, Oil	36 00
“ P. Hogan, Soap and Candles	16 34
“ W. & G. Rendell, tarpentine	2 85
“ Wm. T. Parsons, repairing lamps	3 6)
“ P. McPherson, Pails and Brooms	2 60
“ George Gear, for Stove	16 85
“ Cartage oil from Lion's Cove	4 00
“ Ditto making road to do.	6 06
“ Ditto landing oil at Placentia	8 20
	\$1,553 17

Board of Works, } JOHN H. WARREN, *Chairman.*
 31st Dec., 1865. } JOHN STUART, *Secretary,*
 Examined,
 E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works,
on account of the Offer Wadham Light House, for the year ended
31st December, 1865.*

To paid Charles Prowse, Keeper, Salary	\$461 52
“ Peter Woods, Assistant, do.	323 00
“ Expenses per Inspector	8 00
“ J. J. Dearin, Acids	19 42
“ Landing and storing Coals, 1864	12 50
“ Bowring Brothers, Glass Cloths	12 51
“ S. Morris, Freight, Oil and Casks, and In- surance	22 00
“ Ditto, Freight, Oil	27 00
“ Ditto, Freight, Oil	34 00
“ A Shea, for Coals, 50 hhds	100 00
“ P. & L. Tessier, gallons Oil	222 92
“ Bowring Brothers, Glass Cloths	4 96
“ For landing Oil	8 00
“ R. Peace & Co., for Solder	3 75
“ P. Hogan, Soap and Candles ..	13 50
“ P. McPherson, Brooms and Pails	2 60
“ Bowring Brothers, Lead &c.	7 04
“ George Gear, for Stove ..	8 20
“ Steamer <i>Diamond</i> , Hire, per ———	40 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,308 95
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JOHN. H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Cape Spear Light House, for year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid S. Cantwell, Keeper, Salary	\$461 60'
“ D. Cantwell, Assistant, do.	324 00'
“ S. Cantwell, Keeper, Fuel	129 22'
“ D. Cantwell, Assistant, do.	60 00'
“ Samuel Carnell, for Cart	32 00'
“ J. J. Dearin, Acids	13 00'
“ Taking Oil to Light House	16 00'
“ J. Gleeson, for Locks	1 50'
“ P. & L. Tessier, gallons Oil	249 64'
“ Boat-hire	5 00'
“ Bowring Brothers, Glass Cloths	17 38'
“ J. Maher, iron work	9 60'
“ Steamer <i>Diamond</i> , hire, per Board	24 00'
“ W. & G. Rendell, Turpentine	5 65'
“ W. T. Parsons, repairing Lamps	1 00'
“ Boat-hire per Inspector	6 00'
“ J. & T. Southcott, building Wing for Assistant	453 23'
“ P. McPherson, Pails and Brooms	3 40'
“ Bowring Brothers, Putty and Brown Paper	2 70'
“ F. Harley, building Chimney in new Wing	60 00'
	\$1,873 92'
	\$1,873 92'

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works,
on account of Dodding Head Light House, for the year ended
31st December, 1865.*

To Paid Austin Oke, Keeper, Salary	\$161 60
“ J. F. Churchill, Assistant, do.	206 56
“ Austin Oke, Keeper, Fuel.	129 22
“ J. F. Churchill, Assistant, do.	60 00
“ J. J. Dearin, Acids.	12 20
“ Stephen Walsh, Carpenter.	10 00
“ Bowring Brothers, Glass Cloths.	7 67
“ Steamer <i>Ariel</i> , passage of Keeper & freight	24 82
“ Steamer <i>Ariel</i> , freight	24 00
“ Carpenter work	23 00
“ Steamer <i>Ariel</i> , for freight	23 20
“ P. & L. Tessier gallons Oil.	225 49
“ Carpenter work	48 00
“ Passage, Mason	7 00
“ J. Inkpen, yearly Store-hire	40 00
“ J. & W. Boyd, Board.	48 25
“ Muir and Duder, for Rinds	3 60
“ Bowring Brothers, for Locks and Nails. . .	14 75
“ Cartage, Oil and Materials.	22 00
“ Mason work	33 00
“ Storage, Oil.	10 00
“ Smith work	4 20
“ Cartage Oil to Light House.	20 00
“ R. Peace & Co., Cooking Stove.	22 60
“ P. Hogan, Soap and Candles	11 25
“ W. & G. Rendell, Cement, Paint and Oil	27 20
“ Wm. T. Parsons, repairing Lamps	2 60
“ P. McPherson, Pails and Brooms	10 10
“ Bowring Brothers, Blanketing	2 60
	\$1,629 31

Board of Works, } JOHN H. WARREN, *Chairman.*
31st Dec, 1865. } JOHN STUART, *Secretary.*

Examined, E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Brunette Light House, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid M. Sparrow, Keeper, Salary	\$316 20
“ James Gaulton, Assistant do	224 60
“ S Carnell, for Cart	34 00
“ J & R Kent, for Coals.	85 00
“ Cartage	1 25
“ Passage, Keeper and Family	12 00
“ M Sparrow, Keeper, difference on Coal allowance	86 72
“ J. Gaulton, Assistant, ditto	17 50
“ Carpenter work	4 80
“ P. Hogan Soap and Candles	7 92
“ McBride & Kerr, Spy Glass.	7 00
“ Steamer <i>Ariel</i> , Freight	4 30
“ Bowring Brothers, Blanketing, &c.	15 40
“ George Gear, Cooking Stove	26 00
	<hr/>
	\$874 69
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JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works,
on account of Brunette Light House erection, for the year
ended 31st December, 1865.*

To paid D. & F. Stevenson for cost of Apparatus..	\$4,858 70
“ Insurance on apparatus	12 00
“ A. Shea, wharfage do.	7 00
“ Clift, Wood & Co., Board	9 00
“ Wm. Kitchen, for ———	6 00
“ Carpenter work	177 30
“ Labour, fitting apparatus	11 59
“ Cartage, materials	21 25
“ Robert Oke, expenses... ..	65 00
“ Insurance, apparatus to Brunette	195 20
“ Freight, per <i>Ariel</i>	47 30
“ J. Maher, Iron work	90 20
“ Cartage	4 00
“ P. McPherson, storage apparatus... ..	13 75
“ Ditto Provisions for laborers	71 84
“ S. Morris, Freight, Lumber, &c., to Brunette	150 00
“ J & W. Boyd, Board	24 78
“ Robert Peace, & Co., Tinsmiths	8 85
“ for Paint and Slates	6 15
“ Steamer <i>Ariel</i> , Freight and Passengers... ..	64 85
“ Wm Dooley, Sea Stock, per Inspector... ..	10 00
“ Wm. Coughlan, Car-hire, per ditto	18 09
“ J. & W. Boyd, Board	33 07
“ Wm. O'Grady, balance Contract, and al- lowance for Road	981 56
Carried forward	\$1756 99

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Brunette Light House erection, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

	Brought forward	\$1756 99
To	paid Wm. O'Grady for Sashes and extra work..	152 02
"	Wm. McGrath, Iron work	18 74
"	Bowring Brothers, Lead, Paint, &c.	131 92
"	Steamer <i>Ariel</i> , Freight:	22 80
"	J. Maher, Smithwork	42 00
"	for Kitchen Range	28 00
"	for Cooking Utensils.....	6 90
"	Newman & Co., Provisions.	81 12
"	Advertising	92 64
		<hr/>
		\$7,463 44
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JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of St. John's Beacons, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid Gas Company, for Gas to 31st December, 1864	\$38 00
“ Ditto for 12 months, 1865.	147 36
“ J. Lawlor, attendant, salary, 12 months ..	40 00
“ Robert Peace, Shades.....	1 00
“ Bowring Brothers, Brim.....	00 95
	<hr/>
	\$227 31
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JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works,
on account of Repairs of Court Houses and Gaols, for the
year ended 31st December, 1865.*

To paid Samuel Carnell, repairing Wheel-barrows	
for Gaol	\$9 30
“ C Ellis, Plumber, Court House.....	10 20
“ W. & G Rendell. Oil and Paint.....	6 40
“ S. Angel, Iron work for Gaol... ..	5 75
“ S. Walsh, Carpenter, do.	1 00
“ F. Harley, Mason work, Lock-up	18 40
“ E. Grimstead, painting Court House.....	15 00
“ Cartage	50
“ Carpenter work, Court House	10 00
“ Painting Court House, Ferryland	20 00
“ Longers for Gaol	5 10
“ F. Harley, Ceiling Cells, Police Office ..	40 20
“ E. Grimstead, Glazing, Gaol	4 10
“ C. Martin, Posts for Gaol	1 65
“ B. Butler, do.	2 70
“ For Longers	11 38
“ Painting and Carpenter work	2 75
“ For Longers	4 50
“ Carpenter work, Lock-up	10 75
“ For Longers	11 18
“ Carpenter work, Court House.....	53 50
“ do. for Gaol.....	3 00
“ G. Mifflin, repairs Court House, Bonavista	17 64
“ Carpenter work, for Gaol	5 00
“ G. Langmead, Clocks for Court House. ..	25 00
“ Robert Peace, Plumber, Court House	7 40
“ S. Angel, repairing Stove	7 00
“ Muir and Duder, Iron Spouts, Gaol.....	70 16
“ Charles Parsons, Carpenter, Hr. Grace ..	14 83
“ J. Strathie, Blacksmith, do. ..	7 80
“ W. McGrath, Smith work, St. John's Cl.	9 85
Carried forward.....	\$412 04

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works,
on account of Repairs of Court Houses and Gaols, for the
year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)*

	Brought forward	\$412 04
To paid	W. McGrath, Smith work, Court House, St. John's	5 50
"	Robert Peace, Ventilators	45 61
"	F. Harley, balance Contract for slating Gaol Roof	30 00
"	Carpenter work for Gaol	7 30
"	Wm Daymond, repairing Chairs, Court House	3 15
"	Muir & Duder, Board	4 63
"	J & W. Boyd, ditto	8 20
"	Aylward Glazing Court House	6 00
"	D Murphy, repairs, Lock up	9 50
"	For Ladders for Ferryland	4 00
"	Repairs Lock-up, St. John's	19 20
"	Ditto Police Office	10 32
"	Wm. McGrath, Smithwork, Gaol	12 21
"	Ditto, for Court House	4 40
"	P. Hogan, Candles Gaol Servant	5 10
"	J. & W. Boyd, Lumber	5 94
"	J. Strathie, Blacksmith, Harbor Grace Court House	16 70
"	C. Parsons, Carpenter, ditto	21 40
"	J. Leamon, on account of Lumber, Shingles, &c., for Brigus Court House	280 00
"	Robert Peace, Tinware for Gaol	4 16
"	Bowring Brothers, Brushes	1 25
"	Ditto, for Paint	3 20
"	F. Harley, Mason work, Gaol	83 50
"	Job, Brothers & Co., Glass, &c., St. Mary's Court House	25 32
	Carried forward	\$1,012 71

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Repairs of Court Houses and Gaols, for year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

	Brought forward	\$1,012 71
To paid	Crossman, Plumber, St. John's Court House	15 50
"	C. Ellis, ditto ditto	1 80
"	Steamer <i>Ariel</i> , passage Mr. Neville to Fogo	6 00
"	Bowring Brothers, Oil Cloth, Carpeling for Registrar's Office	30 14
"	C. Parsons, Carpenter work, H. Grace	2 20
"	J. Strathie ditto	10 70
"	Advertising	13 50
"	J. Gleeson, Nails, Locks and Hinges	6 74
"	R. Peace, Plumber, Court House	3 70
"	J. Peyton, for Court House, Twillingate	56 20
"	Geo. Langmead, Clocks, Court House and Offices	41 54
"	Whitewashing cellar	9 50
"	Carpenter work	3 60
"	Wm. Grimstead, repairing Sashes	39 67
"	Carpenter work	18 80
"	Repairing Court House and Gaol, Carbonear	94 18
"	M. Condon, Carpenter	16 50
"	Wm. Grimstead, painting	25 50
"	Labor, Police Office, Water Closets	8 80
"	For Nails, ditto	00 54
"	Laborers, ditto	6 90
"	E. Greenway, repairing windows and painting sashes, St John's C. H.	112 95
"	Wm. McGrath, Smithwork, Gaol	27 01
"	Ditto for Court House	12 70
	Carried forward	\$1,593 08

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Repairs of Court Houses and Gaols, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

	Brought forward	\$ 1,539 08
To paid	M. Crossman, Smithwork	8 00
"	Ditto do.	1 80
"	Bowring Brothers, Hinges, &c.	13 83
"	J. & W. Boyd, Board	23 68
"	Ditto do.	15 44
"	F. Harley, Plastering Court House.....	42 70
"	Wm. Grimstead, Painting ditto	22 40
"	E. Greenway ditto ditto	22 80
"	J Saint, for Ropes, Bonavista do.	20 34
"	Ditto ditto ditto	14 74
"	Charles Granger, Trinity ditto	16 42
"	M. Condon, Carpenter.....	28 80
"	T. McKenzie, Painting Registrar's Office	40 00
"	Charles Parsons, Carpenter, Harbor Grace Court House	15 65
"	P. Blanford, repairs, Bonavista Court House	37 30
"	F. Harley, Mason work, Lock-up.....	25 60
"	Wm Hunt, do. Bonavista.....	6 40
"	Wm Hunt, repairs, Bonavista Court House	17 32
"	M. Condon, Carpenter work, Water-closets	21 60
"	Ditto, do., at Gaol.....	6 00
"	Cartage	25
"	Painting Water-closets.....	7 30
"	Plumber work, Water-closets	2 30
"	Repairs Court House, Greenspond	14 55
"	Ditto St. Mary's, Gaol.	12 40
"	T. Burridge, Lime for Gaol, St. John's ..	86 34
"	S Angel, repairing Stoves	16 60
	Carried forward.....	<u>\$2,132 72</u>

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works on account of Repairs of Court Houses and Gaols, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

	Brought forward	\$2,131 72
To paid	Labour, Lock-up	3 30
"	T. Burrige, Mason work, Water-closets .	20 87
"	F. Harley, Plastering do.	4 00
"	J. Gleeson, Nails, Hinges, Court House..	7 76
"	Carpenter work, Water-closets.	2 40
"	Ditto, ditto	3 90
"	J. Strathie, repairs, Bonavista Court House	51 40
"	J. Lampin, do Harbor Grace.	10 20
"	Cartage	2 39
"	Glazing Gaol Windows	12 51
"	For Bricks for Ferryland Court House . . .	2 20
"	Mason, Lock-up	2 70
"	George Gear, Stove for Carbonear Court House	11 75
"	Bowring Brothers, do. for Bonavista	6 56
"	Wm. McGrath, Smith work for Gaol.	40 09
"	Ditto for Court House	12 06
"	C. F. Bennett, for Furnace	10 00
"	Robert Peace, Stove Pipes	28 05
"	Wm. McGrath, Window Bars	4 00
"	T. McKenzie, Whitewashing Court House, St. John's	25 32
"	M. Crossman, Plumber, do.	11 70
"	Ditto do. do.	12 15
"	Ditto do. Gaol.	2 15
"	Bowring Brothers, Iron	13 25
"	T. McKenzie, Painting Registrar's Office. .	166 60
"	D. Selater & Co., Paper for Gaol.	3 74
	Carried forward.	<u>\$2,605 79</u>

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works on account of Repairs of Court Houses and Gaols, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

	Brought forward	\$2,605 79
To paid	George Gear, for Stoves.....	68 95
“	C. Parsons, Carpenter, Harbor Grace....	17 18
“	J. Strathie, Blacksmith, do.	18 20
“	M. Jones, Pump for Harbor Grace	16 65
		<hr/>
		\$2,726 77
		<hr/>
“	Per Financial Secretary....	\$2,763 77
	Receiver for ———	23 00
		<hr/>
		\$2,726 77
		<hr/>

JOHN. H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Expenses of Court Houses and Gaols, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

Jan.	1—	To paid Selator & Co., Shirts & Drawers	\$91 90
	7—	“ R. Dicks. Stationery.....	4 70
	—	“ Wm. Kitchin, Mattresses for Gaol	60 00
	—	“ Ditto Matresses and Blankets...	9 00
	—	“ Ditto Shawl	2 00
	—	“ Gas Co, for Court House, to 31st December, 1863	48 60
	—	“ Ditto, River Head Lock-up....	13 46
	—	“ Job, Brothers & Co., Quilts for Gaol.....	52 60
	—	“ Water Co., to 31st Dec	20 00
	—	“ J. J. Graham, Stationery	9 67
	9—	“ C. Molloy, diet, prisoners, Lock-up	58 11
	14—	“ C. Grainger, expenses, Trinity C. H.....	15 55
	17—	“ J. Garney, expenses to Harbor Breton.....	
	20—	“ J. Peters, expenses, Harbor Grace	20 10
	21—	“ J. Butler, expenses. Brigus....	2 30
	28—	“ J. Carter, Freight, Coals	15 00
	—	“ J. Carroll, cleaning snow, C. H.	7 60
	—	“ J. Whelan, Wood for Gaol.....	5 00
	31—	“ J. L. McNeil, expenses, Carbonear	6 05
Feb.	1—	“ Wood for Coal	2 00
	—	“ Ditto	2 90
	—	“ Ditto	1 00
	—	“ Ditto	5 50
	2—	“ Ditto	9 00
	—	“ Ditto	6 60
Carried forward			\$472 75

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Expenses of Court Houses and Gaols, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

Brought forward \$472 75

Feb. 4—	To paid E. White. Coals, River Head	
	Lock-up	23 20
— “	J. Garney, expenses, Harbor	
	Breton C. H.	17 75
— “	For Wood	8 40
— “	Do.	1 00
— “	Do.	3 20
— “	Do.	3 60
— “	Do.	2 60
— “	Do.	3 90
6— “	Do.	11 50
7— “	Do.	2 80
11— “	Do.	36 15
— “	Do.	4 80
— “	Do.	1 20
— “	Do.	00 60
— “	Do.	1 20
16— “	Do.	4 90
18— “	Union Bank, for	8 60
25— “	J. Carroll, clearing snow	10 00
— “	Do.	5 60
— “	For Billets	1 50
— “	Do.	1 50
March 11—	Do.	4 40
20— “	Do.	2 00
24— “	Do.	1 84
— “	Do.	2 80
28— “	Do.	4 00
April 1—	J. Carroll, clearing snow	9 50
— “	Sweeping chimneys	2 75

Carried forward

\$654 07

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works,
on account of Expenses of Court Houses and Gaols, for the
year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)*

		Brought forward	\$654 07
April	6—	To paid Cartage	1 60
	8—	“ Do.	00 90
	11—	“ Langmead, repairing Clocks. .	6 00
	12—	“ P. Hogan, Provisions for Gaol	145 13
	—	“ P. Hogan, Soap, &c., account C. House	11 63
	—	“ Wm. Dooley, Beef for Gaol. .	53 36
	—	“ E Sinnott, Gaol Washing . .	35 16
	—	“ J. Phelan, Gaol Barber.	13 95
	—	“ R. Brace, wages, female ser- vant	34 62
	—	“ Ditto, petty accounts.	18 50
	—	“ D. Rogers, diet, Prisoners, Harbor Grace.	172 20
	—	“ Ditto, Allowance, Gaol servant	63 45
	—	“ Ditto, Allowance to female at- tendance	8 10
	—	“ Anty Hayse, washing, Harbor Grace.	23 33
	—	“ Rutherford Brothers, Supplies, ditto.	42 85
	—	“ M. Healy, Matches, C. H., St. John's.	14 40
	—	“ M. Fennell, expenses Gaol, Bonavista.	5 00
	—	“ Jno. R. Jeans, cleaning C. H., St. John's	32 80
Sept. 13.—	—	“ R. Brace, wages of extra at- tendants during his absence on leave, 1864	48 00
		Carried forward	<u>\$1,385 05</u>

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Expenses of Court Houses and Gaols, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

	Brought forward	\$1,385 05
Sept. 13.—	To paid For Billets	3 00
— “	C. Molloy, diet, prisoners, Lock-up	47 84
15.—	“ F. Geary, ditto, Ferryland	26 03
— “	Ditto cleaning Court House, Ferryland, 31st March	2 00
— “	F. Geary, cleaning Court House	
— “	Ditto, Wood for Gaol	2 00
— “	Harbor Grace Gas Company, for Police Office, 31st March	20 10
— “	_____	1 20
— “	C. Grainger, expenses Court House, Trinity	13 74
— “	F. Geary, expenses Ferryland Court House	6 00
— “	Ditto ditto	19 45
— “	Ditto ditto	2 40
— “	W. L. Mews, Coals, Old Pelican Court House	16 00
22.—	“ J. Murphy, Billets	3 74
— “	Ditto do.	2 16
25.—	“ W. Kitchin, Blankets and Brin	4 25
28.—	“ Gas Company, for Court House, to 31st March	46 90
— “	Ditto, Lock-up	10 67
— “	M. Gorman, Coals for Burin	41 25
— “	J. Murphy, Wood	2 80
29.—	“ Billets	4 10
— “	T. Carroll, labour	7 50
Nov 2.—	“ G. F. Bown, Coals, Lock-up	24 80
	Carried forward	<u>\$1,694 95</u>

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Expenses of Court Houses and Gaols, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

	Brought forward	\$1,694 95
May 3.—	To paid George Simms, Coals, Tre- passey	18 45
6.—	“ For Billets	2 56
—	“ Ditto	1 40
—	“ Ditto	3 40
—	“ Henry Thomas, Shoes for Gaol	21 00
12 —	“ R Peace	4 60
22.—	“ Rope for prisoners' work	42 82
—	“ For Billets	2 80
27.—	“ Ditto	3 60
June 1 —	“ Ditto	4 00
—	“ M. Fennell, diet, prisoners, Bonavista	25 65
—	“ Ditto ditto 31st March . .	12 52
10.—	“ Storing Coals, Lock-up	2 50
July 1.—	“ Paid	3 65
3.—	“ Coals for Placentia	18 40
5.—	“ J. J. Graham, Stationery, Sheriff's Office	36 00
—	“ P. Hogan, Gaol Provisions . .	138 90
—	“ Gas Co, for Court House, 30th June	18 00
—	“ Ditto, Lock-up	7 00
—	“ R Brace, wages, female ser- vant	34 62
—	“ Ditto, petty accounts	20 15
—	“ J. Phelan, Gaol Barber	12 00
—	“ Elmsly, Shaw & Thompson, Clothing for Gaol	42 60
—	“ Wm. Dooley, Beef for Gaol . .	52 33
	Carried forward	<u>\$2,133 90</u>

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works,
on account of Expenses of Court Houses and Gaols, for the
year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)*

	Brought forward.....	\$2,133 90
July 5.—	To paid E Sinnot, Gaol Washing ...	44 39
— “	D Rogers, Diet, Prisoners, Harbor Grace	112 53
— “	Do. Wages, General Servants	63 47
— “	Do. Washing, Harbor Grace Gaol	13 86
— “	Do. Female attendant	8 00
— “	Rutherford Brothers, expenses, Harbor Grace Court House..	45 65
— “	Wm. Squarry, Advertising ..	3 20
— “	C. Grainger, expenses, Trinity	4 97
— “	T. McConnan, Stationery....	8 54
— “	J. R. Jeans, cleansing Court House and offices.....	26 00
— “	G. F. Bown, coals, Lock up River Head..	12 00
14—	“ P. Hogan, Candles.....	4 50
— “	Bowring Brothers... ..	89 44
— “	C. Malloy, Diet, Lock up....	69 10
— “	D. Carter, $\frac{1}{2}$ year's rent do. .	40 00
— “	Storing Coals	6 65
— “	M J. Leamon, Blankets, Bri- gus.....	14 70
20—	“ P. Lacey, for Billets.. : . .	4 20
22—	“ J. R. Jeans, for ———.	2 10
— “	—————.	7 60
25—	“ S. March, Tons coals.....	485 30
— “	H. Thomas, Shoes for Gaol..	24 40
28—	“ For J. Phelan, short pay qr.	1 85
31—	“ Advertising	19 60
	Carried forward -	<u>\$3,455 95</u>

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Expenses of Court Houses and Gaols for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

		Brought forward.....	\$3,455 95
August	3—	To paid Billets for Court House.....	3 40
	5—	“ Ditto.....	6 24
	—	“ Ditto.....	4 00
	16—	“ Coals for Harbor Grace Lock-up ..	17 70
	—	“ Bowring Brothers	4 58
	17—	“ F. R. Page, Magistrates' Office	2 50
	23—	“ M. Fennell, Expenses, Bonavista	10 60
	—	“ Diet, Prisoners to 30th June, Bonavista	27 80
	27—	“ J. Pattle, Coals, Burin	45 00
	—	“ Storing Coals, Gaol	9 00
Sept.	4—	“ J. Blackburn, Coals, Grand Bank	16 00
	—	“ J. Garvey, cleansing C. H. Harbor Breton.....	8 00
	7—	“ Water Company, 12 months	80 00
	—	“ W. L. Mews, Coals, Old Perlican.....	16 00
	8—	“ Storing Goals	6 00
	12—	“ Wm. Coady, Blankets, &c, at Placentia.....	10 45
	13—	“ S. March, Coals	60 00
	16—	“ Sclater & Co., for	3 14
	—	“ T. Sheppard, Messenger's wages ..	16 00
	—	“ S. March, Coals.....	21 60
	—	“ Ditto ditto	255 25
		Carried forward.. . . .	<u>\$4,059 21</u>

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works,
on account of Expenses of Court Houses and Gaols, for the
year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)*

	Brought forward.....	\$4,059 21
Oct. 5—	To paid P. Hogan, Candles, Gaol	11 63
—	“ Ditto, Provisions, do.	104 80
—	“ Apsey & Co., Coals, Carbo- near	36 00
	“ B. Gould do.	28 80
	“ Bowring Brothers, Nails.....	3 98
	“ Rutherford Brothers. expenses, Harbor Grace	17 04
	“ C. Molloy, diet, Lock up ...	30 64
	“ R. Brace, wages, female ser- vant.....	34 62
	“ Ditto, petty accounts	11 60
	“ J. Phelan, Gaol Barber.....	14 00
	“ P. Hutchings.....	5 60
	“ M. Hickey.....	8 00
	“ W. Grieve & Co.....	13 60
	“ R. Peace, Tinsmith	10 25
	“ T. McConnan, Stationery ...	5 18
	“ Wm. Dooley, Beef for Gaol ..	37 00
	“ E. Sinnot, Gaol Washing....	27 73
	“ M. Williams, Coals, Bay Bulls	16 00
	“ P. Hogan, Candles, Ferryland	4 50
	“ J. Mandeville, Blankets, Brigus	3 50
	“ Wm. Mullard, Fish for Gaol	8 34
	“ M. Fennell, cleansing Court House, Bonavista.....	3 00
	“ Ditto, Diet, Prisoners, to 30th September	32 18
	“ For Tubs	4 60
	Carried forward	<u>\$4,531 80</u>

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Expenses of Court Houses and Gaols, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

	Brought forward	\$4,531 80
To	paid Freight, Coals, Bonavista	4 00
"	D. Rogers, Diet, Prisoners, Harbor Grace	81 71
"	Ditto Wages, Gaol Servant	63 44
"	Ditto ditto Female do.	8 00
"	Anty Hayes, washing, Harbor Grace	11 45
"	Rutherford Brothers, Harbor Grace C. H.	40 71
"	J. Rice, Expenses, Twillingate C. H.	6 60
"	Ditto, diet, prisoners, do	28 85
"	Ditto. Expenses to 31st March	8 20
"	Ditto, diet, prisoners, ditto	26 80
"	Ditto, for Coals	48 80
"	Ditto, Expenses, Twillingate, 30th June	14 40
"	Ditto, diet, prisoners do	41 95
"	Henry Thomas, Shoes for Gaol	27 60
"	C. Grainger, expenses Trinity Court House	7 40
"	J. Saint, Supplies, Bonavista Court House	[46 36
"	C. Grainger, Diet, Prisoners, Trinity	16 42
"	Gas Co., for Lock-up to 30th September	7 65
"	Ditto ditto Court House,	14 50
"	D. Carter. Rent, Lock-up, to 30th Oct.	40 00
"	Bowring Brothers, Counterpanes, Gaol	12 00
"	M. Dunphy, Billets	7 20
"	M. Shea, do.	3 60
"	J. Rice, Twillingate, expenses to 30th September	35 67
"	M. Fennell, cleaning Court House Bonavista	3 00
	Carried forward	<u>\$5,228 11</u>

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Expenses of Court Houses and Gaols, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

	Brought forward	\$5,228 11
To paid	M. Fennell, diet, prisoners, Bonavista . . .	8 20
"	Coals, Ferryland Court House	74 50
"	Ditto, Greenspond	20 00
"	Ditto, Billets for Gaol.	2 50
"	H. Gaden & Co., for Harbor Breton Court House	7 25
"	D. Candow, Coals, Bonavista.	39 00
"	J. Skelton, expenses do	8 00
"	E. Burke, cleansing Court House, St. Mary's.	9 60
"	W. Murphy, labor, snow clearing.	6 00
"	For clearing Roof.	1 60
"	W. Murphy, labor at Coals	1 60
"	T. Birkett, expenses Harbor Breton Court House	48 10
"	T. Geary, cleansing Ferryland Court House	6 00
"	Ditto diet. Prisoners	4 50
"	For Wood for Gaol	2 95
"	Bowring Brothers, Tweed &c. Gaol.	66 36
"	Brooking & Co. Coals, Trinity.	54 00
"	J. Murphy, diet Prisoners, Burin	27 69
"	J. Droham, for Wood	8 00
"	J. Crow, do.	2 80
"	Ditto do.	1 97
"	Sweeping Chimneys	2 10
"	Labour	5 50
"	Ditto, Snow	5 74
"	Clearing Snow	6 00
"	J. W. Leamon, Coals	47 90
"	P. McPherson, Chairs	12 80
	Carried forward.	<u>\$5,618 17</u>

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works,
on account of Sewerage for the District of St John's West, for
the year ended 31st December, 1865.*

To paid labour Buchanan Street	\$10 20	
“ Ditto Pokeham Path	1 60	
“ Ditto George's Town	5 20	
“ Ditto Casey's Lane	6 60	
“ Ditto near Cullins'	12 30	
“ Ditto Tank Lane	9 50	
“ Ditto Lazy Bank	39 85	
“ Ditto Cribbies	38 32	
“ Ditto Barter's Hill	16 70	
“ Ditto Iron Gratings	145 85	
“ Ditto Duckworth Street	60 16	
“ Ditto Beck's Cove	1,238 21	
“ Ditto Stone do	135 50	
	<hr/>	1,676 43
“ Walter Dalton, Contract, Holdsworth Street & Tank Lane	237 07	
“ D. Ellis, Contract, Buchanan Street	80 00	
“ Ditto, near Newman & Co's	36 00	
“ Ditto, O'Dwyer's to Adelaide Street	195 34	
“ Walter Irwin, Contract from Queen Street and Barter's Hill	1,135 40	
	<hr/>	1,683 81
Carried forward	\$3,360 24	

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Sewerage of the District of St. John's West, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

Brought forward... .. \$3,360 24

Drainage Pipes for the following Sewers :—

To paid Newman & Co's to McCarthy's,		
42 feet	\$6	30
“ Queen Street and Barter's Hill,		
1193 feet, 22 and 12 inch	896	79
“ Beck's Cove to Duckworth		
Street, 215 feet, 24 inches	279	50
“ Holdsworth Street and Tank		
Lane, 600 feet, 12 inch...	210	00
“ Beck's Cove to Adelaide		
Street, 460 feet, 15 inch..	253	00
	<u>1,645</u>	<u>59</u>
		<u>\$5,005 83</u>

JOHN. H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works on account of the Sewerage of the District of St. John's East, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid Labour, McCalman's Lane	\$23 01	
“ ditto, near Bank	23 63	
“ ditto, Water Street	13 45	
“ ditto, Parson's Lane	72 05	
“ ditto, Marsh Hill	24 30	
“ ditto, near Gaol	75 15	
“ ditto, Nunnery Lane	5 60	
“ ditto Magotty Cove	100 30	
“ ditto, McBride's Cove	468 19	
“ ditto, Military Road	9 95	
“ ditto, Gambier's Street	95 43	
“ ditto, King's Con. to Military road	37 20	
“ ditto, Gregory's Lane	55 65	
“ ditto, Gower Street to Cochran		
Street	23 40	
“ ditto, Holloway Street	218 50	
“ ditto, near Barnes', Water Street	54 65	
“ ditto, Gleeson's Lane	2 60	
“ ditto, Water Street, Minor drains	90 50	
“ ditto, Long's Hill	397 21	
“ ditto, for Iron Gratings	483 96	
“ ditto, Customs' Lane	10 80	
		\$2285 53
“ Wm. Ryan, Contract from Coch-		
rane Street to King's Bake-		
house	38 40	
“ W. Irwin, Contract, George's		
Town	12 60	
“ W. Irwin, Contract, Clift's Cove,		
1864	20 00	
“ ditto, do. McCalman's Lane	21 10	
“ ditto, do. do. 1865	142 45	
Carried forward	\$235 55	\$2,285 53

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works,
on account of the Sewerage of the District of St. John's East,
for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)*

	Brought forward.....	\$235 55	\$2,285 53
To paid W. Irwin, Contract, Duckworth Street, through Gower Street and Allan's Square		540 05	
“ ditto ditto		30 00	
“ Walter Dalton, Contract, Parson's Lane, 1864		369 50	
“ ditto, Duckworth, near Bank ..		194 40	
		<hr/>	1369 50
Sewerage Pipes for the following Sewers :			
“	Near Gaol, 108 feet, 12 inches..	37 80	
“	Maggotty Cove, 400 feet, 12 in.	140 00	
“	McCalman's Lane, 92 feet, 12 in.	32 20	
“	Water Street, 103 feet, 12 in...	36 05	
“	Ditto, 67 feet, 2 inches	6 03	
“	Beck's Cove to Duckworth Street, 215 feet, 24 inches.....	279 50	
“	Duckworth Street, Allan's Square and Long's Hill, 1344 feet, 24 inch to 12 inch.....	887 70	
“	Long's Hill, 450 feet. 15 in. ..	247 50	
“	McBride's Cove to Fogarty's, 350 feet, 12 inches.....	122 50	
“	Parson's Lane, 250 feet, 15 in.	137 50	
	Carried forward	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$1,926 78	\$3,655 03

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works,
on account of the Sewerage of the District of St. John's East,
for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)*

Brought forward.....	\$1,926 78	\$3,655 03
To paid Duckworth Street, near Bank, 200 feet, 12 inch.....	70 00	
“ George’s Town, 42 feet, 9 inch	8 82	
“ ditto, 28 “ 6 “	3 90	
“ Bannerman Road, 1,100 feet 12 inch	385 00	
“ Park Drain, 900 feet	599 00	
		2993 50
		<u>\$6,648 53</u>

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Fuel and Light, Colonial Building, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid Gas Co., to 31st December, 1864.....	\$47 32
“ Storing Coals	1 00
“ For Billets	6 12
“ Gas Co., to 31st March, 1865	108 84
“ Wm. Kitchin, Lamps and Oil	50 25
“ For Billets	18 17
“ Storing Coals	22 10
“ Gas Co., to 30th June, 1865.....	46 00
“ S. March, Coals	192 50
“ Ditto do.	292 35
“ Storing Coals	13 20
“ Ditto do.	00 60
“ Gas Co., to 30th September	32 16
“ Storing Coals	1 20
“ For Billets	8 40
“ Storing Coals	14 85
“ Gas Co., to 31st December.....	33 33
“ Storing Coals	1 77
	<hr/>
	\$890 16
	<hr/>

JOHN. H. WARREN,
Chairman,

JOHN STUART,
Secretary,

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Repairs of St. John's Hospital, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid Charles Ellis, Plumber	\$21 74
“ Ditto Ditto	8 45
“ Ditto Ditto	28 50
“ Carpenter	4 80
“ George Gear, Tinsmith	16 70
“ F. Harley, Masonwork	45 80
“ Carpenters	2 70
“ J. Dempsey, Smithwork	5 20
“ J. Elliot, do.	21 25
“ Muir & Duder, Cement	5 00
“ Carpenter work	6 10
“ J. & W. Boyd, Board	5 60
“ J. Maher, Iron work	2 34
“ J. M. Brine, Lime	30 61
“ Labour at Drain	155 23
“ George Gear, for Stove	11 70
“ George Elliot, Plumber	37 30
	<hr/>
	\$409 02
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JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works,
on account of Repairs of Colonial Building, for the year
ended 31st December, 1865.*

To paid A. Smith, Mason	\$20 40
“ Muir & Duder	18 20
“ Boden & Seymour	4 15
“ F. Harley, balance Contract, Pointing....	200 00
“ M. Kavanagh, Carpenter work	24 00
“ Cartage	1 00
“ Making Carpets and Blinds	10 40
“ For Wood	5 10
“ For Billets	2 55
“ Mullooney & Gamberg, Painting	120 00
“ T. Clift, Chairs, Colonial Secretary's Office	66 40
“ F. Harley, Mason work	48 95
“ Carpenter work	2 25
“ M. Kavanagh, ditto	36 00
“ Mullooney and Gamberg, Painting	40 00
“ Holden, Carpenter	2 75
“ F. Harley, Mason work	115 20
“ M. Condon, Carpenter work	40 80
“ Mullooney & Gamberg, Painting	16 00
“ J. Maher, repairing Flues	29 50
“ Robert Peace, for Stoves	33 50
“ Muir & Duder, for Plank	10 62
“ J. & W. Boyd, Board	7 94
“ For Cartage	2 00
“ Wm Kitchen, for Lamp	4 80
“ Painting and repairing Cupola	36 00
“ Sweeping Chimnies	1 25
“ Greenway, Painting	16 20
“ Robert Peace, Lantern	1 00
“ Carpenter work	36 00
“ Repairs, Surveyor General's Office	4 88
“ Carpenter work	34 80
“ Watchman	4 20

Carried forward

\$996 84

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works on account of Repairs of Colonial Building, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

	Brought forward.....	\$996 84
"	Smith & Co, Matting	13 60
"	Bowring Brothers, Nails, &c	43 94
"	J. Maher, Iron work.....	6 88
"	Wm. McGrath, do.	26 85
"	Muir & Duder, Board for Fence	114 95
"	Job, Brothers & Co., Binding	3 35
"	M. Kavanagh, Carpenter	28 80
"	Bowring Brothers, Nails, Hinges, &c.	30 44
"	Ditto, Coal Box, &c., Surveyor General's Office.....	3 05
"	Ditto, ditto, and ——— Council Office ..	22 07
"	Ditto, Screws and Gimblets	66
"	Carpet for President's Room	41 75
"	Ditto for Screws	50
"	For Painting.....	2 80
"	J. & W. Boyd, Board.....	2 15
"	J. Gleeson, Nails, Hinges, &c.	2 18
"	Ditto, ditto	5 10
"	Boden & Seymour.....	1 18
"	T. McKenzie, Painting.....	20 00
"	Cartage	1 20
"	For Brick	5 00
"	M. Kavanagh, Carpenter	32 40
"	Labor, Gravelling.....	14 40
"	Repairing Flag	5 00
"	Muir & Duder, Board.....	7 50
"	Bowring Brothers, Lead & Screws	11 92
"	Cartage.....	76
"	J. & W. Boyd, Board.....	36 58
"	J. Maher, Iron work.....	5 07
"	Wm. Lawler, levelling ground	3 10
	Carried forward	<u>\$1,488 96</u>

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Repairs of Colonial Building, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

	Brought forward	\$1,488 96
To paid	M. Kavanagh, Carpenter	39 60
"	Ditto ditto	24 00
"	Aylward, building Grating	1 20
"	Kavanagh, Carpenter	8 00
"	L. O'Brien & Co., Nails	65
"	J. Gleeson, Nails, Hinges	4 27
"	W. & G. Rendell, Cement	37 35
"	Labor	2 42
"	Francis Harley, Pointing and Cementing front of Colonial Building	399 40
"	Sweeping Chimneys	50
"	Wm. Lawlor, making Sewers round Building	254 10
"	For 600 feet Sewerage Pipes, for Sewer round Building	126 00
"	Wm. McGrath, Gratings for Sewer	56 16
"	T. Morrissey, Messenger and attendant and labor	286 00
"	For Brick	3 20
"	For Slates	3 60
"	For Labor	14 85
"	Ditto	15 70
"	A. Smith, Mason, labor	1 25
"	Clearing Snow	20 00
"	Crossman, Smithwork	6 85
		<hr/>
		<u>\$2,795 26</u>

Board of Works, } JOHN H. WARREN, *Chairman.*
 31st Dec., 1865. } JOHN STUART, *Secretary,*
 Examined,
 E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works,
on account of Repairs of Poor Asylum, for the year ended 31st
December, 1865.*

To paid Alexander Smith, Mason	\$9 50
“ J. Angel, Smithwork	17 73
“ J. & W. Boyd, Board.....	11 16
“ Robert Peace, Plumber.....	30 34
“ J. Angel, Smithwork.....	10 75
“ S. Perfect, Mason	1 00
“ J. & W. Boyd	11 71
“ Robert. Peace, Tinsmith	11 78
“ Bowring Brothers.. ..	10 00
“ John Angel, Smithwork.....	18 95
“ J. & W. Boyd, Board	35 40
“ J. Maher, Ironwork	15 80
“ For Plank.. ..	6 00
“ Wm. McGrath, Smithwork	11 20
“ John Angel, ditto	25 90
	<hr/>
	\$228 22
	<hr/> <hr/>

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works,
on account of the Public Park, for the year ended 31st Decem-
ber, 1865.*

To paid labor.....	\$22 00
“ John Maher, Gratings.....	13 78
“ Labor.....	284 41
“ J. Maher, Ironwork.....	8 80
“ J. & W. Boyd, Board.....	4 02
“ J. Gleeson, Nails.....	4 02
“ For Plank.....	102 87
“ W. & G. Rendell, Rope.....	00 84
“ For 900 feet 9-in Pipe.....	189 00
“ For 1140 6-in Pipe.....	171 00
	<hr/>
	\$797 86
His Excellency the Governor.....	80 00
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	\$877 86
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JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works,
on account of the Colonial Building Store, for the year ended
31st December, 1865.*

To paid	Carpenter work.....	\$5 00
"	Cartage Lumber, from Torbay.....	7 70
"	Ditto ditto	10 90
"	Ditto.....	8 20
"	Carpenter work	13 25
"	Cartage.....	7 60
"	Carpenter work	21 25
"	Cartage Lumber, from Torbay	9 80
"	Carpenter	17 45
"	Cartage.....	8 10
"	Ditto	13 35
"	Carpenter work ..	27 65
"	Cartage.....	5 50
"	Carpenter work.....	31 85
"	Cartage.....	13 40
"	Carpenter work	27 71
"	Cartage	7 30
"	J. & W. Boyd, Board.....	22 92
"	Muir & Duder, do.	39 14
"	Cartage.	4 60
"	Ditto	5 20
"	Carpenter work	145 80
"	Ditto	206 52
"	Ditto	25 20
"	Cartage	6 80
"	Painting.....	25 60
"	J. & W. Boyd, Shingles, &c.	84 55
"	F. Harley, Building Chimney, &c.,	31 63
"	For Posts, and cartage and longers	18 60
"	J. Gleeson, Locks and Hinges	6 04
"	P. Hutchings, for Latch	00 80
"	W. & G. Rendell, Paint and Oil	65 60
	Carried forward	<u>\$924 92</u>

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Colonial Building Store, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

	Brought forward	\$924 92
To paid	Poor Commissioners, value of Beams, Clapboard, Upwrights, &c.	149 48
"	McBride & Kerr, Bricks	5 40
"	For ———	9 50
"	Carpenter work, office	11 00
"	R. Peace, Funnelling	10 67
"	McMurdo & Co., Acids	1 95
		<u>\$1,112 92</u>

JOHN. H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of re-building the Wharf at Portugal Cove, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid Carpenter work	\$6 70
“ Labor	168 80
“ D. Bulger, Board and Lodging for Carpen- ters and Superintendent	18 00
“ D. Bulger, Horsehire for Stone.....	36 00
“ Ditto Cartage Scantling.....	45 00
“ Labor.....	210 00
“ D. Bulger, Board and Lodging Superin- tendent and Carpenters.....	18 00
“ Labor.....	80 00
“ Bowring Brothers, Nails and Iron.....	15 30
“ J. & W. Boyd, Scantling.....	278 10
“ J. Maher, Ironwork	4 24
“ Labor	250 00
“ D. Bulger, Cartage Scantling	34 50
“ Labor	110 00
“ D. Bulger, Horsehire.....	6 80
“ S. Guscott, Waggonhire, per Inspector and Board.....	9 40
“ Inspector's expenses.....	5 75
“ Labor	193 10
“ Ditto	136 35
“ D. Bulger, Board and Lodging Superinten- dent and Carpenters	36 00
“ Ditto, for 180 tons Stone.. .. .	36 00
“ Waggon hire, per Inspector.....	4 00
Carried forward.....	<u>\$1,625 44</u>

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works on account of re-building the Wharf at Portugal Cove, for the year ended 31st December, 1865. (—Continued.)

	Brought forward.....	\$1625 44
To paid	Labor	11 80
“	J. Nash, for Shores.....	24 00
“	Labor	165 80
“	Bowring Brothers, Iron and Nails.....	73 10
“	Labor	39 60
		<hr/>
		\$1,939 74
		<hr/> <hr/>

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works,
on account of the St. John's Hospital, for the year ended
31st December, 1865.*

To paid J. J. Dearin, Medicines	\$90 00
“ Ditto ditto	64 82
“ Gas Company, to 31st December	53 66
“ M. Martin, Crockery.....	4 41
“ Water Company, to 31st Dec, 1864....	40 00
“ For Turnips.....	3 60
“	2 28
“	11 00
“ Cartage.....	2 25
“	8 00
“ R. O'Dwyer & Co., for Mattrass.....	13 00
“ Eaton & Co, Sewing Machine.....	19 43
“ M. Dwyer.....	4 60
“ M. Murphy, Nurse, wages	4 67
“ For Graves	18 00
“ E. St. John, Bread.....	300 09
“ J. Merrigan, Milk	83 04
“ Muir & Duder, Dry Goods.....	60 25
“ Bowring Brothers, do.	182 85
“ P. Hogan, Provisions	483 95
“ McMurdo & Co., Medicines	121 27
“ Ditto ditto	52 00
“ J. J. Graham, Stationery	3 63
“ J. Carew, Coffins.....	51 20
“ J. Prowse, Keeper, quarter's Salary . .	80 67
“ Ditto, taking Patients to Hospital.....	7 35
“ E. Brennan, Eggs, &c.	39 38
“ R. Peace, Tinware	3 20
“ E. Martin, Crockery ..	6 46
“ Peter Neville, Wood	15 00
“ T. McConnan, Stationery	11 96
“ Dr. McKen, Servants' Wages	170 47
Carried forward	<u>\$2,015 60</u>

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the St. John's Hospital, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

	Brought forward	\$2,015 60
To paid	R. Bryan, Beef	463 70
"	Cartage	90
"	Kate Pearce, wages	8 45
"	_____	2 82
"	Wm. Kitchin	7 52
"	Gas Company, to 31st March	119 00
"	Cartage	2 50
"	For Graves	2 50
"	G. F. Hown, Goals	105 40
"	J. Templeman, Potatoes	12 00
"	Henry Thomas, Shoes	35 70
"	J. G'Neill, Potatoes and Cartage	36 50
"	J. J. Graham, Stationery	12 76
"	Dr. McKen, for Manure	40 00
"	M. Ducey, attendance during Fever	4 00
"	E. Barnes, ditto	3 00
"	_____	2 00
"	C. Pearce, wages	8 52
"	_____	3 00
"	Mrs Lynch, wages	6 00
"	For Straw	7 50
"	Wages of Fever Nurse	6 00
"	J. Adams, Barber	23 00
"	T. Dwyer, Crockery	4 67
"	For Fresh Fish	3 15
"	John Prowse, Cartage	11 10
"	Ditto, Keeper, quarter's Salary	80 67
"	E. Brennan, Eggs and Crockery	48 82
"	R. Brian, Beef	424 90
"	Bowring Brothers, Calico, &c.	234 55
	Carried forward	\$3,757 23

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works,
on account of the St. John's Hospital, for the year ended 31st
December, 1865.—(Continued.)*

	Brought forward.....	\$3,757 23
To Paid	T. McConnon, Stationery.....	4 27
"	McMurdo & Company, Medicine.....	153 87
"	Muir and Duder, Blankets, &c.	35 07
"	E. St. John, Bread	280 13
"	J. J. Graham, Stationery	4 33
"	J. Merrigan, Milk	86 36
"	P. Hozan, Groceries	489 56
"	Gas Company, to 30th June	49 00
"	Dr. McKen, Servants' wages.....	161 32
"	M. Carew, Coffins	97 20
"	Smith & Co., Washboards.....	2 10
"	G. F. Bown, Coals	41 33
"	J. Prowse, Keeper, gratuity for past ser- vices	46 15
"	M. Lundregan, for Graves	17 00
"	Storing Coals	7 30
"	G. F. Bown, Coals.....	8 27
"	<hr/>	2 50
"	<hr/>	17 40
"	S. March, for Coals.....	430 90
"	Henry Thomas, Shoes.....	53 50
"	For Straw.....	22 50
"	For Grave.....	2 50
"	Cartage.....	1 30
"	For Crockery	1 53
"	Advertising	39 54
"	J. Gleeson, Locks and Hinges.....	60 70
"	Boden and Seymour, for	2 00
"	For Graves	2 50
"	Ditto	5 00
	Carried forward	<hr/> <hr/> \$5,823 41

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works,
on account of the St. John's Hospital, for the year ended 31st
December, 1865.—(Continued.)*

	Brought forward	\$5,823 41
To paid	Petty accounts	\$2 70
"	Carriage ..	00 50
"	For storing Coals	6 20
"	Water Company, 12 months	80 00
"	S. March, Coals ..	54 10
"	For Fresh Fish.....	4 67
"	For Graves.....	5 00
"	McMurdo & Co., Medicines	74 85
"	Ditto ditto	24 75
"	J. D. Martin, Crockery.....	11 12
"	T. McConnan, Stationery	4 98
"	E. St. John, Bread	188 62
"	P. McPherson, for ———	4 00
"	Muir and Duder, Dry Goods.....	36 36
"	J. Merrigan, Milk.....	63 65
"	J. Prowse, Keeper, quarter's salary.....	80 68
"	J. Prowse, Petty accounts	3 00
"	P. Hogan, Provisions	412 80
"	Dr. McKen, Servants' wages.....	205 00
"	Bowring Brothers, Dry Goods.....	85 45
"	J. Hess, Coopering	5 30
"	R. Bryan, Beef.....	313 87
"	P. Hutchings	9 60
"	P. Crew, Coffins.....	44 20
"	E. Brennan, Eggs, Crockery.....	43 07
"	P. Neville, Wood	30 00
"	G. Cowan, Vegetables	17 60
"	J. Dempsey, Smithwork.....	11 62
"	For Graves	9 00
"	J. J. Dearin, Medicines	43 32
	Carried forward	\$7,697 42

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works,
on account of the St. John's Hospital, for the year ended 31st
December, 1865.—(Continued.)*

	Brought forward	\$7,697 42
To paid	Exrs of Mrs. Holden, late Matron, wages	34 60
"	Henry Thomas, Shoes	5 10
"	Gas Co., to 30th September	33 56
"	Kate Tobin, Wages	6 38
"	Sweeping Chimneys	10 80
"	J. Dwyer, Turnips	16 00
"	J. Cole, ditto	11 20
"	Wm. Ryan, Straw	7 15
"	Ditto, do.	4 50
"		1 46
"	J. McLean, Potatoes	45 60
"	E. St John, Bread	217 35
"	P. McPherson, Shovels	2 00
"	Repairing Instrument	3 60
"	Henry Thomas, Shoes	20 90
"	C. Hamlin, Potatoes	33 20
"	J. Whiteford, repairing Clocks.	3 40
"	J. Prowse, Keeper, quarter's salary	80 67
"	J. Prowse, petty accounts	2 25
"	C. Duncan, Clothes for Messenger	13 20
"	J. Martin, Crockery	9 35
"	P. Hogan, Groceries	448 78
"	Bowring Brothers, Dry Goods	85 24
"	Muir and Duder, for ———	2 27
"	R. Bryan, Beef	407 53
"	J. Merrigan, Milk	72 07
"	E. Brennan, Eggs	11 64
"	T. McConnan, Stationery	2 60
"	A. & R. Blackwood, Razors	1 16
"	J. J. Graham, Stationery	12 04
	Carried forward	\$9,303 02

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the St. John's Hospital, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

	Brought forward.. .. .	\$9,303 02
To paid	McMurdo & Co., Medicines..	\$85 49
"	McBride & Co., Shirting ..	59 49
"	S. March, Coals ..	24 00
"	J. J. Dearin, Medicines ..	58 96
"	Dr. McKen, Servants' wages	198 45
"	For Potatoes, Straw, &c. ..	22 49
		<hr/>
		\$9,751 91
	Expenditure per Financial Secretary	\$9,522 57
	Hospital Dues received	229 34
		<hr/>
		<hr/>
		\$9,751 91
		<hr/> <hr/>

JOHN. H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Poor Asylum, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid	Washerwoman's wages	..	..	\$9 00
"	Ditto ditto	..	..	4 00
"	For Turnips	..	..	7 64
"	J. J. Dearin, Medicines	..	..	13 55
"	Ditto, ditto	..	..	2 14
"	Water Company, to 31st Dec., 1865	..	..	40 00
"	J. Downey, Petty accounts	..	..	9 45
"	P. McPherson, Clothes Baskets	..	..	1 70
"	Boden and Seymour, Raisins	..	..	7 93
"	For Graves	..	..	6 00
"	J. Downey, Petty Accounts	..	..	12 21
"	J. Higgins, Sweeping Chimneys	..	..	4 00
"	For Hand Chisels	..	..	1 60
"	Clift, Wood & Co, Board	..	..	00 78
"	Por Wood	..	..	3 30
"	Ditto	..	..	2 60
"	J. Downey, Petty Accounts	..	..	7 55
"	Sundry persons, for Firewood	..	..	49 90
"	Ditto ditto	..	..	24 60
"	Wages, Washerwoman	..	..	4 00
"	J. Downey, Petty Accounts	..	..	4 91
"	For Firewood	..	..	26 95
"	J. J. Graham, Stationery	..	..	3 70
"	For Wood	..	..	40 50
"	For ditto	..	..	13 90
"	J. Downey, Petty Accounts	..	..	10 98
"	For Firewood	..	..	8 50
"	J. Downey, Petty Accounts	..	..	5 51
"	For Wood	..	..	5 20
"	For ditto	..	..	4 00
"	J. Downey, Petty Accounts	..	..	3 95
"	Sweeping Chimnies..	..	..	4 00
Carried forward				\$344 05

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Poor Asylum, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

	Brought forward	\$344 05
To paid for Wood ..	.. ..	4 00
“ Ditto ..	.. ..	2 00
“ Sweeping Chimneys .	.. ..	4 00
“ For Cabbages ..	.. ..	4 55
“ For Hedge Shears ..	.. ..	1 44
“ For Wood ..	.. ..	8 50
“ J. Downey, petty accounts ..	.. ..	5 55
“ For Wood ..	.. ..	90
“ For fencing and firewood ..	.. ..	48 42
“ John Downey, petty accounts ..	.. ..	2 87
“ Fanny Walsh, wages ..	.. ..	9 00
“ M. Joyce, Wood ..	.. ..	4 00
“ J. Downey, petty accounts ..	.. ..	3 10
“ For Wood ..	.. ..	3 47
“ Ditto ..	.. ..	3 20
“ Ditto ..	.. ..	4 70
“ M. Wall, washing ..	.. ..	4 00
“ Manuring ground ..	.. ..	4 00
“ For graves ..	.. ..	2 00
“ T. Summers, Beef ..	.. ..	433 90
“ J. Culleton, Bread ..	.. ..	274 15
“ Bowring Brothers, Dry Goods ..	.. ..	149 54
“ Baird Brothers, ditto ..	.. ..	193 98
“ J. Merrigan, Milk ..	.. ..	36 16
“ Muir & Duder, Dry Goods ..	.. ..	153 87
“ P. Hogan, Provisions ..	.. ..	673 20
“ L. O'Brien and Co., Stone ..	.. ..	14 50
“ McMurdo & Co., Medicines ..	.. ..	30 03
“ J. J. Graham, Stationery ..	.. ..	3 65
“ J. Carew, Coffins ..	.. ..	10 40

Carried forward.....

\$2,437 14

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works,
on account of the Poor Asylum, for the year ended 31st Decem-
ber, 1865.—(Continued.)*

	Brought forward.....	\$2,437 14
To paid Mrs. Downey and daughter, gratuity for		
services, 1864		60 00
“ J. Downey, petty accounts		5 84
“ Cartage, manure		5 50
“ For wood		4 00
“ J. Downey, petty accounts		7 40
“ Cartage, manure		6 00
“ Wm. Kitchin, for oil, candles, &c.		25 62
“ T. McConnan, Stationery		2 18
“ Washerwoman		4 00
“ J. Downey, petty accounts		5 85
“ Cartage		3 00
“ Sweeping Chimneys		4 00
“ G. F. Bown, Coals		18 60
“ For Seed Potatoes		18 80
“ J. & W. Pitts, Potatoes		50 00
“ Cartage, manure		5 50
“ For Seed Potatoes		12 00
“ Cartage		7 30
“ For Potatoes		12 00
“ Henry Thomas, Shoes		69 90
“ Plough hire		13 50
“ S. Carnell for Pig		2 40
“ J. Downey, petty accounts		5 64
“ Ditto ditto		7 30
“ Ditto ditto		6 78
“ Sweeping Chimneys		3 75
“ J Downey, Servant's wages		4 00
“ Ditto petty accounts		11 95
“ Ditto ditto		6 15
	Carried forward	<u>\$3,025 90</u>

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works on account of the Poor Asylum, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

	Brought forward.....	\$2,025 90
To paid	John Downey, petty accounts	5 30
"	Ditto ditto	4 88
"	McMurdo & Co., Medicines	35 62
"	Muir & Duder, Flannel, &c.	126 25
"	P. Hogan, Provisions	754 68
"	J. Culleton, Bread	252 67
"	J. Merrigan, Milk	37 15
"	T. Summers, Beef	389 10
"	Baird Brothers, Clothing &c.	135 73
"	John Angel, for castings	4 10
"	T. McConnan, Stationery	2 70
"	Bowring Brothers, Clothing, &c.	111 77
"	F. Walsh, wages	9 00
"	T. Wall, do.	4 00
"	J. Dempsey, repairing beds	14 50
"	Peter Neville, Ploughing ..	8 00
"	P. Glascott, Whitewashing	6 00
"	Clift, Wood & Co., Potatoes	24 80
"	J. W. McCoubrey, Stationery	2 15
"	Stephen March, Coals	329 20
"	J. Downey, petty accounts..	7 60
"	Whitewashing ..	2 40
"	Cartage	6 00
"	M. Lundregan, Graves	5 00
"	Horsework	6 00
"	Sweeping Chimnies	2 50
"	Job, Brothers & Co., Serge, Shirts, &c..	34 20
"	Whitewashing .	2 40
"	Earthing Potatoes	5 00
"	Ditto ditto	3 00
	Carried forward	<u>\$5,157 80</u>

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works,
on account of the Poor Asylum, for the year ended 31st
December, 1865.—(Continued)*

	Brought forward	\$5,157 80
To paid	Whitewashing	2 40
"	J. Downey, petty accounts ..	6 60
"	Mrs. Bolt, Crockery	5 40
"	Ploughing Potatoes	3 00
"	S. March, Coals	155 80
"	Henry Thomas, Shoes	80 70
"	L. O'Brien, for Straw	11 25
"	Margaret Wall, wages	4 00
"	Mrs. Bolt, Cups, &c.	1 60
"	J. Downey, petty accounts ..	3 50
"	For Wood	4 45
"	Ditto	95
"	For Crockery ..	5 40
"	Advertising	11 41
"	For Wood	4 00
"	M. Wall, washing	2 40
"	J. Downey, petty accounts ..	7 74
"	Vail's Bakery, 1 barrel Flour ..	7 00
"	S. Carnell, Wheel-barrows ..	37 50
"	J. Downey, petty accounts ..	6 55
"	Ditto ditto	8 42
"	Whitewashing ..	2 40
"	For ditto	2 40
"	For Fresh Fish	7 60
"	J. Carew, Coffins	13 00
"	J. Downey, petty accounts ..	7 76
"	Ditto ditto	8 75
"	Whitewashing	4 00
"	Water Company, for 12 months ..	80 00
"	J. Downey, petty accounts ..	9 62
	Carried forward	\$5,653 40

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works,
on account of the Poor Asylum, for the year ended 31st De-
cember, 1865.—(Continued.)*

Brought forward.....		\$5,653 40
<hr/>		
To paid	Slater & Co , for ———	3 05
"	J. Downey, petty Accounts	8 82
"	Sweeping Chimneys	3 00
"	J. Downey, petty accounts	5 15
"	M. Wall, Washing	4 00
"	Fanny Walsh, Washing	9 00
"	J. Downey, petty accounts	5 80
"	P. Hogan, Provisions	885 67
"	P. Carew, Coffins	20 80
"	Muir & Duder, Dry Goods	37 02
"	R. O'Dwyer, Baskets	8 40
"	Baird & Co., Dry Goods	181 69
"	J. Merrigan, Milk	37 56
"	T. Summers, Beef	377 22
"	Robert Peace. for ———	13 95
"	McMurdo & Co , Medicines	7 54
"	Ditto, for Turnips	9 60
"	For ditto	14 00
"	Cleansing	2 40
"	J. Downey, petty accounts	10 02
"	For Graves	6 00
"	J. Culleton, for Bread	247 14
"	Henry Thomas, Shoes	74 40
"	J. Downey, petty accounts	5 72
"	Ditto ditto	5 85
"	Sweeping Chimneys.	3 75
"	Wages, Washerwoman	4 00
"	J. Downey, petty accounts	9 09
"	Ditto ditto	6 67
Carried forward.....		<u>\$7,670 71</u>

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works,
on account of the Poor Asylum, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)*

	Brought forward	\$7,670 71
To paid	J. Downey, petty accounts	6 80
"	D. Byrne, Herring	20 00
"	J. Downey, petty accounts	7 85
"	McMurdo & Co., Medicines	5 49
"	Washerwoman	4 00
"	J. Downey, petty accounts	4 68
"	For Herring	10 40
"	J. Gleeson, Shovels and Spades	7 50
"	Clift, Wood & Co.,	4 35
"	J. Byrne, Lime	14 00
"	J. Downey, petty accounts	7 60
"	For Wood	18 00
"	J. Downey, petty accounts	5 70
"	M. Joyce, for Wood	26 00
"	Sweeping Chimneys	3 75
"	Ditto ditto	3 75
"	For Straw	3 85
"	For Wood	1 80
"	For Turnips	40 80
"	For Potatoes	88 67
"	J. Downey, petty accounts	7 36
"	Muir & Duder, Shirts, &c.	101 20
"	Bowring Brothers, Nails	2 00
"	Baird Brothers, Flannel, &c.	308 45
"	T. Summers, Beef	386 18
"	Robert Peace, Tinsmith	17 90
	Carried forward	<u>\$8,778 79</u>

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works,
on account of the Poor Asylum, for the year ended 31st
December, 1865.—(Continued)*

	Brought forward	\$8,778 79
To paid	Vail's Bakery, Biscuit	7 40
"	Henry Thomas, Shoes	37 86
"	J. Merrigan, Milk	37 56
"	M. Culleton, Bread	259 20
"	P. Hogan, Groceries.. ..	732 70
"	McMurdo & Co., Medicines	28 52
"	J. J. Graham, Stationery	2 74
"	T. McConnan, Stationery	00 30
		<u>\$9,885 10</u>

JOHN. H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Lunatic Asylum, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid Job, Brothers & Co., Dry Goods	\$12 41
“ S. Carnell, repairing Sleigh	10 00
“ J. J. Dearin, Brushes	7 50
“ Dr. Stabb, gratuity, per order in Council..	115 38
“ Clift, Wood & Co., Oats and Potatoes....	15 65
“ For Graves	6 00
“ Theo. Clift, Indian Meal	4 60
“ P. McPherson, Corn	4 60
“ For Wood	3 60
“ S. Carnell, do.	3 60
“ J. Aylward, Wood	18 00
“ Wm. Ryan, Pickets	12 00
“ Cartage, Coals	41 66
“ For Coals	353 39
“ For Wood	252 75
“ Ditto	124 85
“ Ditto	2 38
“ Ditto	3 60
“ Ditto	13 56
“ Dr. Stabb, Servants' Wages.....	501 00
“ For Wood	23 40
“ Henry Dunder, Beef	539 22
“ E. St. John, Bread	561 60
“ Muir & Duder, Dry Goods.....	312 70
“ J. & G. Lash, Xmas Cakes.....	21 07
“ R. Cowan, Milk	168 00
“ C. Hamlin, Cartage.....	6 40
“ Wm. Blake, Tinsmith.....	9 90
“ Wm. D. Morrison, Lamps and Glasses ..	16 00
“ Wm. Martin, Crockery.....	23 68
“ Rankin & McMillan, Groceries.....	694 74
Carried forward	\$3,883 24

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Lunatic Asylum, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

	Brought forward.....	\$3,883 24
To paid	Bowring Brothers, Dry Goods.....	\$286 74
"	Elmsly & Shaw, Geoceries.....	3 15
"	For Wood	7 20
"	Dr. Stabb, on account of Organ. ..	20 00
"	For Coal Tar	14 40
"	For Wood	7 82
"	Mrs. Croke, wages :	4 85
"	Cartage Lunatics	1 00
"	Henry Thomas, Shoes	41 00
"	Charles Hamlin, cartage	22 50
"	For Wood	6 92
"	R. Cowan, Ploughing	19 25
"	Carriage Lunatic from Portugal Cove ..	2 00
"	J. Horward, wages	24 55
"	David Chaffe, wood	90 00
"	For Straw	15 00
"	For Wood.. .. .	10 80
"	Carriage of Lunatics.. .. .	4 30
"	E. St. John, Bread	560 85
"	Clift, Wood & Co, Potatoes	24 50
"	Cole, wages,	35 00
"	R. Cowan, Milk	159 87
"	Rankin & McMillan, Groceries.. .. .	647 54
"	Dr Stabb, Servants' wages	432 58
"	C. Hamlin, ploughing	8 00
"	Henry Duder, Beef	562 54
"	A. McKay, Bonedust	3 50
"	Job Brothers & Co., Flannel, Linen &c. ..	249 52
"	Cartage, Lunatic	1 00
"	R. Sutton, Wages	12 00
	Carried forward.....	<u>\$7,171 62</u>

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works,
on account of the Lunatic Asylum, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)*

	Brought forward	\$7,171 62
'To paid R. Sutton, Wages	.....	4 80
" For Wood	.....	3 60
" Stephen March, Coals	.....	2 40
" Advertising	.....	42 68
" J. Gleeson, Locks and Hinges	.....	6 70
" M. Filmore, Crockery	.....	10 65
" L. O'Brien, for Straw	.....	45 00
" J. Ryan, for Bog	.....	30 00
" Wm. Ryan, Blubber	.....	34 00
" Bowring Brothers, Dry Goods	.....	702 84
" Clift, Wood & Co., Potatoes	.....	16 00
" Carriage, Lunatic	.....	1 60
" Thomas Burridge, Lime	.....	10 50
" C. Hamlin, Cartage	.....	13 10
" J. Ryan, for Bog	.....	30 00
" Storing Coals ..	.....	4 00
" For Straw	.....	10 50
" S. March, Coals	.....	180 38
" E. St. John, Bread	.....	561 62
" J. Carew, Coffins	.....	5 20
" J. Hickey, Wages at Poor Asylum	.....	14 00
" Ditto ditto	.....	15 00
" R. Cowan, Milk and Potatoes	.....	196 94
" Dr. Stabb, Servants' wages	.....	451 12
" Henry Duder, Beef	.....	507 10
" T. McConnan, Stationery..	.....	15 22
" C. Fox, Snuff ..	.....	19 50
" Wm. Blake, Tinsmith	.....	24 34
" Rankin & McMillan, Groceries	.....	717 52
" Wages	.....	29 67
	Carried forward.....	<u>\$10,877 03</u>

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Lunatic Asylum, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

	Brought forward	\$10,877 03
To paid	Bowring Brothers, Dry Goods	160 16
"	For a Grave	1 00
"	M. Malone, Wages	5 80
"	Henry Thomas, Shoes	151 00
"	J. Nicol, Wages	13 31
"	Cartage	60
"	For Lime	4 60
"	S. Bolt, for Crockery	3 75
"	For Pigs	2 00
"	Nicholas Power, for	8 00
"	M. McKay, Wages	8 00
"	S. Cole do.	19 16
"	For Turnips	32 00
"	J. Gleeson, Nails, &c.	21 04
"	Cartage, Lunatic, &c.	4 31
"	Blank Books	1 33
"	S. Gorman, for Wood	18 00
"	J. Byrne, Lime	15 00
"	Advertising	4 60
"	A. Shea, Coals	3 40
"	E. St. John, Bread	445 20
"	Wm. Hogan, Saddlery	561 60
"	P. McPherson, Buckets	20 40
"	P. McPherson, Buckets	20 00
"	Slater & Co., Clothing	21 00
"	Doctor Stabb, for Servant's wages	21 00
"	T. McMurdo & Co., Medicines	469 36
"	T. McMurdo & Co., Medicines	55 16
"	R. Cowan, Milk	171 74
"	J. Steer, Tea Canisters	171 74
"	J. Steer, Tea Canisters	7 30
"	T. McConnan, Stationery	10 95
"	Advertising	5 00
	Carried forward	<u>\$13,141 80</u>

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works,
on account of the Lunatic Asylum, for the year ended 31st
December, 1865.—(Continued.)*

	Brought forward	\$13,141 80
To paid Rankin & McMillan, Groceries		725 90
“ C. Hamlin, Horse-hire		10 50
“ C. Hamlin, Straw		7 00
“ Henry Duder, Beef		541 10
“ A. & R. Blackwood, hair-cutting		78 00
“ Chairman of Board, allowance for horse		24 90
“ Henry Thomas, Shoes		67 43
“ Bowring Brothers, Dry Goods		40 75
“ For Straw		9 60
“ Bowring Brothers, Dry Goods		244 80
“ S. March, Coals		13 64
		<u>\$14,905 42</u>
By Financial Secretary's Statement	\$14,448 95	
“ Dues received by Board Works	456 47	
	<u>\$14,905 42</u>	

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works on account of Repairs Lunatic Asylum, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid Francis Harley, Work	..	..	\$18 90
“			2 50
“ R. McLea, Plank	..	..	4 66
“ Clift, Wood & Co., Scantling & Plank	..	..	116 00
“ J. & T. Southcott, Girders	..	..	2 00
“ Labour, building wall	..	..	10 38
“ Ditto ditto	..	..	2 80
“ F. Harley, Mason Work	..	..	44 80
“ Cartage	..	..	1 80
“ Wm. Aylward, Mason Work	..	..	10 90
“ J. Maher, Iron Work, Ventilators	..	..	176 55
“ J. Cormack, Wood for Fence	..	..	7 20
“ Carpenter Work	..	..	5 00
“ Wm. Ryan, Clearing Ground	..	..	8 00
“ Mason, Aylward	..	..	2 80
“ J. & W. Boyd, Board	..	..	6 14
“ C. Ellis, Plumber Work	..	..	4 60
“ J. Maher, Iron Work	..	..	9 50
“ J. McKay, Contract for Fence..	..	..	115 20
“ For Cartage Sand	..	..	3 60
“ Bowring Brothers, Pipe, Tubing, &c.	..	..	54 82
“ For Iron Work	..	..	21 60
“ Fencing	..	..	9 00
“ Carpenter Work	..	..	11 70
“ Repairing Roof	..	..	30 44
“ Fencing	..	..	20 50
“ J. Phillips, Carpenter, Fence	..	..	9 10
“ Ditto ditto	..	..	9 50
“ Carpenter work	..	..	12 75
“ J. Murphy, for Pickets	..	..	4 55
“ Muir and Duder, Board, &c.	..	..	99 65
“ J. Bolt, Fencing	..	..	21 35
Carried forward	.....		<u>\$858 29</u>

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works on account of Repairs Lunatic Asylum, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

	Brought forward.....	\$858 29
To paid	J. & W. Boyd, Board	\$17 24
"	J. Maher, Iron Work	219 34
"	Carpenters, Fencing	50 50
"	Ditto do.	8 40
"	Ditto do.	3 30
"	Ditto do.	6 60
"	Ditto do.	3 80
"	W. & G. Rendell, Paint and Oil	35 65
"	For Longers and Pickets	55 10
"	Carpenter work	14 05
"	For Fencing	91 20
"	Ditto	15 50
"	Ditto	5 50
"	Earl & Aylward, Contract	91 80
"	Muir & Duder, Board	47 18
"	Wm. McGrath, Iron Work	17 80
"	M. Crossman, Plumber	8 70
"	Robert Peace, for Cistern	29 50
"	J. & W. Boyd, Board	4 00
"	J. Maher, Iron Work	11 08
		<u>\$1,594 43</u>

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }
Examined.

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works,
for the Repairs of Custom House, for the year ended 31st
December, 1865.*

To paid F. Harley, Mason Work	\$26 20
“ Water Company, for 6 months, to 31st Dec., 1864	20 00
“ Muldowney & Gamberg, Glazing ..	11 00
“ P. Hogan, Soap	14 34
“	00 70
“ Water Company, for 12 months ..	80 00
“ P. Hogan, Soap	24 34
“	7 56
“ Robert Peace, Grate and Range ..	36 30
	<hr/>
	\$220 44

JOHN. H. WARREN,
Chairman,

JOHN STUART,
Secretary,

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Fuel and Light Custom House, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid Gas Company, to 31st December, 1864 ..	\$11 33
“ Ditto to 31st March, 1865 ..	12 16
“ Storing Coals	12 65
“ Gas Company, to 30th June	4 68
“ Stephen March, Coals	238 72
“ Ditto ditto	3 78
“ For Wood	6 00
“ Gas Company, to 30th September ..	4 67
“ Ditto, to 31st December ..	11 00
“ Stephen March, Coals, Shipping Office ..	27 20
	<hr/>
	\$332 19
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JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Block House, Signal Hill, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid Earl & Elward, Carpenter work	.....	\$7 20
„ R. O'Dwyer & Co., for Tar	.....	6 60
„ W. & G. Rendell, Paint	.....	5 95
„ Carpenter work	.....	91 18
„ Muir & Duder, for Felt	.....	5 27
„ Carpenter work	.....	20 10
„ Muir & Duder, Felt, Tar, &c.	.....	46 93
„ Carpenter work	.....	13 30
„ Bowring Brothers, Nails	..	6 14
„ For Cartage	.....	60
„ For Board	.....	4 80
„ Bowring Brothers, Nails	.....	00 85
„ Wm. McGrath, Iron work	..	3 80
„ Cartage	.....	50
„ Nails	.....	4 80
„ Carpenter work	.....	7 20
„ Ditto	.....	10 50
„ Cartage	.....	1 00
		\$236 71

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works,
on account of Repairs of McBride's Hill, for the year ended 31st
December, 1865.*

To paid for Labor	.....	.....	.....	\$36 60
" For Stone for Wall	.....	.....	.....	163 00
" Wm. Kelly, building Wall, North side..				147 40
" For Labor	.....	.....	.....	47 85
" For Stone	.....	.....	.....	9 00
" For Labor	.....	.....	.....	68 57
" For Gravel	.....	.....	.....	2 97
" For Labor	.....	.....	.....	58 45
" For Stone	.....	.....	.....	61 60
" For Labor	.....	.....	.....	40 15
" W. Irvine, for Sand	.....	.....	.....	5 50
" Muir & Duder, Plank	.....	.....	.....	19 08
" J & W. Boyd, do.	.....	.....	.....	10 96
" Boden & Seymour, do.	.....	.....	.....	7 48
" J. & W. Boyd, do	.....	.....	.....	48 94
" W. & G. Rendell, Paint and Oil	.....	.....	.....	14 20
" D. Ellis, Contract, Wall, S. Side	.....	.....	.....	818 80
				<u>\$1,560 53</u>

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Contingencies, Board of Works, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid Mrs. Tillman, Stationery, 1864	....	\$55 43
" R. Holden, drawing Contracts	....	9 50
" J. W. McCoubrey, Stationery, 1864	....	14 40
" B Duffy, Stationery, 1860 ..	....	35 94
" Cartage, Boxes	....	1 00
" T. McConnan, Stationery...	....	27 12
" Form Book, per Inspector Public Buildings	....	2 40
" Mrs. Tilman, Stationery....	....	22 70
" J. C. Withers, for Acts	....	19 25
" <i>Daily News</i> .....	....	5 00
" T. McConnan, Stationery..	....	22 56
" J. F. Chisholm, do. ..	....	2 64
" Mrs. Tilman do. ..	....	33 05
" T. McConnan, do. ..	....	33 90
" For Postage Stamps ..	....	11 00
" Winding Clock	....	5 00
" Advertising .....	....	54 12
" J. J. Graham, for Cash Box	....	7 40
" Mrs. Tilman, Stationery....	....	34 10
		\$396 61

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works,
for Pumps and Tanks, for the year ended 31st December,
1865.*

To paid Wm. Hally, repairing Pump at Butler's Lane	\$3 00
“ Wm. Hally, repairing Pump at George's Town	12 48
“ P. Duchemin, repairing Pump at Bar- ter's Hill.	27 75
	<hr/>
	\$43 23
	<hr/> <hr/>

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works,
on account of opening Gut at Long Pond, for the year
ended 31st December, 1865.*

To paid Carpenter, Mending Wheels	\$1 50
“ J. Maher, Iron Work,	38 98
“ J. Moyes, ditto	12 35
“ P. Leary, Waggon-hire, per Mr. Byrne ..	32 00
“ Bowring Brothers, Rope and Iron ..	15 69
	\$100 52
Received from Poor Commissioners, on account	\$80 00
Ditto from Financial Secretary	20 52

\$100 52

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary,

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works on account of Chainman, Surveyor General's Office, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid Richard Ryan, weekly, for the year ending 31st December, 1865, salary as Chainman, at 18s. per week	<u>\$187 20</u>
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JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works,
on account of Sewerage of the Town of St. John's, for the
year ended 31st December, 1865.*

To paid General Water Company, repairing			
Pipes			\$4 00
" P. & L. Tessier, for Plank			9 07
" Wilson & Co., Scantling			109 39
" C. Christopher, for Stone			22 00
" Bowring, Brothers, additional freight, per <i>First Fruit</i>			120 00
" For Stationery			4 00
" Cartage Stone from Quidi Vidi			28 00
" C. Christopher, for Stone			15 20
" Glazing			00 60
" Cartage			11 40
" Proportion average per <i>Jura</i>			00 78
" For Chart of Town			3 00
" Freight Pipes, per <i>Jura</i>			45 36
" For Cartage Plank			5 60
" Advertising			26 85
" J. & W. Poyd, Board			10 50
" J. Gleeson, Nails and Fuses			17 32
" Boden & Seymour, for ———			19 40
" Stowing Pipes			12 58
" For Powder and Cement			1 92
" Boden & Seymour, for ———			34 10
" Southcott, erecting Fence			8 00
" Advertising			5 21
" John H. Warren, travelling expenses, pur- chasing Pipes			200 00
			<hr/>
			\$713 68
			<hr/> <hr/>

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Sewerage of the Town of St. John's, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

	Brought forward	\$713 68
To paid	Chainman, allowance for Horse-hire . . .	\$80 00
"	Repairing Water Pipe	2 50
"	Cartage	4 00
"	Award favour W. T. Parsons for damage to Cellar	165 25
"	Eastern District, Sewers	6648 53
"	Western District, Sewers	5005 83
"	Paving	1046 90
"	Gravelling Streets	1686 49
"	Sewerage Pipes on hand	2514 74
"	Invoice, Pipes per <i>Titania</i> from Liverpool, not arrived	407 34
"	John H. Warren, proportion of storage Pipes, 1864 and 1865	285 02
		<hr/>
		\$18,560 02
		<hr/> <hr/>

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works,)
31st Dec., 1865.)

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Roads and Bridges in the District of St. John's West, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—28 Vic., cap. 16.

To paid	Debentures for Riots, under Act 25 Vic., Cap. 3.	\$655 20
"	Receiver General, for advances on account Blackhead Road, 1864	461 53
"	Balance due on Blackhead Road, 1860	555 40
"	Receiver General, for advances on Broad Cove Road, 1864	92 25
"	Receiver General, for proportion of advances, Dunscomb's Bridge	192 55
"	Receiver General, for Road Inspector Coady's Salary, advanced 1861, 1862, and 1863	200 57
"	Contingent Account	179 70
"	P. Neville, Compensation for Land by Neville's	30 00
"	Labor, Lazy Bank	33 80
"	Contract to Brennan's and Murphy's	18 00
"	Ditto Heavy Tree Road	21 20
"	G. Griffin, Contract by Griffin's	20 00
"	J. Nash, labor, Black Marsh	43 80
"	P. Neville, fencing ditto	40 00
"	P. Mullins, Contract, Pokeham Path	20 00
"	P. Short, Contract, Heavy Tree Road	21 60
"	Labor, Blackhead Road	305 65
"	Contract by Cahill's, Southside	72 51
"	Ditto, Old Placentia Road	36 00
"	Ditto, Mount Pearl Road	18 00
"	Labor, Pennywell Road	35 50
"	Contract B. Marsh Road	24 00
"	Labor, Horse Cove Road	60 50
"	Ditto, Freshwater Road	57 48
	Carried forward	\$3,195 24

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works,
on account of Roads and Bridges in the District of St. John's
West, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued)*

	Brought forward.....		\$3,195 24
To	paid labor, Pickets and Longers for LeMarchant Road.....		129 94
"	Petty Harbor and Forest Pond Roads, viz. :		
	J. Healy, for labor ..	\$32 00	
	C. Williams, compensation for land	20 00	
	For potatoes	192 20	
	For labor	28 50	
		<hr/>	272 70
"	Freshwater Bay Road—		
	For potatoes		16 00
"	Broad Cove Roads—		
	For Potatoes	17 40	
	For labor	25 40	
		<hr/>	42 80
			<hr/> <hr/>
			\$3,656 68

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the District of St. John's East, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—28 Vic., cap 16.

To paid Debentures for Election Riots, under		
Act 25 Vic., cap 3		\$655 20
“ Receiver General, for advances on account of Wall at G. F. Bowns, 1864		376 18
“ Labour, as follows :		
“ Belle Isle Roads		21 60
“ Hanlon's Road, Quidi Vidi		185 16
“ Flat Rock		46 20
“ Blasing Rock, Logy Bay		72 00
“ Gallows Cove, by Finns		36 00
“ Road by Hudson's		54 00
“ ditto, by P. McDonald's, Outer Cove		28 80
“ ditto, Fishing Rooms, Freshwater		36 00
“ ditto, by Lacey's		29 00
“ ditto, to Chapel, Portugal Cove		60 00
“ ditto, by Hullahan's		46 80
“ ditto, by Power's farm		27 00
“ Torbay Road		160 50
“ Broad Cove Road		42 80
“ Road by Bradbury's		25 20
“ ditto to Gallow's Cove		36 00
“ ditto, Wm. McDonald's, Outer Cove		72 00
“ Rocky Hill Road		72 00
“ Major's Path		40 00
“ Williams's Pond Road		64 00
“ Gleeson's Bog Road		74 40
“ Road by R. C. Cemetery		24 40
“ ditto by New Town		29 30
“ ditto by Three Ponds		60 35
“ ditto by George's Town		33 30
“ ditto by Sand Pitts		35 60
“ ditto by Wilson's and Quigley's		38 10
Carried forward		<u>\$2,481 89</u>

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works,
on account of the District of St. John's East, for the year ended
31st December, 1865.—28 Vic. cap. 16.—(Continued.)*

	Brought forward	\$2,481 89
To paid	Road to Waldegrave Battery	46 25
"	Road to Tapper's Cove	178 60
"	Outer Cove Beach, by School house.	58 00
"	Outer Cove School house to Power's.	38 00
"	Road to Ryan's Farm	45 00
"	Ditto to Rorke's Farm	54 00
"	Middle Cove Beach to Outer Cove	73 00
"	St. John's to Middle Cove Beach	111 60
"	Middle Cove, South Side.	36 00
"	Road to Fishing Rooms, Logy Bay	56 00
"	ditto by Connor's to P. Ryan's	60 00
"	ditto Torbay to Middle Cove	233 10
"	ditto to D. Roach's, Outer Cove	36 00
"	ditto in Flat Rock	6 00
"	ditto to Kelly's and others, Middle Cove	28 00
"	ditto Freshwater	50 00
"	ditto Logy Bay, by Dyer's	72 00
"	Contingent Account	196 63
		\$3,758 47

JOHN. H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works,
on account of the Northern Mail Route, for the year
ended 31st December, 1865.*

To paid	Passages Laborers, per Steamer, 1864	..	\$16 00
"	Wm. Kitchin, Provisions, 1864	..	20 00
"	Thomas Byrne, Disbursements	..	120 00
"	Proportion cost Brewery Bridge	..	261 70
"	Contingent account ..	..	50 00
"	C. Francis, for Labor	..	33 34
			<hr/>
			\$501 04
By this amount refunded by Mr. Byrne		..	67 92
			<hr/>
			\$433 12
			<hr/> <hr/>

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works on account of the Road from Holyrood to Placentia, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid Proportion cost Brewery Bridge	..	\$208 35
“ Cost of Three Mile Bridge	.. ..	258 61
“ P. Barron, advances, 1864	.. ..	120 00
“ Contingent Account	.. ..	72 83
“ T. Murphy, Contract	.. ..	165 21
“ Plank, ditto	.. ..	240 00
“ Wm. Davis, ditto	.. ..	84 00
“ P. Hurley, ditto	.. ..	169 00
“ J. Crawley, ditto	.. ..	180 00
“ Thos. Quigley, ditto	.. ..	152 00
“ E. Sinnot, ditto	.. ..	76 00
“ J. McLennan, ditto	.. ..	58 00
“ T. Kelly, ditto	.. ..	62 00
		\$1,846 00

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary,

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works,
on account of Roads in the District of Harbor Main, for the
year ended 31st December, 1865.*

To paid	Debentures for Election Riots	..	..	\$456	90
"	For Potatoes	..	..	454	24
"	Freight do	..	..	70	30
"	P. Larrassey, for Labour, 1862	..	..	22	00
"	P. Curran, ditto, "	..	..	5	00
"	J. Dunn, ditto, "	..	..	20	00
"	J. Kelly, ditto, "	..	..	5	00
"	Wm. Holden, ditto, "	..	..	6	00
"	J. Maher, ditto, "	..	..	24	00
"	Labor, as follows :—				
"	Turk's Gut, North Side	..	..	10	52
"	Ditto South Side	..	..	8	20
"	English Cove	..	..	4	00
"	Collier's, North Side	..	..	14	50
"	Ditto, South Side..	..	..	12	55
"	Lower Bacon Cove	..	..	13	40
"	Mugford Head to Upper Bacon Cove	..	..	24	80
"	North Pond Path Road	..	..	18	74
"	Keating Hill, Cat's Cove	..	..	38	02
"	Road from Street to Pond	..	..	18	00
"	Quarry Road to Topsail	..	..	58	60
"	Turk's Gut Road	..	..	8	43
				\$1,292	60

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.
JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }
Examined,

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Main Road from St. John's to Trepassey, for the year ended 31st December, 1865

To paid	Proportion cost Brewery Bridge ..	\$208 35
"	J. Barron, for Labor, Bay Bulls Section	463 45
"	J. Maher, Iron Work	50 50
"	J. Hammond, Tents.. ..	17 30
"	M. Neil, Labour, Toad's Cove Section ..	442 90
"	Ditto ditto, LaManche do. ..	57 18
"	E. Coady, Labour	5 60
"	J. Barron, ditto, Bay Bulls Road ..	10 80
"	E. Power, ditto ditto ..	5 20
"	M. Lambert, ditto in Bay Bulls ..	16 60
"	J. Maher, Picks and Bolts	13 00
"	Ditto, Crowbars and Sledges	44 44
"	J. Cash, Labor, Ferryland Section ..	356 96
"	M. Neil, Labour, LaManche do. ..	17 40
"	M. Lambert, Labour, Bay Bulls ..	4 70
"	P. Lacey, Passages Laborers	9 00
"	J. Maher, Crowbars	22 67
"	Contingent Account	26 90
"	J. Maher, Picks, Jumpers, &c. ..	72 00
		<hr/>
		\$1,846 00
		<hr/> <hr/>

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Main Road from Carbonear to Bay-de-Verds, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—28 Vic., cap. 16.

To paid proportion cost Brewery Bridge	..	\$110 63
“ Ditto do. Northern Arm do.	..	65 95
“ J. McNeill, labor .. ..	..	29 75
“ Wm. Butt, labor, Blackhead .. ..	..	476 45
“ John Lines, ditto .. ..	..	202 77
“ J. S. Peach, ditto .. ..	..	51 61
“ Contingent account .. ..	..	38 84
		<hr/>
		\$976 00
		<hr/> <hr/>

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Road from New Perlican to Grates Cove, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—28 Vic., cap. 16.

To paid for labor .. ..	..	\$233 50
		<hr/> <hr/>

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Road from Seldom-come-by to Fogo, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—28 Vic., cap. 16.

To paid for labor \$124 40

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Road from Trinity to Bonavista, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—28 Vic. cap. 16.

To paid B. Sweetland, for labor \$666 16

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of General Repairs of Roads and Bridges, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

FOR DISTRICTS OF ST. JOHN'S :—

To paid J. Gleeson, Nails	....	....	\$23 30
“ S. Knight, Powder	....	....	13 90
“ A. Shea, for ———	....	....	2 50
“ Tessier & Co., Plank	....	....	18 70
“ Boden & Seymour, Plank and Nails	....	....	48 26
“ Clift, Wood & Co., Board	..	....	270 53
“ E. Ebsary, Stone, South side Bridge	...	....	6 50
“ T. Condon, Nails, Torbay	..	....	2 16
“ Inspector's expenses, Torbay and Flat Rock	....	....	6 00
“ Ditto ditto	....	....	3 00
“ Repairing Bridge, Portugal Cove	....	....	4 00
“ Ditto, South side, St. John's	..	....	4 50
“ P. Hutchins, Nails, &c.	....	....	31 53
“ T. Goss, Carriage to Bauleen	....	....	4 00
“ J. Maher, do. to Topsail Road	....	....	3 00
“ Clearing Snow, Water Street	....	....	3 60
“ For Nails	....	....	11 30
“ Labour, Bauleen Road	....	....	4 00
“ Ditto, Petty Harbor	....	....	14 20
“ Ditto, Portugal Cove Road	....	....	1 20
“ For Powder	....	....	2 70
“ Labour, Torbay Road	....	....	1 20
“ S. Carnell, for Wheelbarrows	....	....	20 00
“ J. & W. Boyd, Board and Plank	....	....	57 55
“ D. Chaffe, repairing Bridges on Bay	....	....	....
“ Bulls Road	..	....	13 00
“ Repairing Bridges, Flat Rock	....	....	12 00
“ Ditto, Portugal Cove Road	....	....	23 00
“ Ditto, Torbay Road	....	....	17 40

Carried forward

\$623 03

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of General repairs of Roads and Bridges, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

	Brought forward.....	\$623 03
To paid for Lumber for Bridges, from Belle Isle		502 17
“ For Longers and Posts ....	....	38 50
“ For Plank ....	....	22 40
“ For Longers....	....	8 10
“ For Plank and Longers ....	....	29 05
“ Repairing Broad Cove Road.	....	6 00
“ ditto Pouch Cove ....	....	10 00
“ ditto Waterford Bridge Road ....	....	4 00
“ ditto Flat Rock ....	....	2 40
“ Ebsary, Compensation, South side ....	....	24 34
“ Repairing Outer Cove Bridge ....	....	1 00
“ ditto Waterford Bridge Road ....	....	12 00
“ Labour, South side ....	....	10 20
“ Repairing Bridge, Middle Cove ....	....	4 00
“ ditto, Old Bay Bulls Road ....	....	6 00
“ ditto, Flat Rock ....	....	6 00
“ ditto, Waterford Bridge road ....	....	12 00
“ Labour, Water Street ....	....	40 25
“ ditto, South side ....	....	15 70
“ ditto, Waterford Bridge.. ....	....	6 00
“ ditto, Nagle’s Hill ....	....	4 00
“ ditto, Retaining Wall, South side ....	....	16 80
“ Repairing Bridge, Nagle’s Hill ....	....	27 30
“ ditto, South side ....	....	10 75
“ ditto, Waterford Bridge road ....	....	5 00
“ Gravelling Water Street....	....	62 47
“ Repairing Wall, South side.. ....	....	16 20
“ Labour Waterford Bridge road ....	....	6 00
“ Ditto Nagle’s Hill do. ....	....	7 20
	Carried forward	<u>\$1,548 86</u>

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of General repairs of Roads and Bridges, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued)

	Brought forward.....	\$1,548 86
To paid	Labor Waterford Bridge Road	13 80
"	Ditto South side ditto	3 90
"	Ditto Petty Harbor Road	7 00
"	Ditto Bridge, near Gaol	4 30
"	Ditto Nagle's Hill Road	12 80
"	Ditto Old Placentia Road	21 00
"	Bowring Brothers, for Nails	4 70
"	J. Maher, Iron Work	1 80
"	Ditto ditto	23 70
"	Repairing Brewery Bridge	32 30
"	Repairs, Circular Road	15 30
"	Ditto, Quidi Vidi Road.. ..	3 50
"	Ditto, Forest Pond Road	42 85
"	Ditto, Circular Road	26 20
"	Cartage	00 80
"	Repairs Waterford Bridge Road	2 40
"	Ditto, Virginia Water Road	2 40
"	Ditto, Gallows Cove	4 00
"	Advertising	25 00
"	J. & W. Boyd, Plank, &c.	66 82
"	J. Gleeson, Nails	29 72
"	Boden & Seymour, Nails and Plank	73 50
"	Labor, Prescott Street	58 70
"	Ditto, Parsons's Lane	5 60
"	Ditto, on Waterford Bridge Road	29 00
"	Ditto, Torbay Road	14 00
"	Ditto, Topsail Road	12 00
"	Ditto, Bridge, Quidi Vidi	15 20
"	Cementing Brewery Bridge	4 00
"	J. Maher, Iron Work	3 17
	Carried forward	\$2,408 32

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of General repairs of Roads and Bridges, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued)

	Brought forward.....	\$\$\$2,408 32
To paid	Repairing Maggotty Cove Bridge ..	\$7 10
"	Labor, Quidi Vidi Road	43 90
"	Repairing Bridges, Logy Bay, Torbay, and Pouch Cove	62 20
"	Repairing Bridges, Portugal Cove Road..	32 00
"	Ditto Waterford Bridge Road ..	53 00
"	Repairing Fence, Gower Street ..	3 60
"	Labor, Lime Kiln Hill	17 95
"	Muir & Duder, Plank	52 32
"	J. O. Frazer, do.	60 00
"	Gravelling Portugal Cove Road ..	16 00
"	J. Maher, Iron Work	6 77
"	Cartage, Scantling and Longers ..	16 05
"	For Stone for South side	3 15
"	Removing Gate at Factory	9 10
"	Labor, Lime Kiln Hill	1 85
"	Repairing Bridge, Lazy Bank	5 80
"	Repairing Bridge, Logy Bay	12 00
"	Ditto do. Flat Rock	3 00
"	Ditto do. Pouch Cove	8 00
"	Ditto do. Queen's Bridge	19 30
"	L. O'Brien & Co, Nails, Posts, &c. ..	31 16
"	J. Gleeson, Powder, Fuses, &c. ..	25 56
"	W. & G. Rendell, Paint and Oil ..	7 30
"	Repairs Bridge, Pouch Cove	8 00
"	Ditto South side	4 00
"	Ditto Petty Harbor	8 00
"	Ditto ditto	10 00
"	Labor, Portugal Cove Road	2 40
"	Ditto, do.	289 10
	Carried forward	2,926 76

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of General Repairs of Roads and Bridges, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

	Brought forward.....	\$2,926 76
To paid J. Gleeson, for Nails for Bridges	..	50 00
“ Chairman, Horse-hire	.. ..	10 00
“ Repairing Drain, Topsail Road	..	6 00
“ Ditto ditto	.. ..	7 40
“ Repairing Bridge, Topsail Road	..	6 00
		<u> </u>
		\$3,006 16
DISTRICT OF FERRYLAND :—		
To paid J. Williams, repairs Bridge Bay Bulls	.. ..	18 00
“ Repairs Bridge, Bay Bulls Road	..	12 00
“ Labor, Bay Bulls Road	..	79 02
		<u> </u>
		109 02
DISTRICT OF CARBONEAR :—		
To paid J. McNeil, for repairs Bridge, Beach	.. ..	38 77
“ Ditto, for Sundry Roads and Bridges	.. ..	320 00
		<u> </u>
		358 77
DISTRICT OF HARBOR GRACE :—		
To paid repairing sundry Bridges and Roads in District	.. ..	272 00
DISTRICT OF TRINITY :—		
To paid repairs Bridge at New Harbor..		8 00
DISTRICT OF BONA VISTA :—		
To paid repairs Bridge, Freshwater	..	20 00
		<u> </u>
	Carried forward	<u>\$3,773 93</u>

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of General repairs of Roads and Bridges, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

	Brought forward	\$3,773 93
DISTRICT OF PLACENTIA AND ST. MARY'S:—		
To paid repairs Bridge Colinet Road	\$3 00	
“ Ditto ditto	1 00	
“ Ditto ditto	5 00	
“ T. Quigley, for Rocky River Bridge	28 00	
	<hr/>	37 00
DISTRICT OF HARBOR MAIN,—		
To paid repairing Bridges, Holyrood..	\$36 00	
“ Ditto Grant's Marsh	11 00	
“ Ditto N. Arm, Holyrood ..	2 00	
“ Ditto Bridges, Harbor Main	7 20	
“ Ditto South Shore	35 20	
“ For Nails for Holyrood Bridge	4 80	
“ Repairing Bridges, Topsail road	78 55	
	<hr/>	174 75
		<hr/>
		\$3,985 68
		<hr/> <hr/>
Per Financial Secretary.. . . .	\$3,961 69	
For Manure, per Board Works	24 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$3,985 68	
	<hr/> <hr/>	

JOHN H. WARREN, *Chairman.*
JOHN STUART, *Secretary.*

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Road from Spaniard's Bay to New Harbour, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid Contingent Account ..	..	..	\$50 00
“ G. Hierlihey, for labor ..	..	..	400 00
			<u>\$450 00</u>

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Road from Burin to Garnish, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid for labor	\$120 00
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JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Bridge on the Road from Burin to Garnish, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—28 Vic., cap. 16.

To paid J. F. Berteau, order, labor \$120 00

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Road from Harbor Briton to Gaultois, for the year ended 31st December, 1865

To paid T. Birkett, for labor.. .. \$173 00

“ J. Dowdon, do. 9 50

“ Thos. Woods, do. 96 25

“ E. Colley, do. 11 00

“ C. Roberts do. 56 25

\$346 00

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works,
on account of the Road from Trinity to Kings' Cove, for the
year ended 31st December, 1865.*

To paid B. Sweetland, for labor	..	..	\$462	30
“ Moses Nail, ditto	..	..	119	90
				\$582 20
				\$582 20

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }
Examined,

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account
of the Road from King's Cove to Tickle Cove, for the year ended 31st De-
cember, 1865.*

To paid for labor	..	..	..	..	\$43	00
“ Ditto	..	..	..	..	22	60
						\$65 60
						\$65 60

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,
E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Main Road from Carbonear to New Perlican, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—28 Vic., cap. 16.

To paid G. Gardner for labour	....	....	\$245 60
“ J. L. McNeil, do.	....	....	514 04
			<u>\$759 60</u>

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Road from Cat Harbor to Ragged Harbor, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—28 Vic., cap. 16.

To paid labor	\$10 40
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JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works on account of the Main Road from St. John's to Brigus, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—28 Vic., cap. 16.

To paid T. Byrne, charges	.....	.....	\$4 00
" Labor, Surveying Road	.....	.....	13 00
" John Maher, Crowbars, Picks, &c.	.....	.....	27 28
" Blacksmith	.....	.....	6 00
" Labour	.....	.....	4 00
" J. Gleeson, Shovels and Picks	.....	.....	28 96
" J. Dwyer, for labor, St. John's to Holy- road, 1129 days	.....	.....	851 85
" Wm. Dooley, Horse-hire	...	.....	6 00
" Proportion of Brewery Bridge	.....	.....	286 74
" Ditto of Northern Arm, do.	.....	.....	170 60
" J. Leamon, labor, Cat's Cove to Colliers	.....	.....	483 08
" Thomas Keefe, do.	do.	do.	160 95
" Ditto	do.	do.	212 08
" J. Hearn, labor, Colliers	..	.....	136 34
" Ditto	do. do. ..	.....	212 84

\$2,603 72

Vote, per Financial Secretary..... \$2,540 00
Over expenditure per Board 63 72

\$2,603 72

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Main Road from Brigus to Carbonear, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—28 Vic., cap. 16.

To paid proportion of Brewery Bridge	....	\$124 16
“ Ditto of Northern Arm, do.	....	74 95
“ G. W. Hierlihy, for labor ..	....	551 52
“ J. Leamon, do. ..	....	229 22
“ J. L. McNeil, do. ..	....	36 80
“ Contingent Account	....	83 35
		\$1,100 00

JOHN H. WARREN, *Chairman.*

JOHN STUART, *Secretary.*

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Roads in the District of Burgeo and LaPoile, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—28 Vic., cap. 16.

To paid labor	\$60 40
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JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Road from Salmonier to St. Mary's, for the year ended 31st December, 1865—28 Vic., cap. 16.

To paid proportion Brewery Bridge	....	\$73 70
“ J. Curtis, Contract for labor	....	300 00
“ M. Hogan, ditto ..	....	100 00
“ Contingent Account	....	33 00
		<u>\$506 70</u>

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. } JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Road from Twillingate to Bluff Head, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—28 Vic., cap. 16.

To paid for labor	<u>\$32 00</u>
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JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Contingent Account, under Road Act, 28 Vic., cap. 16, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid P. Reddy, Waggon-hire per Inspector, to Portugal Cove, Torbay, Pouch Cove and Petty Harbor	\$18 00
“ ditto, to Bay Bulls	3 00
“ ditto, to Broad Cove	4 00
“ ditto, to Placentia and St. Mary’s	32 00
“ ditto, to and from do.	28 65
“ ditto, Bay Bulls Road	4 00
“ ditto, Petty Harbor and Goulds	3 00
“ ditto, Bay Bulls Road	4 00
“ to Placentia	24 00
“ ditto, Torbay and Middle Cove	3 00
“ ditto, to and from Holyrood	10 00
“ ditto, to Portugal Cove	3 00
“ ditto, to Gallows Cove	2 00
“ ditto, to Ferryland	17 00
“ ditto, P. Leary, Waggon-hire to Conception Bay, Harbor Grace	32 00
“ ditto, to and from Brigus	15 00
“ ditto, to Heart’s Content	15 00
“ ditto, to Colliers, Cat’s Cove, and St. Mary’s	30 00
“ R. Carter, Inspector, Ferryland	30 00
“ P. Reddy, Waggon-hire, Bay-de-Verds	12 00
“ Ditto ditto	48 00
“ G. W. Hierlihy, Inspector, Brigus to Carbonear	16 00
“ P. Reddy, Waggon-hire to Horse Cove	3 00
“ Ditto, to Torbay	3 00
“ Ditto, to Topsail Road	3 00
“ T. Byrne, expenses, Harbor Main	16 00

Carried forward

\$378 65

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Contingent Account, under Road Act 28 Vic., cap. 16, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

	Brought forward	\$378 65
To paid	P. Reddy, Waggon-hire, Logy Bay and Middle Cove	6 00
"	J. Dwyer, Inspector, St. John's to Brigus	50 00
"	J. Hearn, Superintendent, St. John's to Brigus	52 80
"	P. Reddy, Waggon-hire, Topsail Road	3 00
"	Ditto, Outer Cove and Logy Bay	3 00
"	T. Keefe, Inspector, Holyrood to Brigus	27 20
"	M. Neil, ditto Trinity to King's C.	33 60
"	E. O'Brien, ditto Cat's Cove to Colliers	24 00
"	J. Dwyer, ditto Bonavista to Catalina	26 40
"	Passages. per M. Neil and J. Dwyer	6 00
"	P. Reddy, Waggon hire to Logy Bay	3 00
"	Ditto, to Goulds	3 00
"	D. Candow, Inspector, Catalina to Bonavista	16 67
"	P. Reddy, Waggon-hire, Torbay	3 00
"	E. O'Brien, Inspector, Harbor Main Road	26 00
"	Ditto, ditto	32 40
"	Chairman, allowance for horse	23 55
"	G. W. Hierlihy, Inspector, Road from Spaniard's Bay to N. Head	36 98
		\$755 25

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.
JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works,
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,
E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

*CONSOLIDATED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works,
on account of Main Postal Roads, under Act 28 Vic., cap. 16, for
the year ended 31st December, 1865.*

Locality.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Unexpended Balance.	Overexpended.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
St. John's to Brigus	2540 00	2603 72	.....	63 72
Brigus to Carbonear.. . . .	1100 00	1100 00		
Carbonear to Perlican	692 00	759 60	.....	67 60
Trinity to Bonavista	1000 00	666 66	333 34	
Trinity to King's Cove... . .	925 00	582 20	342 80	
King's Cove to Tickle Cove	154 00	65 60	88 40	
Northern Mail Route... . . .	2307 00	501 04	1865 96	
Spaniard's Bay to New Hr.	500 00	450 00	50 00	
Holyrood to Placentia	1846 00	1846 00		
Salmonier to St. Mary's	653 00	506 70	146 30	
Burin to Grand Bank.	925 00	.....	925 00	
Burin to Garnish	461 00	120 00	341 00	
Harbor Briton to Gaultois.	346 00	346 00		
St. John's to Trepassey... . .	1846 00	1846 00		
New Perlican to Grates... . .	807 00	233 50	573 50	
Cat Harbor to Ragged Hr	237 00	10 40	226 60	
Seldom-come-by to Fogo.. . .	350 00	124 40	225 60	
Twillingate to Bluff Head . .	100 00	32 00	68 00	
Burgeo and LaPoile	230 00	60 40	169 50	
St. John's to Portugal Cove	346 00	346 00		
Carbonear to Bay-de-Verds	976 00	976 00		
	18341 00	13176 22	5296 10	131 32

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

CONSOLIDATED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Local Roads, under Road Act 28 Vic., cap. 16, to 31st December, 1865.

Locality.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Unexpended.	Over expended.
St. John's West	\$3656 68	3656 68		
St. John's East	3656 62	3758 47	.....	101 85

DISTRICT OF BAY-DE-VERDS.

Freshwater to Salmon Cove	\$164 00	164 00		
Perry's Cove	60 00	60 00		
Upper Small Point	43 00	43 00		
Mulley's Cove	77 00	77 00		
Broad Cove, Black Head, Gusset's Cove	174 00	.....	\$174 00	
Adam's Cove	87 00	87 00		
Bradley's Cove	42 00	42 00		
Western Bay	152 00	152 00		
Ochre Pit Cove	110 00	110 00		
Northern Bay, Gull Island, Burnt Point, and Long Beach	142 00	142 00		
Job's Cove	65 00	65 00		
Lower Island Cove	178 00	178 00		
Caplin Cove	32 00	32 00		
Low Point	28 00	28 00		
Bay-de-Verds	140 00	140 00		
	\$1494 00	1320 00	174 00	

CONSOLIDATED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works on account of Local Roads, under Road Act 23 Vic., cap, 16, to 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

DISTRICT OF TWILLINGATE AND FOGO.

Locality.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Unexpended.	Over expended.
Indian Islands	\$30 00	15 90	14 10	
Seldom-Come-by	30 00	.....	30 00	
Tilton Harbor	70 00	.....	70 00	
Joe Bat's Arm	50 00	45 90	5 00	
Barred Island	50 00	44 80	5 20	
Joe Bat's Arm to do.....	40 00	36 00	4 00	
Fogo to Lion's Den	30 00	13 5	16 50	
Fogo Harbor	180 00	149 96	30 04	
Change Islands	100 00	90 00	10 00	
Herring Neck	110 00	11 00	99 00	
Twillingate, North & South	400 00	258 31	141 69	
Purcell's Hr. to Little Hr.	50 00	22 00	28 00	
Wild Cove to Long Point	100 00	68 00	32 00	
Arm towards Little Harbor	100 00	100 00		
Moreton's Harbor	60 00	.....	60 00	
Tizzard's Harbor	60 00	.....	60 00	
Moreton's Hr. to Western Head	30 00	.....	30 00	
Black Island	25 00	.....	25 00	
Exploits Burnt Island....	130 00	.....	130 00	
Webber's Bight to Fortune	25 00	.....	25 00	
Wild Cove to ditto	30 00	.....	30 00	
Fortune Harbor to Flem- ing's Bight.....	70 00	.....	70 00	
New Bay	24 00	24 00		
Leading Tickle.....	60 00	60 00		
Carried forward	1854 00	938 47	915 53	

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Local Roads, under Road Act 28 Vic., cap. 16 for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued)

DISTRICT OF TWILLINGATE AND FOGO

Locality.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Unexpended.	Overexpended.
	\$	\$	\$	
Brought forward.....	1854 00	938 47	915 53	
Troy Town to Newman's..	30 00	30 00		
Hall's Bay.....	53 00	53 00		
Ward's Harbor.....	60 00	60 00		
Sunday Cove Islands.....	35 00	35 00		
Little Bay Islands.....	40 08	40 08		
Three Arms.....	20 00	20 00		
Jacksons Arm to Kings Cove	60 00	60 00		
Indian Burial Place.....	20 00	.....	20 00	
Round Harbor.....	20 00	.....	20 00	
Nipper's Harbor.....	20 00	20 00		
Shoe Cove.....	60 00	60 00		
Ditto to LaScie.....	60 00	60 00		
	2332 08	1376 55	955 53	

CONSOLIDATED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works on account of Local Roads. under Road Act 28 Vic., cap, 16, to 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

FERRYLAND DISTRICT.

Locality.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Unexpended.	Over expended.
North Side, Bay Bulls . . .	\$50 00	50 00		
From Bread & Cheese Cove	50 00	50 00		
South side Bay Bulls H..	50 00	50 00		
Main Line towards the Keys	50 00	50 00		
Witless Bay Hr. North Side	100 00	76 80	23 20	
Ditto ditto South Side	100 00	100 00		
Mobile Harbor	67 00	.....	67 00	
Toad's Cove Harbor	67 00	.....	67 00	
Towards Bauleen	66 00	.....	66 00	
Bridge at Brigus	100 00	100 00		
Advances in 1864	64 00	64 00		
Roads, Ferryland Board..	490 00	490 00		
	1254 00	1030 80	223 20	

HARBOR MAIN DISTRICT.

Roads in District | 1292 64 | 1292 64 |

BRIGUS AND PORT-DE-GRAVE DISTRICT.

In Town of Brigus	355 00	355 00		
In and from Bull Cove	70 76	70 76		
Turk's Gut	18 48	.....	18 48	
Cupids to Burnt Head	254 40	254 40		
Ditto, Salmon Cove and Cupids	141 36	141 36		
Clerk's Beach and Goulds	125 04	125 04		
Hall's Town to Hibbs	592 32	570 72	21 60	
	1557 36	1517 28	40 08	

CONSOLIDATED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Local Roads, under Road Act 28 Vic., cap. 16, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

DISTRICT OF BURIN.

Locality.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Unexpended Balance.	Overexpended.
East of Burin	\$150 00	43 00	107 00	
Rock Harbor Bridge	40 00	40 00		
Flat Islands	30 00	20 24	9 76	
Morton Ferry & to Salt Pd	50 00	50 00		
George Pond to Bull Cove	40 00	28 00	12 00	
Path End to Foley's	40 00	28 00	12 00	
O'Neils Point to Ship Cove	75 00	75 00		
Ship Cove to Shut Point .	50 00	24 00	26 00	
Burin Bay to Collins' Cove	30 00	8 00	22 00	
Ditto to Whale Cove . . .	25 00	16 00	9 00	
Kirby's Cove to Mosquitto	30 00	16 00	14 00	
Ditto to Collins' Cove . .	30 00	8 00	22 00	
Collins' Cove to Ship Cove	30 00	8 00	22 00	
Ship Cove to Church	20 00	20 00		
Great Burin to Step-a-side	45 00	32 00	13 00	
Mud Cove	30 00	1 00	29 00	
Spoon Cove	30 00	10 00	20 00	
Roads in Corbin	20 00	20 00		
St. Laurence, Pike's, Herring Cove	50 00	8 00	42 00	
Lawn	40 00	40 00		
Lamaline	120 00	39 80	80 20	
Wharf, do.	40 00	40 00		
Fortune	60 00		60 00	
Grand Bank	100 00	100 00		
Admiral's Cove	40 00		40 00	
Grand Bank to Fortune . . .	90 00	90 00		
Ditto, Ferry	21 96	21 96		
	1326 96	787 00	539 96	

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Local Roads, under Road Act 28 Vic., cap. 16 for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued)

DISTRICT OF PLACENTIA AND ST. MARY'S.

Locality,	Grant.	Expenditure.	Unexpended.	Overexpended.
Northern Side, Salmonier St. Mary's & Point La Hayes	\$200 00	200 00		
Paradise and St. Kyran's Bridge, Paradise	320 00	320 00		
St. Mary's Shore and Road Jersey side to N. E. Arm	400 00	400 00		
Hay Stack to Spencer's Cove	48 00	.....	48 00	
Sandy Point to Little Placentia	400 00	369 62	30 38	
Bridges, Virgin's Brook, . Red Island	80 00	76 00	4 00	
Harbor Beaufett	60 00	60 00		
Great and Little Placentia	40 00	21 00	19 00	
Indian Hr. to Virgin's Cove	24 00	20 00	4 00	
LaManche to Southern Hr.	40 00	40 00		
Ram's Island	60 00	60 00		
Little Placentia Landing Place	80 00	57 50	22 50	
Virgin's Brook and Pond Head	40 00	20 00	20 00	
	20 00	.....	20 00	
	120 00	120 00		
	48 16	30 80	17 36	
	\$21 00 16	1814 92	185 24	

CONSOLIDATED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Local Roads, under Road Act 28 Vic., cap. 16, to 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

DISTRICT OF HARBOR GRACE.

Locality.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Unexpended.	Over expended.
Riot Debentures.....	\$155 53	155 53		
In and about Bear's Cove and Harbor Grace.....	1066 55	1066 55		
Bay Roberts and vicinity .	450 00	450 00		
Coley's Point and ditto	120 00	120 00		
Spaniard's Bay and ditto	240 00	240 00		
Upper Island Cove.....	219 00	219 00		
Bishop's Cove.....	92 00	92 00		
Bryant's Cove.....	73 00	73 00		
	2416 08	2416 08		

DISTRICT OF CARBONEAR.

Riot Debentures.....	\$813 50	813 50		
Carbonear, Crocker's Cove and Mosquitto.....	392 42	515 15	.....	122 53
Victoria Village.....	50 00	50 00		
	1255 92	1378 65		122 53

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Local Roads, under Road Act 28 Vic., cap. 16, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

DISTRICT OF FORTUNE BAY.

Locality.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Exexpended.	Overexpended.
Harbor Breton.....	\$84 00	84 00		
Sandy Point to Wm. Cox.	20 00	...	20 00	
Jersey Harbor to Little Bay	48 00	48 00		
Little Bay to Muller's Passage	40 00	40 00		
Brunette Island	20 00	20 00		
Sagona Island	28 00	28 00		
Garnish	20 00	.....	20 00	
Grole	20 00	18 00	2 00	
Roads, English Hr. Board	160 00	148 00	12 00	
Ditto, Bellorem.	160 00	160 00		
Gaultois, Pickain, Hermitage	150 32	27 80	122 52	
Push Through	28 00	.....	28 00	
Pass Island	20 00	.....	20 00	
Grand Jervois	40 00	4 00	36 00	
	\$838 32	577 80	260 52	

CONSOLIDATED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Local Roads, under Road Act, 28 Vic., cap. 16, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

DISTRICT OF TRINITY BAY.

Locality.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Unexpended.	Overexpended.
Bird Island Cove	\$140	14	126	
Great Catalina and Arms..	220	202 60	17 40	
In and about Little Catalina	49	49		
Ragged Harbor	43	.....	43	
British Harbor to Careless Harbor	40	40		
English Hr. to Green Bay	60	60		
Salmon Cove, West Point,	60	60		
Upper Shoal Harbor	32	.....	32	
Ireland's Eye	30	.....	30	
Harbor to Clay Pits	40	40		
Old Bonaventure	34	34		
New Bonaventure	25	25		
Roads, Trinity Board	515 32	515 32		
Grate's Cove	150	148	2	
Old Perlican	190	184 98	5 02	
Hant's Harbor	150	150		
Seal Cove	35	35		
Lance Cove	35	35		
Scilly Cove	108	108		
New Perlican	125	125		
Turk's Cove	25	.....	25	
Heart's Content	160	160		
Island Cove	10	.....	10	
Heart's Delight	60	60		
Heart's Desire	20	.....	20	
Green and Shoal Harbor..	26 32	26 32		
New Harbor	72	72		
Carried forward	\$2454 64	2144 22	310 42	

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Local Roads, under Road Act 28 Vic, cap 16, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

Locality.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Unexpended.	Over expended.
Brought forward....	\$2154 61	2144 22	310 42	
Dildo Cove	42	42 00		
Tickle Hr and Chance Cove	60	7 00	53 00	
Chapel Arm and vicinity..	20	.....	20 00	
	2576 64	2193 22	383 42	

DISTRICT OF BONAVISTA.

Greenspond, Ship & Goat's Island.....	42 8	393 20	34 80	
Gooseberry Islands.....	48	45 60	2 40	
Vere Islands	44	41 90	2 10	
Pool's Island.....	80	8 00	72 00	
Swain's Island.....	50	50 00		
Pinchard's and Collins' Ids.	100	10 00	90 00	
Cape Freels & M. Bill Cove	50	47 50	2 50	
Main Road thro' King's Cove	200	119 40	80 60	
King's Cove to Keels.....	50	45 00	5 00	
Keels and Castle Cove....	50	.....	50 00	
Tickle Cove to Open Hall.	50	5 80	44 20	
Open Hall to Plate Cove..	50	.. ..	50 00	
Ditto to Indian Arm .	50	12 00	38 00	
Indian Arm to Seal Cove .	50	.....	50 00	
Seal Cove Bridge.....	40	.....	40 00	
Salvage to Barren Harbor.	100	100 00		
Barren Harbor.....	40	40 00		
Flat Islands.....	50	.....	50 00	
Newman's Cove to Upper Amherst Cove	114	11 40	102 60	
In and about Bonavista....	480	148 00	332 00	
	2124	1077 80	1046 20	

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Local Roads, under Road Act, 28 Vic., cap. 16, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

DISTRICT OF BURGEO AND LA POILE.

Locality.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Unexpended.	Overexpended.
In and about Burgeo.....	\$300	300		
Rameo Islands	35 80	35 80		
In and about LaPoile	100	100		
Garia	50	50		
Petites	50	50		
Burnt Island	50	.....	50	
Rose Blanche and Harbor La Cou.....	115	.....	115	
Channel.....	100	100		
Isle-de-Morte.....	50	.....	50	
	850 80	635 80	215	

JOHN H. WARREN,
Supervisor General.

Surveyor General's Office,)
31st December, 1865.)

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure on account of Portugal Cove
Breakwater, 1865.*

Date.	Names.	Stones. Tons.	Price.	Days' Labor.	Rate.	Stones.	Labor.	Inciden- tals.
Jan. 28	Thos. Purcel.	7½	ls	.....	.....	\$1 50		
Feb. 1	Thos. Cleard.	30	..	.....	.....	6 00		
	Henry Somers	28	..	.....	.....	5 60		
	Ditto.	15	..	.....	.....	3 00		
	P. Ready, Waggon hire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$6 00
	G. Summers.	15	..	.....	.....	3 00		
	Ditto.	14	..	.....	.....	2 80		
	W. Mitchell .	25½	..	.....	.....	5 10		
	J. Churchill .	12½	..	.....	.....	2 50		
	W. Purcel & T. Nophtal .	86	..	.....	.....	17 20		
	P. R. & J. Mit- chell	76½	..	.....	.....	15 30		
25	G. Churchill.	42½	..	.....	.....	8 50		
	Henry Miller	15	..	.....	.....	3 00		
	Geo. Miller..	12	..	.....	.....	2 40		
	J. Miller	12½	..	.....	.....	2 50		
	Sol. Churchill	50½	..	.....	.....	10 10		
	Tim. Neary .	5	..	.....	.....	1 00		
	H. & S. Hibbs	62	..	.....	.....	12 40		
	T. Miller and R. Allen ...	26	..	.....	.....	5 20		
	Wm. Harding	62	..	.....	.....	12 40		
	John Allen ..	11½	..	.....	.....	2 20		
	James Miller	5	..	.....	.....	1 00		
	John Fry....	56½	..	.....	.....	11 30		
	Henry Miller	11	..	.....	.....	2 20		
	Wm. Somers.	12	..	.....	.....	2 40		
	Carried forward	673½	..	.....	.....	\$138 60	.....	\$6 00

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure on account of Portugal Cove Breakwater, 1865.—(Continued.)

Names.	Stones. Tons.	Price.	Days' Labor.	Rate.	Stones.	Labor.	Incidentals.
Brot. forward..	673 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	\$138 60	.....	\$6 00
J. Neary and S. Purcell	46	1s	..	..	9 20		
Wm. Mitchell	22	..	..	..	4 40		
J. & W. Somers..	51	..	..	..	10 20		
E. Picco	46	..	..	..	9 20		
S. Churchill	15	..	..	..	3 00		
Abraham Picco ..	57	..	..	..	11 40		
T. Miller & R. Allen	78	..	..	..	15 60		
Wm. & E. Greally	18	..	..	..	3 60		
Hibbs & Greally..	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	9 70		
John Churchill...	44	..	..	..	8 80		
John Somers	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	15 50		
Robert Miller....	13	..	..	..	2 60		
Henry Somers....	50 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	..	..	10 05		
J. Picco & T. Miller	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	14 30		
Thomas Churchill	24	..	..	..	4 80		
John Harding....	55	..	..	..	11 00		
J. Bradbury & Bros	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	10 50		
Robert Harding ..	.....	..	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	2s	.....	\$6 20	
J. Bradbury .....	.....	..	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....	6 20	
J. Somers.....	.....	..	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....	6 20	
Thomas Somers ..	.....	..	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....	5 60	
Wm. Fry.....	78	..	..	..	15 60		
John Miller.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	2 70		
John Fry.....	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	7 30		
Francis Fry	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	5 50		
George Greally ..	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	2 10		
Carried forward	1629 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	..	\$325 60	\$24 20	\$6 00

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure on account of Portugal
Core Breakwater.—(Continued.)*

Names.	Stones. Tons.	Price.	Days' Labor.	Rate.	Stones.	Labor.	Incidentals.
Brot. forward ..	1620 $\frac{3}{4}$				\$325 60	24 20	6 00
Wm. Coady, blocks		1s					2 90
P. Reddy, Waggon-hire							6 00
Martin Clear	108 $\frac{1}{2}$				21 60		
Thomas Mitchell	96				19 30		
Henry Churchill	47				9 40		
J. Greally	164				32 80		
Jacob Churchill	24 $\frac{1}{2}$				4 50		
Jonathan Hibbs	129 $\frac{1}{2}$				25 90		
George Greally	19				3 40		
Ditto	28 $\frac{1}{2}$				6 90		
Robert Sommers	24 $\frac{1}{2}$				4 90		
Henry Churchill	55				11 00		
John Churchill	10				2 00		
Wm. Purcill	35				7 00		
Jacob Churchill	25 $\frac{1}{2}$				5 10		
Peter Mitchell	53				10 60		
Earl & Greally	46				9 20		
Robert Miller	50				10 00		
Samuel Hibbs	18 $\frac{1}{2}$				3 70		
Ditto	30				6 00		
Robert Harding	25 $\frac{1}{2}$				5 10		
John Greally	19 $\frac{1}{2}$				3 90		
Abraham Picco	32				6 40		
John Greally	68				13 60		
N. Churchill	30				6 00		
Ditto	25				5 00		
George Picco	86				17 20		
Carried forward	2877 $\frac{1}{4}$				576 10	24 20	14 90

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure on account of Portugal Cove Breakwater.—(Continued.)

Names.	Stones. Tons.	Price.	Days' Labor.	Rate.	Stones.	Labor.	Incidentals.
Brot. forward..	2871 $\frac{1}{4}$				576 10	24 20	14 90
George Churchill..	43	1s	.....		8 60		
James Churchill ..	71	..	.....		14 20		
Robert Allen	15	..	.....		3 00		
Thomas Miller	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....		20 30		
Elijah Hibbs.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....		2 30		
Thomas Picco	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....		12 30		
Wm. Harvey	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....		2 70		
R. Miller	73	..	.....		14 60		
J. Somers & Greally	94	..	.....		18 80		
Wm. Purcill	38	..	.....		7 60		
John Hanlon	94	..	.....		18 80		
Henry Miller	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....		1 50		
Jas Churchill	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....		5 30		
John White	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....		4 90		
J. White, for sticks							2 00
Solomon Churchill..	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....		7 50		
James Hammond ..	55	..	.....		11 00		
Patrick Murphy ..	42	..	.....		8 40		
John Wright			21			10 58	
Peter Harvey	76	..	.....		15 20		
Samuel Fry	40	..	.....		8 00		
Wm. McCarthy... ..	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....		1 90		
Peter Miller.....	65	..	.....		13 00		
John Miller, sticks							1 84
Wm. Somers			6	2s		2 40	
Ditto			12			4 80	
Ditto			15 $\frac{1}{2}$			6 20	
Robert Miller, sticks							4 20
Carried forward	3870 $\frac{3}{4}$				776 00	48 18	22 94

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure on account of Portugal Cove Breakwater.—(Continued.)

Names.	Stones. Tons.	Price.	Days' Labor.	Rate.	Stones.	Labor.	Incidentals.
Brot. forward..	3870 $\frac{3}{4}$				776 00	48 18	22 94
Robert Earl, sticks	1s						3 20
J. Somers.....	41 $\frac{1}{2}$				8 30		
Robert Earl	20				4 00		
Wm Summers.....	52 $\frac{1}{2}$				10 50		
John Wright, sticks							18 05
T. Churchill.....	6				1 20		
R. Churchill.....	88				17 60		
Wm. Mitchell....	73				14 60		
'Thos. Miller.....	29				5 80		
Peter Churchill...	24				4 80		
Peter Neary.....	28				5 60		
J. Cuddihy & others			27			21 50	
J. Somers.....			18			10 80	
R. Harding			6			2 40	
J. Bradburry, sticks			16				8 80
E. Neary	87				17 40		
Henry Somers	70				14 00		
P. Neary.....	138				27 60		
R. Churchill.....	38				7 70		
J. Churchill	36				7 20		
Jacob Churchill ..	21				4 20		
R. Summers.....	19				3 80		
Peter Hammon....	59				11 80		
Thomas Hanlon ..	42				8 40		
R. Churchill	6				1 20		
Wm. Miller	20				4 00		
George Summers ..	55				11 10		
Chas. Picco	10 $\frac{1}{2}$				2 10		
Carried forward	4844 $\frac{1}{4}$				968 90	82 88	52 99

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure on account of Portugal
Core Breakwater, 1865.—(Continued.)*

Names.	Stones. Tons.	Price.	Days' Labor.	Rate.	Stones.	Labor.	Inciden- tals.
Brot. forward..	4844 $\frac{1}{4}$				968 90	82 88	52 95
Elias Picco	50	1s	...	...	10 20		
Apollos Churchill.	153	...	...	...	30 70		
S. Greelly. sticks..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 15
R. Harding	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	12 70		
Wm. Greelly	34	...	...	...	6 80		
John Churchill....	89	...	...	...	17 80		
D. Bulger, expenses, Chairman.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 78
Peter Harvey, Car- penter .....	.....	.....	8	2s	.....	3 20	
Thomas Picco	101	.....	.....	.....	20 20		
T. Picco, for sticks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 60
Elijah King	89	.....	.....	.....	17 90		
N. Churchill, sticks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00
Ditto ditto .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 20
J. Summers.....	.....	.....	10	3s	.....	6 00	
Henry Churchill ..	34	.....	.....	.....	6 90		
James Neary	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	17 70		
M. Bulger	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	11 70		
Jonathan Hibbs...	125	.....	.....	.....	25 00		
J. Cuddihy & others, carpenters .....	.....	.....	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	18 25	
P. Deady, Waggon- hire .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 00
A. Picco	52	.....	.....	.....	10 40		
Samuel Fry.....	51	.....	.....	.....	10 20		
Ditto	8	.....	.....	.....	1 60		
John Harding	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	25 30		
Carried forward	5947 $\frac{1}{4}$				1194 00	110 33	85 68

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure on account of Portugal Cove Breakwater, 1855.—(Continued.)

Names.	Stones. Tons.	Price.	Days Labor.	Rate.	Stone.	Labor.	Incidentals.
Brot. forward ..	5947 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	.....	\$	1194 00	\$110 33	\$85 68
J. Somers	58	1s	.....	..	11 60		
Peter Hammond ..	20	..	.....	..	4 80		
Michael Hanlon ..	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....	..	29 50		
James Shea.....	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....	..	18 30		
J. Churchill	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....	..	4 70		
John Fry.....	23	..	.....	..	4 60		
Francis Fry	62	..	.....	..	12 40		
Richard Mitchell .	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....	..	6 30		
Thomas Miller ...	14	..	.....	..	2 90		
Wm. McCarthy ..	18	..	.....	..	3 60		
Robert Miller....	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....	..	7 30		
Thomas Mitchell .	120	..	.....	..	24 00		
Robert Mitchell..	60	..	.....	..	12 00		
Martin Clear	100	..	.....	..	20 00		
Jacob Churchill ..	66	..	.....	..	13 20		
Thomas Fitzgerald	56	..	.....	..	11 20		
F. Churchill	130	..	.....	..	26 00		
T. Murpby and P. Hynes	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....	..	10 70		
M. Hanlon.....	84	..	.....	..	16 80		
Wm. & S. Fry....	33	..	.....	..	6 60		
Hibbs & Greally..	73	..	.....	..	14 20		
P. Murphy	44	..	.....	..	8 80		
A. Hanlon.....	79	..	.....	..	15 80		
Wm. Purcell.....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....	..	7 50		
A. Picco	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....	..	4 30		
Robert Miller	22	..	.....	..	4 40		
Edward Murpby .	14	..	.....	..	2 80		
Carried forward	7466 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	.....	\$	1498 30	\$110 33	\$85 68

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure on account of Portugal Cove
Breakwater, 1865.—(Continued.)*

Locality.	Stones. Tons.	Price.	Days' Labor.	Rate.	Stones.	Labor	Inciden- tals.
Brot forward..	7466 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	....	\$	1498 30	\$110 33	\$85 68
Henry Gillings ...	...	1s	20	2s	....	8 00	
Wm Butler .....	...	...	6	...	....	2 40	
R. Harding	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	11 10		
P. & R. Mitchell .	93	...	...	...	18 60		
T. Churchill.....	56	...	...	...	11 20		
James Miller	19	...	...	...	3 80		
John & T. Miller ..	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	19 60		
John Churchill....	22	...	...	...	4 90		
John Churchill ..	...	...	20	...	....	8 00	
James Squires....	32	...	...	...	6 40		
J. & T. Miller, sticks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 60
Solomon Churchill.	27	...	...	...	5 40		
Richard Bradbury .	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	8 00	
Thomas Churchill..	11	...	...	...	2 20		
Wm. Wright .....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	8 50	
John Wright.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	9 00	
George Wright. .	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	0 80	
J. Cuddihy & others carpenters .....	.....	.....	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	19 75	
Solomon Churchill.	30	...	...	...	6 00		
John Miller	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	2 70		
James Hannon....	10	...	...	...	2 00		
Churchill & Greely	35	...	...	...	7 00		
Peter Handon	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	7 90		
Peter Miller.....	31	...	...	...	6 20		
James Hannon	42	...	...	...	8 40		
Jacob Churchill...	43	...	...	...	8 60		
George Greely....	20	...	...	...	4 00		
Carried forward..	8144 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	.....	\$	1635 40	174 78	\$91 28

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure on account of Portugal Cove Breakwater, 1865.—(Continued.)

Names.	Stones. Tons.	Price.	Days Labor.	Rate.	Stone.	Labor.	Incidentals.
Brot. forward ..	8144 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	..	..	\$ 1635 40	174 78	\$91 28
Thomas Neary.....	46	1s	..	..	9 20		
Abraham Picco ...	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	3 10		
Wm. Mitchell	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	1 70		
Nath. Churchill ...	19	..	..	..	3 40		
P. Churchill.....	45	..	..	..	9 00		
R. Churchill	45	..	..	..	9 00		
Thomas Mitchell..	112	..	..	..	22 40		
T. Neary.....	46	..	..	..	9 20		
J. Wright, carpenter .....		..	15	..		8 00	
Charles Tucker ..	47	..	..	..	9 40		
Thomas Squires ...	21	..	..	..	4 20		
H Gillings & Horse .....		..	10	..		10 00	
Robert Summers ..		..	15	..		3 00	
M. Gallivan, casks .....		..	..	..			16 00
P. Neary... ..	10	..	..	..	2 00		
J. Cuddihy & others carpenters .....		..	36	..		20 50	
J. Bradburry, sticks .....		..	..	..			00 50
James Churchill ..		..	20	..		8 00	
Ditto, for sticks... ..		..	10	..			4 00
James Churchill... ..	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	10 30		
L. Neary	18	..	..	..	3 50		
Robert Churchill..	62	..	..	..	12 40		
Wm. Churchill ...	38	..	..	..	7 60		
Robert Harding .	24	..	..	..	4 80		
Wm Neary	29	..	..	..	5 80		
Wm Purcell	12	..	..	..	2 40		
Henry Somers	76	..	..	..	15 20		
Carried forward..	8658 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	..	1779 90	194 28	\$111 70

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure on account of Portugal Cove
Breakwater, 1865.—(Continued.)*

Names.	Stones. Tons.	Price.	Days' Labor.	Rate.	Stones.	Labor.	Incidentals.
Brot. forward..	8658 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	.....	..	1779 90	\$194 28	\$111 70
Jonathan Churchill	25	1s	..	..	5 00		
W. & J. Harding.	52	..	.....	..	10 40		
W. Picco.....	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....	..	21 20		
J. Churchill	5	..	.....	..	1 00		
Thomas Murphy...	18	..	.....	..	3 60		
John White	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....	..	6 50		
Francis Fry	45	..	.....	..	9 00		
J. Deohan.....	43	..	.....	..	9 20		
Henry Hibbs	47	..	.....	..	9 40		
Elias Picco	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....	..	8 10		
Edward Murphy ..	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....	..	15 10		
Thomas Picco	100	..	.....	..	20 00		
Ditto for sticks.....							6 80
J. Somers, do.	130	..	.....	..	26 00		
W. Wright & others carpenters			32	..		12 80	
A Picco	24	..	.....	..	4 80		
Peter Mitchell	38	..	.....	..	11 40		
William Mitchell..	62	..	.....	..	12 40		
James King.....	5	..	.....	..	1 00		
R. Harding			16	..		6 40	
John White, sticks.....							6 55
George Summers ..	37	..	.....	..	7 40		
Robert Churchill ..	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....	..	3 15		
James Fitzgerald..	35	..	.....	..	7 00		
Stephen Millier....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....	..	3 55		
John Neary	105	..	.....	..	21 00		
Carried forward	9715 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	.....	..	1996 10	\$213 48	\$125 15

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure on account of Portugal Cove Breakwater.—(Continued.)

Names.	Stones. Tons.	Price.	Days' Labor.	Rate.	Stones.	Labor.	Incidentals.
Brot. forward ..	9715 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	.....	\$	1996 10	213 48	\$125 15
Robert Miller, sticks	.....	1s	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 50
Ditto	25	..	.....	.....	5 00	.....	.....
Thomas Hanlon ..	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....	.....	10 10	.....	.....
T. Churchill.....	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....	.....	9 00	.....	.....
A. Picco	40	..	.....	.....	8 00	.....	.....
George Neary	36	..	.....	.....	7 20	.....	.....
Henry Churchill ..	38	..	.....	.....	7 60	.....	.....
J. Summers.....	42	..	.....	.....	8 40	.....	.....
F. Fry	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....	.....	10 20	.....	.....
J. Deohan	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....	.....	6 90	.....	.....
John Wright and others, sticks .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 60
J. Summers .....	.....	.....	15	4s	.....	12 00	.....
Cartage sticks .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	00 80
J. Churchill.....	20	..	.....	.....	4 00	.....	.....
J. Cuddihy & others Carpenters.....	.....	.....	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	20 75	.....
Jacob Grealy.....	30	..	.....	.....	6 00	.....	.....
D. Bulger, Super- intendant .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 00
Wm. Purcell... ..	27	..	.....	.....	4 80	.....	.....
P. Reddy, Waggon hire .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00
Thomas Miller....	38	..	.....	.....	7 60	.....	.....
Robert Allen	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....	.....	7 70	.....	.....
John Greally	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....	.....	17 50	.....	.....
Peter Churchill ..	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....	.....	1 10	.....	.....
Jacob Picco	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....	.....	17 50	.....	.....
Carried forward	10410 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	.....	.....	2134 60	246 23	168 05

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure on account of Portugal Cove Breakwater.—(Continued.)

Names.	Stones. Tons.	Price.	Days' Labor.	Rate.	Stones.	Labor.	Incidentals.
Brot, forward..	10410 $\frac{3}{4}$		....	\$	2134 60	246 23	168 05
John Miller, sr.	58	1s	.....		7 60		
J. Somers,	42		.....		8 40		
John Churchill.	34 $\frac{1}{2}$		.....		6 90		
John Miller, Jr.	27		.....		5 40		
James Somers, Sr.	52 $\frac{1}{2}$		.....		10 50		
Abraham Picco	32		.....		6 40		
W. & J. Harding..	32		.....		6 40		
Wm. Somers	41		.....		8 20		
Miller & Hibbs	57		.....		11 40		
Robert Miller....	52 $\frac{1}{2}$		.....		10 50		
John Churchill... .	53		.....		10 60		
J. White	54		.....		10 80		
W. Hanlon	90		.....		18 20		
Henry Somers....	16		.....		3 20		
Thomas Miller... .	82		.....		16 40		
J. Miller	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		.....		2 10		
Martin Clear....	105		.....		21 00		
Elijah King	38 $\frac{1}{2}$		.....		7 70		
Patrick Cullen	7		.....		1 40		
P. Neary	105		.....		21 00		
Churchill & Fry..	9 $\frac{1}{2}$		.....		1 90		
Ditto do.	41 $\frac{1}{4}$		.....		8 25		
Edward Neary	160		.....		32 00		
J. Bradbury			20			8 00	
J. Somers.....			22 $\frac{1}{2}$			8 90	
Solomon Churchill	18 $\frac{1}{2}$		.....		3 70		
Edward Churchill	112		.....		22 40		
Carried forward	11721 $\frac{1}{2}$		....	\$	2396 95	263 13	168 05

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure on account of Portugal Cove Breakwater.—(Continued.)

Names.	Stones. Tons.	Price.	Days' Labor.	Rate.	Stones.	Labor.	Inciden- tals.
Brot. forward..	11721½	..	.....	..	2396 95	233 13	168 05
Thomas Fitzgerald	72	1s	.....	..	14 40		
Thomas Picco ...	38	..	.....	..	5 60		
Wm. Somers	12	..	.....	..	2 40		
Wm. Hannon	69½	..	.....	..	13 95		
A Picco.....	20½	..	.....	..	4 15		
Solomon Churchill	15	..	.....	..	3 00		
George Wright...	43	..	.....	..	8 60		
Jacob Greally....	59	..	.....	..	11 80		
Robert Harding...	36	..	.....	..	7 20		
Thomas Picco....	73½	..	.....	..	14 60		
John Wright.....	.....	..	7	.....		3 50	
P. Neary, sticks..	.....	..	.....	..			5 00
M. Summers	21½	..	.....	..	4 30		
J. & W. Boyd, Plank, Studs, &c.	.....	..	.....	..			123 94
Harvey & Clear...	300	..	.....	..	60 00		
J. Maher, Ironwork	.....	..	.....	..			86 76
Nath. Churchill ..	70½	..	.....	..	14 15		
M. Bulger	22	..	.....	..	4 50		
Fred. Downey ..	10	..	.....	..	2 00		
Charles Picco ...	12	..	.....	..	2 40		
George Picco ...	20½	..	.....	..	4 15		
Thomas Squires..	35	..	.....	..	7 00		
John Churchill ...	11	..	.....	..	2 20		
Robert Churchill .	55½	..	.....	..	11 10		
Frank Fry	36	..	.....	..	7 20		
Thomas Malone..	24	..	.....	..	4 80		
Carried forward	12778	..	.....	..	2604 40	266 63	383 75

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure on account of Portugal Cove
Breakwater, 1865.*

Names.	Stones. Tons.	Price.	Days' Labor.	Rate.	Stones.	Labor.	Inciden- tals.
Brot. forward ..	12778			\$	2604 40	266 63	383 75
W. Harding, sticks	ls						1 50
R. Bradbury			12	2s		4 80	
William Neary ..	7				1 40		
Thomas Neary...	20				4 05		
Patrick Murphy ..	44½				8 90		
Geo. & P. Miller ..	30				6 00		
J. Cuddihy and others, Carpenters			18			12 20	
J. Summers & o'rs.			66			38 90	
Ditto do.			99			53 88	
L. Neary			3			1 20	
M. Duggan, sticks							4 00
John White	9				5 80		
Wm. Harvey	17½				3 30		
W. Wheeler, wag- gon-hire							4 00
J. Summers and others, labour.			70			42 20	
J. Bulger, Board, Superintendent.							18 00
Henry Miller	5				1 80		
D. Bulger, Super- intendent							100 00
Ditto, for Rope ..							3 00
Ditto, for sticks ..							12 00
Paid waggon-hire.							8 60
J. Nophtal			6				6 40
Carried forward	12911			\$	2635 65	420 01	541 25

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure on account of Portugal Cove
Breakwater, 1865.—(Continued.)*

Names.	Stones. Tons.	Price.	Days' Labor.	Rate.	Stones.	Labor	Inciden- tals.
Brot. forward ..	12911	..	.....	\$	2635 65	420 01	541 25
Thomas Miller....	9	1s	.....	..	1 00		
Labor, Sounding ..							1 00
M Churchill.....	10½				2 10		
Wm. Miller.....	21½				4 30		
M. Bulger, Smith- work							10 38
Paid for Cordage ..							4 00
J. Fry	22				4 40		
J. Maher, Iron work							12 50
Paid carriage to Cove							3 00
J. & W. Boyd, Board							7 28
J. Maher, Iron work							93 69
Howring, Brothers, Rope							12 64
Job, Brothers, chain							1 08
P. Leary, Waggon- hire per Board ..							12 00
J. Summers & others			221	2s		81 20	
J. Addison			8			3 20	
J. Drohan	15½				3 10		
F. Squires	24				4 80		
M. Gallivan, Casks							22 40
Thomas Hanlon ..	54				10 80		
Charles Tucker ..	41				7 15		
F. Churchill	39				7 90		
L. Mearns			8			3 25	
J. & A. Hanlon ..	43¾				9 00		
Carried forward	13191¼	..		\$	2690 20	504 41	731 22

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure on account of Portugal Cove Breakwater, 1865.—(Continued.)

Names.	Stones. Tons.	Price.	Days' Labor.	Rate.	Stones.	Labor.	Inciden- tals.
Brot. forward..	13193 $\frac{1}{4}$	1s	...	...	2690 20	\$504 41	\$731 22
P. Neary.....	19	4s	.....	7 20	.....
M. Tucker	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	3 90	.....	.....
J. Summers	9	.....	.....	7 20	.....
P. Reddy, Waggon- hire	6 00
N. & T. Churchill compensation for damage	7 50
P. Miller and others, labor	37	.....	.....	14 50	.....
J. Hynds, sticks	5 50
J. Bulger	66	.....	.....	33 00	.....
D. Bulger, Board- ing Carpenters & Superintendent	33 00
J. & W. Pitts, Plank	6 80
R. Bradbury	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2s	.....	3 40	.....
William Mayo	10	.....	.....	4 00	.....
Bowring, Brothers, Rope	10 95
Ditto, for chain	21 59
Advertising	12 00
J. Summers & others	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	5 00	.....
J. Gleeson, Nails	2 52
Boden & Seymour, do Board Expenses, visiting	12 66
Wm. Dooling	27	.....	.....	.....	5 40	.....	8 00
Carried forward	13039 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	.....	.....	2699 50	578 71	847 74

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure on account of Portugal Cove
Breakwater, 1865.—(Continued.)*

Names.	Stones. Tons.	Price.	Days Labor.	Rate.	Stone.	Labor.	Incidentals.
Brot. forward ..	13039 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	.....	\$	2699 50	578 71	\$847 74
P. Leary, Waggon, per C. Engineer		1s	.....				4 00
Ditto, per Surveyor .....			.....				3 00
W. & G. Rendell, Cordage .....			.....				27 45
Paid Board, ex- penses .....			.....				11 50
John Gillings	24	..	.....		4 80		
Wm. Miller, Sand	50	..	.....		8 50		
D. Bulger, Lodging .....			.....				1 50
Peter Miller	33	..	.....		6 60		
Wm. Mayo			15	1s		3 00	
John Jones	84	..	.....		16 80		
Henry Hibbs	33	..	.....		6 60		
James Summers ..	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....		2 50		
Thomas Churchill, remuneration for T. Cooke .....			.....				6 50
George Picco	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....		19 50		
Solomon Squires ..	42	..	.....		8 40		
W. Churchill, sticks .....			.....				4 50
George Churchill, do .....			.....				5 00
John Churchill			14	2s		5 60	
J. Neary & Purcell ..	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....		9 90		
J. White	94	..	.....		18 60		
John Summers	32	..	.....		8 90		
L. Neary			3 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....		3 10	
Owen Reardon	45	..	.....		9 00		
Carried forward ..	13629 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	.....		2819 60	590 41	\$911 19

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure on account of Portugal Cove Breakwater, 1865.—(Continued.)

Names.	Stones. Tons.	Price.	Days' Labor.	Rate.	Stones.	Labor.	Incidentals.
Brot. forward..	13629 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	....	\$	2819 60	590 41	911 19
James King.....	10	1s	....	..	2 00		
P. Reddy, Waggon							6 00
Thomas Churchill.....			12 $\frac{1}{2}$			5 00	
M. Deady.....			12			4 80	
James Hannon.....	69				12 80		
John Fry.....	136				26 00		
James Whelan.....			5			2 00	
James Shea.....	62				12 40		
William Harvey ..	40				8 00		
T. Churchill, Rent, Field.....							8 00
J. Summers.....			15 $\frac{1}{2}$			6 20	
Ditto.....	11				2 20		
Thomas Venables ..			15			6 00	
R. & J. Harvey.....			36			18 00	
Wm. Mayo & others			21 $\frac{1}{2}$			8 22	
Carried forward	13456 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	1552	\$	2691 35	623 00	925 31

*DETAILED Statement of Expenditure on account of Portugal
Cove Breakwater.—(Continued.)*

R E C A P I T U L A T I O N .

Stone.....	13,456 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tons....	\$2691 35
Labor.....	1,552	Days....	623 00
Incidentals			925 31
			<u>\$4,239 66</u>

Number of families not known.

The above was all paid in cash.

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

No. 56.

No. 1.—AN ACCOUNT of the Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Country in the year 1865, distinguishing Vessels with Cargo

UNITED

Ports at which arrived.	BRITISH.									With Cargo.		
	With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John's....	106	21817	1037	2	307	35	108	22124	1072	1	154	10
Twillingate.....	2	294	16				2	294	16			
Fogo.....	2	302	15				2	302	15			
Greenspond....	3	391	23				3	391	23			
Carbonear.....	3	538	25				3	538	25			
Harbor Grace...	23	3660	187	1	118	6	24	3778	193			
Harbor Breton..	1	148	8				1	148	8			
Gaultois.....	3	524	33				3	524	33			
LaPoile.....	1	144	10				1	144	10			
	144	27818	1354	3	425	41	147	28243	1395	1	154	10

Vessels entered inwards at each Port in Newfoundland, from each from those in Ballast, and British from Foreign Ships.

KINGDOM.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
			1	154	10	107	21971	1047	2	307	35	109	22278	1082
						2	294	16				2	294	16
						2	302	15				2	302	15
						3	391	23				3	391	23
						3	538	25				3	538	25
						23	3660	187	1	118	6	24	3778	193
						1	148	8				1	148	8
						3	524	33				3	524	33
						1	144	10				1	144	10
			1	154	10	145	27972	1364	3	425	41	148	28397	1405

No. 1.—(Continued.)

BRITISH

Ports at which arrived.	BRITISH.									With Cargo.		
	With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
St. John's.....	286	37141	2226	4	1568	89	290	38709	2315	1	119	6
Trinity				1	46	15	1	46	15			
Carbonear.....	5	526	34				5	526	34			
Harbor Grace...	49	5901	317	1	119	5	50	6020	322			
Bay Roberts....	1	136	8				1	136	8			
Brigus	2	225	16				2	225	16			
LaManche	1	112	5				1	112	5			
Burin	13	1038	65	1	113	7	14	1151	72			
Lamaline	2	70	9				2	70	9			
Pushthrough....	1	38	4				1	38	4			
English Harbor .	6	129	24	1	34	4	7	163	28			
Harbor Breton ..	10	997	60				10	997	60			
Gaultois.....	8	673	50				8	673	50			
Burgeo	3	132	11	1	17	2	4	149	13			
LaPoile..	47	3424	243				47	3424	243			
Channel	44	1925	189				44	1925	189			
	478	52467	3261	9	1897	127	487	54364	3383	1	119	6

POSSESSIONS.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
			1	119	6	287	37260	2232	4	1568	89	291	38823	2321
									1	46	15	1	46	15
						5	526	34				5	536	34
						49	5901	317	1	119	5	50	6020	322
						1	136	8				1	136	8
						2	225	16				2	225	16
						1	112	5				1	112	5
						13	1038	65	1	113	7	14	1151	72
						2	70	9				2	70	9
						1	38	4				1	38	4
						6	129	24	1	34	4	7	163	28
						10	997	60				10	997	60
						8	673	50				8	673	50
						3	132	11	1	17	2	4	149	13
						47	3424	243				47	3424	243
						44	1925	189				44	1925	189
			1	119	6	479	52586	3267	9	1897	122	488	54483	3389

No. 1.—(Continued.)

GREENLAND.

Ports at which arrived.	BRITISH.									With Cargo.		
	With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
St. John's.....	1	210	25	.....	.....	.....	1	210	25	.....	.....	.....

SPAIN.

Saint John's....	19	2516	128	.....	.....	.....	19	2516	128	4447	34
Greenspond	1	93	6	.....	.....	.....	1	93	6	.....	.....
Harbor Grace...	17	2568	115	.....	.....	.....	17	2568	115	3333	28
	37	5177	249				37	5177	249	7780	62

GREENLAND.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
.....	1	210	25	.....	.....	.....	1	210	25

SPAIN.

4	452	37	8	899	71	23	2963	162	4	452	37	27	3415	199
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	93	6	.....	.....	.....	1	93	6
5	489	43	8	882	71	20	2901	143	5	489	43	25	3390	186
9	941	80	16	1721	142	44	5957	311	9	941	80	53	6898	391

No. 1.—(Continued.)

PORTUGAL.

Ports at which arrived.	BRITISH.									With Cargo.	
	With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.				
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.		
St. John's.....	48	5721	329	..	..	..	48	5721	329	..	..
Fogo.....	1	92	6	..	..	..	1	92	6	..	..
Greenspond.....	1	112	9	..	..	..	1	112	9	..	..
Carbonear.....	1	164	9	..	..	..	1	164	9	..	..
Harbor Grace...	4	702	38	..	..	..	4	702	38	..	..
Burin.....	3	342	20	..	..	..	3	342	20	..	..
Harbor Breton..	2	311	18	..	..	..	2	311	18	..	..
Gaultois.....	2	325	22	..	..	..	2	325	22	..	..
LaPoile.....	3	214	16	..	..	..	3	214	16	..	..
	65	7983	467				65	7983	467		

HANSEATIC

Saint John's....	11	1904	90	..	..	..	11	1904	90	2168	10
Fogo.....	1	107	7	..	..	..	1	107	7	..	..
Greenspond.....	2	206	15	..	..	..	2	206	15	..	..
Harbor Grace...	2	312	17	..	..	..	2	312	17	5612	33
Harbor Breton..	1	220	10	..	..	..	1	220	10	..	..
	17	2749	139				17	2749	139	7780	43

PORTUGAL.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
..	48	5721	329	..	..	..	48	5721	329
..	1	92	6	..	..	..	1	92	6
..	1	112	9	..	..	..	1	112	9
..	1	164	9	..	..	..	1	164	9
..	4	702	38	..	..	..	4	702	38
..	3	342	20	..	..	..	3	342	20
..	2	311	18	..	..	..	2	311	18
..	2	325	22	..	..	..	2	325	22
..	3	214	16	..	..	..	3	214	16
						65	7983	467				65	7983	467

TOWNS.

..	..	..	2	168	10	13	2072	100	..	..	..	13	2072	100
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	107	7	..	..	..	1	107	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	206	15	..	..	..	2	206	15
..	..	..	5	612	33	7	924	50	..	..	..	7	924	50
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	220	10	..	..	..	1	220	10
			7	780	43	24	3529	182				24	3529	182

No. 1.—(Continued.)

SARDINIA.

Ports at which arrived.	BRITISH.									With Cargo.
	With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.			
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	
Harbor Grace...	1	153	8	.....	.....	.....	1	153	8	.....

PRUSSIA.

Harbor Grace...	1	355	11
-----------------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	---	-----	----

ITALY.

St. John's.....	2	288	15	2	288	15
-----------------	---	-----	----	-------	-------	-------	---	-----	----	-------

SICILY.

Harbor Grace...	9	1597	88	9	1597	88
-----------------	---	------	----	-------	-------	-------	---	------	----	-------

SARDINIA.

Ports at which arrived.	FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
	In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
.....	1	153	8	.....	.....	.....	1	153	8

PRUSSIA.

.....	1	355	11	1	355	11
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	---	-----	----	-------	-------	-------	---	-----	----

ITALY.

.....	2	288	15	2	288	15
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	---	-----	----	-------	-------	-------	---	-----	----

SICILY.

.....	9	1597	88	9	1597	88
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	---	------	----	-------	-------	-------	---	------	----

No. 1.—(Continued.)

UNITED

Ports at which arrived.	BRITISH.									With Cargo.	
	With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.				
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.		Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
St. John's.....	123	19942	880	2	754	51	125	20696	931	2286	13
Fogo.....	3	462	21				3	462	21		
Greenspond....	3	462	23				3	462	23		
Carbonear.....	1	63	4				1	63	4		
Harbor Grace...	20	3286	158				20	3286	158		
St. Lawrence....									1	126	6
English Harbor..	1	81	6				1	81	6	11	68
Harbor Breton..	1	32	3				1	32	3	10	57
Gaultois.....	1	220	11				1	220	11		
Burgeo.....	2	83	8				2	83	8		
LaPoile.....	1	62	5				1	62	5	1	98
	156	24693	1119	2	754	51	158	25447	1170	25	154

STATES.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
			2	286	13	125	20228	893	2	754	51	127	20982	944
						3	462	21				3	462	21
						3	462	23				3	462	23
						1	63	4				1	63	4
						20	3286	158				20	3286	158
			1	126	6	1	126	6				1	126	6
2	257	12	13	1491	80	12	1315	74	2	257	12	14	1572	86
			10	1200	57	11	1232	60				11	1232	60
						1	220	11				1	220	11
						2	83	8				2	83	8
			1	98	10	2	160	15				2	160	15
2	257	12	27	3201	166	181	27637	1273	4	1011	63	185	28649	1336

No. 1.—(Continued.)

FRENCH

Ports at which arrived.	BRITISH.									With Cargo.
	With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.			
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	
St. John's.....	3	155	22				3	155	22	
Burin	11	247	41				11	247	41	
St. Lawrence ...	4	114	15				4	114	15	
Lamaline	15	264	61				15	264	61	
Pushthrough ...	11	147	37				11	147	37	6 72 18
Harbor Breton..	5	156	16				5	156	16	1 43 4
LaPoile	1	21	3				1	21	3	
	50	1104	195				50	1104	195	7 120 22

SPANISH

Saint John's....	12	1551	79				12	1551	79	13 1585 119
Fogo.....	1	132	7				1	132	7	
Greenspond ...	1	132	8				1	132	8	
Harbor Grace...										
	14	1815	94				14	1815	94	13 1585 119

POSSESSIONS.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
2	471	18	2	471	18	3	155	22	2	471	18	5	626	40
						11	247	41				11	247	41
						4	114	15				4	114	15
						15	264	61				15	264	61
			6	72	18	17	219	55				17	219	55
			1	48	4	6	204	20				6	204	20
						1	21	3				1	21	3
2	471	18	9	591	40	57	1224	217	2	471	18	50	1695	235

WEST INDIES.

15	2002	136	28	3537	255	25	3136	108	15	2002	136	40	5138	334
						1	132	7				1	132	7
						1	132	8				1	132	8
7	1150	73	7	1150	73				7	1150	73	7	1150	73
22	3152	209	35	4737	328	27	3400	213	22	3152	209	49	6552	422

No. 1.—(Continued.)

BRAZIL.

Ports at which arrived.	BRITISH.									With Cargo.		
	With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
St. John's.....	2	313	16	2	313	16	.....	.....	.....
Gaulthois.....	1	161	11	1	161	11	.....	.....	.....
				3	474	27	3	474	27			

BRAZIL.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
.....	2	313	16	2	313	16
.....	1	161	11	1	161	11
									3	474	27	3	474	27

No. 2.

ABSTRACT OF THE

Ports at which arrived.	BRITISH.									With Cargo.	
	With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.				
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.		
United Kingdom	144	27818	1354	3	425	41	147	28243	1395	1154	10
B'tsh. Possessions	478	52467	3261	9	1897	21	487	54364	3383	1119	6
Greenland.....	1	210	25				1	210	25		
Prussia.....										1355	11
Sardinia.....	1	153	8				1	153	8		
Hanseatic Towns	17	2749	139				17	2749	139	7780	43
Spain.....	37	5177	249				37	5177	249	7780	62
Portugal.....	65	7983	467				65	7983	467		
Italy.....	2	288	15				2	288	15		
Sicily.....	9	1597	88				9	1597	88		
United States...	156	24693	1119	2	754	51	158	25447	1170	25	
French Possess'ns	50	1104	195				50	1104	195	7120	22
Spanish W. Indies	14	1815	94				14	1815	94	1585	
Brazil.....				3	474	27	3	474	27		
	974	126054	7014	17	3550	241	991	129604	7255	62	
										6887	427

FOREGOING ACCOUNT.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
.....			1	154	10	145	27972	1364	3	425	41	148	28397	1405
.....			1	119	6	479	52586	3267	9	1897	122	488	54483	3380
.....						1	210	25				1	210	25
.....			1	355	11	1	355	11				1	355	11
.....						1	153	8				1	153	8
.....			7	780	43	24	3529	182				24	3529	182
.....	9	941	80	16	1721	142	44	5957	311	9	941	80	53	6898
.....						65	7983	467				65	7983	467
.....						2	288	15				2	288	15
.....						9	1597	88				9	1597	88
.....	2	257	12	27	3201	166	181	27637	1273	4	1011	63	185	28648
.....	2	471	18	9	591	40	57	1224	217	2	471	18	59	1695
.....	22	3152	209	35	4737	328	27	3400	213	22	3152	209	49	6552
.....												3	474	27
.....	35	4821	319	97	11658	746		1036	132891	7441	52	8371	560	1088
												1088	141262	8001

No. 3.—AN ACCOUNT of the Number, Tonnage and Crews of Country, in the year 1865, distinguishing Vessels with Cargo

UNITED

Ports at which cleared.	BRITISH.									With Cargo.		
	With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.*	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.		Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
St. John's.....	50	10043	534	3	908	60	53	10951	594	2	197	16
Twillingate.....	1	146	8	..	..	..	1	146	8	..	..	..
Fogo.....	3	356	20	..	..	..	3	356	20	..	..	..
Greenspond	2	178	14	..	..	..	2	178	14	..	..	..
Catalina	1	177	9	..	..	..	1	177	9	..	..	..
Harbor Grace...	16	2234	127	..	..	..	16	2234	127	2	233	14
Harbor Breton..	1	164	10	..	..	..	1	164	10	..	..	..
	74	13289	772	3	908	60	77	14620	782	4	430	30

Vessels cleared outwards at each Port in Newfoundland, from each from those in Ballast, and British from Foreign Ships.

KINGDOM.

Ports at which cleared.	FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
	In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
..	2	197	16	52	10240	550	3	908	60	55	11148	610
..	1	146	8	..	..	..	1	146	8
..	3	356	20	..	..	..	3	356	20
..	2	178	14	..	..	..	2	178	14
..	1	177	9	..	..	..	1	177	9
..	2	233	14	18	2467	141	..	..	..	18	2467	141
..	1	164	10	..	..	..	1	167	10
					4	430	78	13728	752	3	908	60	81	14636	812

No. 3.—(Continued.)

BRITISH

Ports at which cleared.	BRITISH.									With Cargo.		
	With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John's....	105	18172	1199	242	3547	1718	347	53619	2917			
Fogo.....				1	122	6	1	122	6			
Carbonear.....				8	1116	64	8	1116	64			
Harbor Grace ..	12	1357	8346	6890	322		58	8247	405			
Bay Roberts....	1	136	8				1	136	8			
Brigus.....				5	754	45	5	754	45			
Burin.....	5	376	267	580	38		12	956	54			
St. Lawrence ...	1	38	5				1	38	5			
Lamaline.....				1	36	5	1	36	5			
Harbor Breton ..	4	338	214	391	23		8	729	44			
Gaultois.....				8	802	58	8	802	58			
Burgeo.....	1	28	3				1	28	3			
LaPoile.....	10	588	5128	1613	129		38	2201	180			
Channel.....	19	950	5518	677	81		37	1627	136			
	158	21983	1451	368	48428	2489	526	70411	3940			

POSSESSIONS.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.									
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.			
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	
1	194	5	1	194	5	105	18172	1199	242	3547	1718	1723	348	53813	2921
									1	122	6	1	122	6	
									8	1116	64	8	1116	64	
1	355	11	1	355	11	12	1357	8346	4772	45	333	59	8602	416	
									5	754	45	5	754	45	
									5	376	26	7	580	38	
									1	38	5		1	38	
									1	36	5	1	36	5	
									4	338	21	4	391	23	
									8	802	58	8	802	58	
									1	28	3		1	28	
									10	588	51	28	1613	129	
									19	950	55	18	677	81	
									1	136	8		1	136	
2	549	16	2	549	16	158	21983	1451	370	48977	2505	528	70960	3956	

No. 3.—(Continued.)

HANSEATIC

Ports at which cleared.	BRITISH.									With Cargo.		
	With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
St. John's.....	2	320	17	.....	.....	.....	2	320	17	.....	.....	.....

ITALY.

Saint John's....	2	242	11	.....	.....	.....	2	242	11	.....	.....	.....
Trinity.....	5	450	28	.....	.....	.....	5	450	28	.....	.....	.....
Catalina.....	1	85	6	.....	.....	.....	1	85	6	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Grace...	2	346	19	.....	.....	.....	2	346	19	1	82	6
	10	1123	64				10	1123	64	1	82	6

TOWNS.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
.....	2	320	17	.....	.....	.....	2	320	17

ITALY.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	242	11	.....	.....	.....	2	242	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	450	28	.....	.....	.....	5	450	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	85	6	.....	.....	.....	1	85	6
.....	.....	.....	1	82	6	3	428	25	.....	.....	.....	3	428	25
.....	.....	.....	1	82	6	11	1205	70	.....	.....	.....	11	1205	70

No. 3.—(Continued.)

IONIAN

Ports at which cleared.	BRITISH.									With Cargo.		
	With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John's....	2	246	13	.....	.....	.....	2	246	13	.....	.....	.....
Greenspond....	1	106	6	.....	.....	.....	1	106	6	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Grace...	1	98	6	.....	.....	.....	1	98	6	.....	.....	.....
	4	450	25				4	450	25			

SPAIN.

St. John's.....	10	1458	81	.....	.....	.....	10	1457	81	30	8755	282
Twillingate.....	1	170	8	.....	.....	.....	1	170	8	1148	14	
Fogo.....	1	124	7	.....	.....	.....	1	124	7	.....	.....	.....
Trinity.....										1	98	8
Catalina.....										2	196	15
Harbor Grace.....										9	1295	86
Harbor Breton.....										1	135	10
LaPoile.....										1	119	9
	12	1752	96				12	1752	96	45	5766	424

ISLANDS.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
.....	2	246	13	.....	.....	.....	2	246	13
.....	1	106	6	.....	.....	.....	1	106	6
.....	1	98	6	.....	.....	.....	1	98	6
						4	450	25				4	450	25

SPAIN.

.....	.....	.....	30	3775	282	40	5233	363	.....	.....	.....	40	5233	363
.....	.....	.....	1	148	14	2	318	22	.....	.....	.....	2	318	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	124	7	.....	.....	.....	1	124	7
.....	.....	.....	1	98	8	1	98	8	.....	.....	.....	1	98	8
.....	.....	.....	2	196	15	2	196	15	.....	.....	.....	2	196	15
.....	.....	.....	9	1295	86	9	1295	86	.....	.....	.....	9	1295	86
.....	.....	.....	1	135	10	1	135	10	.....	.....	.....	1	135	10
.....	.....	.....	1	119	9	1	119	9	.....	.....	.....	1	119	9
			45	5766	424	57	7518	520				57	7518	520

No. 3.—(Continued.)

PORTUGAL.

Ports at which cleared.	BRITISH.									With Cargo.		
	With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John's . . .	31	3611	217	..	..	..	31	3611	217	..	..	..
Twillingate . . .	2	197	14	..	..	..	2	197	14	..	..	..
Fogo	2	183	13	..	..	..	2	183	13	..	..	..
Greenspond . . .	2	324	25	..	..	..	2	324	25	..	..	..
Catalina	2	188	11	..	..	..	2	188	11	..	..	..
Carbonear	1	146	7	..	..	..	1	146	7	..	..	..
Harbor Grace . .	7	1200	64	..	..	..	7	1200	64	..	..	..
Brigus	1	172	10	..	..	..	1	172	10	..	..	..
St. Mary's . . .	2	281	16	..	..	..	2	281	16	..	..	..
Placentia	1	96	7	..	..	..	1	96	7	..	..	..
Ferryland	2	229	12	..	..	..	2	229	12	..	..	..
Burin	4	510	29	..	..	..	4	510	29	..	..	..
Harbor Breton . .	6	1161	59	..	..	..	6	1161	59	..	..	..
Gaultois	2	325	21	..	..	..	2	325	21	..	..	..
LaPoile	7	738	45	..	..	..	7	738	45	..	..	..
	73	9361	550				73	9361	550			

PORTUGAL.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
..	31	3611	217	..	..	..	31	3611	217
..	2	197	14	..	..	..	2	197	14
..	2	183	13	..	..	..	2	183	13
..	2	324	25	..	..	..	2	324	25
..	2	188	11	..	..	..	2	188	11
..	1	146	7	..	..	..	1	146	7
..	7	1200	64	..	..	..	7	1200	64
..	1	172	10	..	..	..	1	172	10
..	2	281	16	..	..	..	2	281	16
..	1	96	7	..	..	..	1	96	7
..	2	229	12	..	..	..	2	229	12
..	4	510	29	..	..	..	4	510	29
..	6	1161	59	..	..	..	6	1161	59
..	2	325	21	..	..	..	2	325	21
..	7	738	45	..	..	..	7	738	45
						73	9361	550				73	9361	550

No. 3.—(Continued.)

UNITED

Ports at which cleared.	BRITISH.									With Cargo.		
	With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
St. John's.....	33	4057	230	..	..	..	33	4057	230	1	119	7
Twillingate.....	..	..	..	1	170	8	1	170	8	..	..	..
Harbor Grace ..	2	223	15	1	153	9	3	376	24	..	..	..
LaManche.....	2	219	10	..	..	..	2	219	10	..	..	..
English Harbor .	3	194	17	..	..	..	3	194	17	20	2293	123
Harbor Breton..	2	124	8	1	220	11	3	344	19	2	205	11
Burgeo.....	4	177	15	..	..	..	4	177	15	..	..	..
LaPoile .....	..	..	..	1	42	4	1	42	4	..	..	..
	46	4994	295	4	585	32	50	5579	327	23	2617	141

SPANISH.

St. John's.....	16	2523	135	2	333	43	18	2856	178	1	69	10
-----------------	----	------	-----	---	-----	----	----	------	-----	---	----	----

STATES.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
..	1	119	7	34	4176	237	..	..	..	34	4176	237
..	1	170	8	1	170	8
..	2	223	15	1	153	9	3	376	24
..	2	219	10	..	..	..	2	219	10
..	20	2293	123	23	2487	140	..	..	..	23	2487	140
..	2	205	11	4	329	19	1	220	11	5	549	30
..	4	177	15	..	..	..	4	177	15
..	1	42	4	1	42	4
			23	2617	141	69	7611	436	4	585	32	73	8196	468

WEST INDIES.

..	1	69	10	17	2592	145	2	333	43	19	2925	188
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No. 3.—(Continued.)

FRENCH

Ports at which cleared.	BRITISH.									With Cargo.		
	With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
St. John's.....	3	129	10	.....	.....	.....	3	129	10	2	471	18

GREENLAND.

Saint John's....	1	213	32	.....	.....	.....	1	213	32	.....	.....	.....
Harber Grace...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1	213	32				1	213	32			

BRAZIL.

St. John's.....	52	10580	531	.....	.....	.....	52	10580	531	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Grace ..	5	1149	60	.....	.....	.....	5	1149	60	.....	.....	.....
Burin	1	140	7	.....	.....	.....	1	140	7	.....	.....	.....
Gaultois.....	2	419	21	.....	.....	.....	2	419	21	.....	.....	.....
	60	12288	619				60	12288	619			

POSSESSIONS.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
.....	2	471	18	5	600	28	.....	.....	.....	5	600	28

GREENLAND.

1	90	5	1	90	5	1	213	32	1	90	5	2	303	37
3	379	21	3	379	21	.....	.....	.....	3	379	21	3	379	21
4	469	26	4	469	26	1	213	32	4	469	26	5	682	58

BRAZIL.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	10580	531	.....	.....	.....	52	10580	531
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1149	60	.....	.....	.....	5	1149	60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	140	7	.....	.....	.....	1	140	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	419	21	.....	.....	.....	2	419	21
						60	12288	619				60	12288	619

No. 4.

ABSTRACT OF THE

Ports at which cleared.	BRITISH.											
	With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
United Kingdom	74	13298	722	3	908	60	77	14206	782	4	430	30
B'tsh. Possessions	158	21983	1451	368	48428	2489	526	70411	3940			
Greenland.....	1	213	32				1	213	32			
Hanseatic Towns	2	320	17				2	320	17			
Spain.....	12	1752	96				12	1752	96	45	5766	424
Portugal.....	73	9361	550				73	9361	550			
Italy.....	10	1123	64				10	1123	64	1	82	6
Ionian Islands ..	4	450	25				4	450	25			
United States...	46	4994	295	4	585	32	50	5579	327	23	2617	141
French Possess'ns	3	120	10				3	129	10	2	471	18
Spanish W. Indies	16	2523	135	2	333	43	18	2856	178	1	69	10
Brazil.....	60	12288	619				60	12288	619			
	459	68434	4016	377	50254	2624	836	118688	6640	76	9485	629

FOREGOING ACCOUNT.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
..	....	....	4	430	30	78	13728	752	3	908	60	81	14636	812
2	549	16	2	549	16	158	21983	1451	370	48977	2505	528	70960	3956
4	469	26	4	469	26	1	213	32	4	469	26	5	682	58
..	....	....				2	320	17				2	320	17
..	....	....	45	5766	424	57	7513	520				57	7513	520
..	....	....				73	9361	550				73	9361	550
..	....	....	1	82	6	11	1205	70				11	1205	70
..	....	....				4	450	25				4	450	25
..	....	....	23	2617	141	69	7611	436	4	585	32	73	8196	463
..	....	....	2	471	18	5	600	28				5	600	28
..	....	....	1	69	10	17	2592	145	2	333	43	19	2925	183
..	....	....				60	12288	619				60	12288	619
6	1018	4282	10453	671	535	77869	4645	333	51272	2666	918	129141	7311	

No. 5.—Total Number, Tonnage and Crews of Vessels entered at

Ports at which entered.	BRITISH									With Cargo.		
	With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John's....	611	91245	4831	10	2942	191	621	94187	5022	23	2759	192
Twillingate.....	2	294	16				2	294	16			
Pogo.....	8	1095	56				8	1095	56			
Greenspond....	11	1396	84				11	1396	84			
Trinity.....				1	46	15	1	46	15			
Carbonear.....	10	1291	72				10	1291	72			
Harbor Grace...	125	18179	928	2	237	11	127	18416	939	9	1300	72
Bay Roberts....	1	136	8				1	136	8			
Brigus.....	2	225	16				2	225	16			
LaManche.....	1	112	5				1	112	5			
Burin.....	27	1627	126	1	113	7	28	1740	133			
St. Lawrence...	4	114	15				4	114	15	1	126	6
Lamaline.....	17	334	70				17	334	70			
Pushthrough...	12	185	41				12	185	41	6	72	18
English Harbor..	7	210	30	1	34	4	8	244	34	11	1234	68
Harbor Breton..	20	1864	115				20	1864	115	11	1248	61
Gaultois.....	14	1742	116	1	161	11	15	1903	127			
Burgeo.....	5	215	19	1	17	2	6	232	21			
LaPoile.....	53	3865	277				53	3865	277	1	98	10
Channel.....	44	1925	189				44	1925	189			
	974	126054	7014	17	3550	241	991	129604	7255	62	6887	427

each Port in the Colony of Newfoundland in the year 1865.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
21	2925	191	44	5684	383	634	94004	5023	31	5867	382	665	99871	5405
..	2	294	16	..	..	..	2	294	16
..	8	1095	56	..	..	..	8	1095	56
..	11	1396	84	..	..	..	11	1396	84
..	1	46	15	1	46	15
..	10	1291	72	..	..	..	10	1291	72
12	1639	116	21	2939	188	134	19479	1009	14	1876	127	148	21355	1127
..	1	136	8	..	..	..	1	136	8
..	2	225	16	..	..	..	2	225	16
..	1	112	5	..	..	..	1	112	5
..	27	1627	126	1	113	7	28	1740	133
..	5	240	21	..	..	..	5	240	21
..	17	334	70	..	..	..	17	334	70
..	6	72	18	..	..	..	6	72	18
2	257	12	13	1491	80	18	1444	98	3	291	16	21	1735	114
..	11	1248	61	..	..	..	11	1248	61
..	14	1742	116	1	161	11	15	1903	127
..	5	215	19	1	17	2	6	232	21
..	1	98	10	..	..	..	1	98	10
..	54	3963	287	..	..	..	54	3963	287
..	44	1925	189	..	..	..	44	1925	189
35	4821	319	97	11658	746	1036	132891	7441	52	8371	560	1088	141262	3001

No. 6.—Total Number, Tonnage and Crews of Vessels cleared at

Ports at which cleared.	BRITISH.									With Cargo.		
	With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.		Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
St. John's.....	307	51594	3010	247	36088	1821	554	88282	4831	36	14631	4833
Twillingate.....	4	513	30	1	170	8	5	683	38	1	148	14
Fogo.....	6	663	40	1	122	6	7	785	46	..	..	..
Greenspond.....	6	608	45	..	..	..	6	608	45	..	..	..
Trinity.....	5	450	28	..	..	..	5	450	28	1	98	8
Catalina.....	4	450	26	..	..	..	4	450	26	2	196	15
Carbonear.....	1	146	7	8	1116	64	9	1262	71	..	..	..
Harbor Grace...	45	6607	374	47	7043	331	92	13650	705	12	1610	106
Bay Roberts.....	1	136	8	..	..	..	1	136	8	..	..	..
Brigus.....	1	172	10	5	754	45	6	926	55	..	..	..
St. Mary's.....	2	281	16	..	..	..	2	281	16	..	..	..
Placentia.....	1	96	7	..	..	..	1	96	7	..	..	..
Ferryland.....	2	229	12	..	..	..	2	229	12	..	..	..
LaManche.....	2	219	10	..	..	..	2	219	10	..	..	..
Burin.....	10	1026	62	7	580	38	17	1606	100	..	..	..
St. Lawrence...	1	38	5	..	..	..	1	38	5	..	..	..
Lamaline.....	..	..	..	1	36	5	1	36	5	..	..	..
English Harbor.	3	194	17	..	..	..	3	194	17	20	2293	123
Harbor Breton..	13	1787	98	5	611	34	18	2398	132	3	340	21
Gaultois.....	4	744	42	8	802	58	12	1546	100	..	..	..
Burgeo.....	5	205	18	..	..	..	5	205	18	..	..	..
LaPoile.....	17	1326	96	29	1655	133	46	2931	229	1	119	9
Channel.....	19	950	55	18	677	81	37	1627	136	..	..	..
	459	68434	4016	877	50254	2624	836	118688	6640	76	9485	629

each Port in the Colony of Newfoundland in the year 1865.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
2	284	10	38	4915	343	343	56225	3343	219	3792	1831	592	93197	5174
..	1	148	14	5	661	44	1	170	8	6	831	52
..	6	663	40	1	122	6	7	785	46
..	6	608	45	..	..	..	6	608	45
..	1	98	8	6	548	36	..	..	..	6	548	36
..	2	196	15	6	646	41	..	..	..	6	646	41
4	734	32	16	2344	138	57	8217	480	51	7777	363	108	15994	842
..	1	136	8	..	..	..	1	136	8
..	1	172	10	5	754	45	6	926	55
..	2	281	16	2	281	16	..	..	..	2	281	16
..	1	96	7	..	..	..	1	96	7
..	2	229	12	2	229	12	..	..	..	2	229	12
..	2	219	10	..	..	..	2	219	10
..	10	1026	62	7	580	38	17	1606	38	17	1606	100
..	1	38	5	..	..	..	1	38	5
..	1	36	5
..	20	2293	123	23	2487	140	..	..	..	23	2487	140
..	3	340	21	16	2127	119	5	611	34	21	2738	158
..	4	744	42	8	802	58	12	1546	100
..	5	205	18	..	..	..	5	205	18
..	1	119	9	18	1445	105	29	1655	133	47	3100	238
..	19	950	55	18	677	81	37	1627	136
6	1018	42	82	10153	671	535	77869	4645	68	51272	2666	918	129141	7311

*Abstract of State of Shipping Registered at the Port of St. John's,
for the year ending 31st December, 1865.*

	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.
Total amount of last year's account...	.....	.....	1418	85845
STRUCK OFF—				
Vessels wrecked, foundered, destroyed by fire, and missing.....	19	1508		
“ Broken up, or otherwise destroyed, as unseaworthy, and no longer employed	5	213		
“ Transferred and registered <i>de Novo</i> at this port, and trans- ferred to other ports.....	21	2632	45	4353
			1373	81492
ADDED—				
Vessels, new	71	2010		
“ On account of purchase, trans- ferred from other ports. and otherwise.....	42	3521	113	5531
Total.....	.....	.....	1486	87023

J. KENT,

Receiver General.

No. 57.

Copies of Communications received from Hon. E. M. Archibald, C. B., British Consul at New York, with reference to negotiations for renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States.

(Copy.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7th, 1866.

SIR,—

We have the honor to inform your Excellency, that our negotiations for the renewal of Reciprocity Trade with the United States have terminated unsuccessfully. You have been informed, from time to time, of our proceedings, but we propose briefly to recapitulate them.

On our arrival here, after consultation with your Excellency, we addressed ourselves, with your sanction, to the Secretary of the Treasury, and we were by him put in communication with the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives. After repeated interviews with them, and on ascertaining that no renewal or extension of the existing Treaty would be made by the American authorities, but that whatever was done must be by Legislation, we submitted, as the basis upon which we desired arrangements to be made, the enclosed paper, marked A.

In reply, we received the Memorandum from the Committee, of which a copy is enclosed (B), and finding, after discussion, that no important modifications in their views could be obtained, and that we were required to consider their propositions as a whole, we felt ourselves under the necessity of declining it, which was done by the Memorandum also enclosed, (C).

It is proper for us to explain the grounds of our final action.

It will be observed that the most important provisions of the expiring Treaty, relating to the free interchange of the products

of the two Countries were entirely set aside, and that the duties proposed to be levied were almost prohibitory in their character. The principal object for our entering into negotiations was therefore unattainable, and we had only to consider whether the minor points were such as to make it desirable for us to enter into specific engagements.

These points are three in number.

With regard to the first—the proposed mutual use of the waters of Lake Michigan and the St. Lawrence—we considered that the present arrangements were sufficient, and that the common interests of both countries would prevent their disturbance. We were not prepared to yield the right of interference in the imposition of tolls upon our canals. We believed, moreover, that the privilege allowed the United States, of navigating the waters of the St. Lawrence, was very much more than an equivalent for our use of Lake Michigan.

Upon the second point—providing for the free transit of goods under bond between the two countries—we believe that in this respect, as in the former case, the interests of both countries would secure the maintenance of existing regulations. Connected with this point was the demand made for the abolition of the Free Ports existing in Canada, which we were not disposed to concede, especially in view of the extremely unsatisfactory position in which it was proposed to place the trade between the two countries.

On both the above points we do not desire to be understood as stating that the existing arrangements should not be extended and placed on a more permanent basis, but only that, taken apart from the more important interests involved, it did not appear to us, at this time, necessary to deal with them exceptionally.

With reference to the third and last point—the concession of the right of fishing in Provincial waters—we considered the equivalent proposed for so very valuable a right to be utterly inadequate. The admission of a few unimportant articles free, and the establishment of a scale of high duties, as proposed, would not, in our opinion, have justified us in yielding this point.

While we regret this unfavorable termination of the negotiations, we are not without hope that, at no distant day, they may be renewed with a better prospect of a satisfactory result.

We have, &c.,

(Signed,)

A. S. GALT,

Minister of Finance, Canada.

W. P. HOWLAND,

Postmaster General, Canada.

W. A. HENRY,

Attorney General, Nova Scotia.

A. J. SMITH,

Attorney General, New Brunswick.

To His Excellency

Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, K. C B.,

&c, &c, &c.

MEMORANDUM A.

The trade between the United States and the British Provinces should, it is believed, under ordinary circumstances, be free in reference to their natural productions ; but, as internal taxes exceptionally exist in the United States. it is now proposed that the articles embraced in the free list of the Reciprocity Treaty should continue to be exchanged, subject only to such duties as may be equivalent to that internal taxation. It is suggested that both parties may add certain articles to those now in the said list.

With reference to the fisheries, and the navigation of the internal waters of the Continent, the British Provinces are willing that the existing regulations should continue in effect ; but Canada is ready to enter into engagements with the view of improving the means of access to the ocean, provided the assurance be given that the trade of the Western States would not be diverted from its natural channel by Legislation, and if the United States are not prepared at present to consider the general opening of their Coast

ting Trade, it would appear desirable that, as regards the internal waters of the Continent, no distinction should be made between the vessels of the two Countries.

If the foregoing points be satisfactorily arranged, Canada is willing to adjust her excise duties upon spirits, beer and tobacco, upon the best revenue standard which may be mutually adopted after full consideration of the subject, and if it be desired to treat any other articles in the same way the Canadian Government is to give every facility in their power to prevent illicit trade. With regard to the transit trade, it is suggested that the same regulations should exist on both sides and be defined by Law. Canada is also prepared to make her laws similar to those of the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 2nd, 1866. }

MEMORANDUM B.

In response to the memorandum of the Hon. Mr. Galt, and his associates, Hon. Mr. Smith, Hon. Mr. Henry, and the Hon. Mr. Howland, the Committee of Ways and Means, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, are prepared to recommend to the House of Representatives for their adoption, a law providing for the continuance of some of the measures embraced in the Reciprocity Treaty, soon to expire, viz. :— For the use and privileges, as enjoyed now under said Treaty in the waters of Lake Michigan, provided the same rights and privileges are conceded to the citizens of the United States by Canada in the waters of the St. Lawrence and its Canals as are enjoyed by British subjects, without discrimination as to tolls, and charging rates proportioned to canal distance. Also for the free transit of goods, wares and merchandize in bond, under proper regulations, by railroad across the territory of United States, to and from Portland and Canada Line, provided equal privileges shall be conceded to the United States from Windsor or Port Samia, or other Western points of departure, to Buffalo or Ogdensburg, or any other points Eastward, and that

the free ports established in the Provinces shall be abolished. Also that the bounties now given to American fishermen shall be repealed, and duties not higher imposed upon fish than those mentioned in Schedule A : Provided that all the rights of fishing near the shores existing under the Treaty heretofore mentioned shall be granted and conceded by the United States to the Provinces and by the Provinces to the United States. It is also further proposed that the following list of articles shall be mutually free, viz. :—

Burr Millstones, unwrought.
 Cotton and Linen Rags.
 Firewood.
 Grindstones, rough or unfinished.
 Gypsum or Plaster, unground.

SCHEDULE A.

Fish, Mackerel	\$1 50	per brl.
“ Herring, pickled or salted	1 00	“
“ Salmon.....	2 50	“
“ Shad	2 00	“
“ all other, pickled	1 50	“

Provided that any fish in packages, other than barrels, shall pay in proportion to the rates charged upon similar fish in barrels.

All other fish, half cent per lb.

As to the duties which will be proposed upon the other articles embraced in the Treaty, the following are submitted, viz :—

Animals, living, of all sorts, 20 per cent. ad valorem.
 Apples and Garden Fruit, and Vegetables, 10 per cent. ad valorem.
 Barley, 15 cents per bushel.
 Beans, (except Vanilla and Castor Oil), 30 cents per bushel.
 Beef, 1 cent per lb.
 Buckwheat, 10 cents per bushel.

- Butter, 4 cents per lb.
 Cheese " " "
 Corn (Indian) and Oats, 10 cents per bushel.
 Cornmeal (Indian) and Oatmeal, 15 cents per bushel.
 Coal, bituminous, 50 cents per ton.
 " all other, 25 cents per ton.
 Flour, 25 per cent ad valorem.
 Hams, 2 cents per lb.
 Hay, \$1 per ton.
 Hides, 10 per cent. ad valorem.
 Lard, 3 cents per lb.
 Lumber—Pine, round or in the log, \$1.50 per M.
 " Sawed or hewn, 2 50
 " Planed, tongued, and grooved or finished, 25 per cent ad valorem.
 " Spruce and Hemlock, sawed or hewn, \$1 per M.
 " Spruce and Hemlock, planed, finished, or partly finished, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
 " String Bolts, 10 per cent. ad valorem.
 " Shingles, 20 per cent. ad valorem.
 " All other, of Black Walnut, Chesnut, Bass, White-wood, Ash, Oak, round, hewed or sawed, 20 per cent. ad valorem.
 " " Planed, tongued and grooved or finished, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
 Ores, 10 per cent. ad valorem.
 Peas, 25 cents per bushel.
 Pork, 1 cent per lb.
 Potatoes, 10 cents per bushel.
 Seeds, Timothy and Clover, 20 per cent. ad valorem.
 Trees, Plants and Shrubs, ornamental and fruit, 15 per cent. ad valorem.
 Tallow, 2 cents per lb.
 Wheat, 20 cents per bushel.

MEMORANDUM C.

In reference to the Memorandum received from the Committee of Ways and Means, the Provincial Delegates regret to be obliged to state that the proposition therein contained, in regard to the commercial relations between the two countries, is not such as they can recommend for the adoption of their respective Legislatures.

The imposts, which it is proposed to lay upon the productions of the British Provinces, in their entry into the markets of the United States, are such as, in their opinion, will be in some cases prohibitory, and will certainly seriously interfere with the natural course of trade. These imposts are so much beyond what the Delegates conceive to be an equivalent for the internal taxation of the United States, that they are reluctantly brought to the conclusion that the Committee no longer desire the trade between the two countries to be carried on upon the principle of Reciprocity.

With the concurrence of the British Ambassador at Washington, they are therefore obliged respectfully to decline to enter into the engagements suggested in the memorandum, but they trust the present views of the United States may soon be so far modified as to permit of the interchange of the productions of the two countries upon a more liberal basis.

WASHINGTON, }
Feb. 6th, 1866. }

No. 58.

Copy of Letter from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, enclosing reply of Acting Secretary of State for the United States, to address of Executive Council of Newfoundland, called forth by the assassination of President Lincoln.

(Copy.)

WASHINGTON,
June 5th, 1865.

SIR,—

I forwarded to the Acting Secretary of State of the United States, a copy of your Excellency's Despatch of the 18th May, and the resolution of the Executive Council of Newfoundland, in regard to the recent lamentable events in America, and I have now the honor to enclose a copy of Mr. Hunter's reply.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE.

His Excellency
The Lieutenant-Governor
of Newfoundland.

(Copy.)

S. D.
WASHINGTON,
3rd June, 1865.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 29th ultimo, communicating to me a copy of a Despatch which you have received from the Governor of Newfoundland, enclosing a resolution of the Executive Council of that Colony, called forth by the assassination of President Lincoln.

I beg you to acquaint his Excellency the Governor of Newfoundland, that it has given the Government profound gratification to receive the cordial expressions of condolence, sympathy and friendship, which are contained in the despatch and resolutions adverted to, and it is not doubted that they will meet with a similar reception by the people when they shall have been made public.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

W. HUNTER.

Sir F. BRUCE,
&c, &c, &c.

No. 59.

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

(Copy.)

Newfoundland.

No. 49.

DOWNING-STREET,
24th November 1865. }

SIR,—

I have had under my consideration the Act of the Legislature of Newfoundland, (28 Vic., Cap. 9), "An Act to continue the punishment of banishment in certain cases."

I feel some doubt whether, in any cases of the class formerly punished by transportation, a mere sentence of banishment from a particular part of Her Majesty's dominions would be a sufficient penalty for the due vindication of the law.

I assume, however, that the Newfoundland Legislature is right in considering that such a sentence is, in some cases, expedient; and I think that Foreign Governments would have no just cause of complaint if persons so sentenced were simply left at liberty to go where they pleased without the aid or intervention, in any shape, of the Colonial Government.

But the present Act goes much further, and provides that such sentences shall be "carried into effect" by the Executive Power of the Colony, without defining how that is to be done, and without introducing any securities for its being done in such a manner as to avoid occasions of offence to Foreign Governments.

It is further necessary to observe that no authority of this kind can be adequately conferred upon the Executive Government of Newfoundland, or any other Colony, without the concurrence of the Imperial Legislature: the coercive powers of

all persons acting under a merely Colonial Statute being, of necessity, limited to the Colony itself, and its dependencics.

I have, on these grounds, felt obliged to recommend that this Act should be disallowed by Her Majesty. The Order of disallowance will be transmitted in a separate despatch.

If the punishment of banishment were re enacted, but the power of deportation omitted, the Act, as it now stands, would be open to the objection of not guarding by any penalties against the voluntary continuance of a banished person in the Colony, except in the single case of his "return" thereto, after the sentence of banishment has been not only "pronounced," but "carried into effect." This imperfection it would be necessary to supply.

I have, &c ,

(Signed),

EDWARD CARDWELL.

Governor MUSGRAVE,

&c., &c., &c.

No. 69.

**Report upon the Inspection of Protestant Schools in
Newfoundland, for the year 1865.**

LONG POND,

February 3rd 1866.

SIR,—

I have much pleasure in transmitting herewith, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, my annual Report of Protestant Schools for the past year, together with such accounts, in detail, as have been received by me from the Protestant Boards of Education.

I have the honor to remain,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN HADDON,

Inspector of Protestant Schools.

Hon. JOHN BEMISTER,

Colonial Secretary.

REPORT.

DISTRICT OF MORETON'S HARBOR.

Although the Schools in Fortune and Placentia Bays were visited first in the season, yet, according to my usual practice in reporting, I begin with the most northern point reached, and coming southward, regularly, end with the most western.

The District of Moreton's Harbor extends from Tizzard's Harbor, close by Twillingate, to Cape John, embracing, I suppose, as great a length of coast as the whole of Conception Bay. The inhabitants, numbering by the last census, 2382 Protestants, are established in numerous small settlements all along the coast, at intervals of about four or five miles, and for the most part without any land communication between them. The number of the families comprising these settlements generally range between six and twenty.

Under these circumstances it will be perceived that it is very difficult to present the advantages of education to every child in the District. Even in those harbors where the larger number of families are collected, the obstacle of physical division again limits the usefulness of the school to a part; for most commonly it happens that the population are located on opposite sides of the harbor, or divided into sections by impassable bluffs or inlets, most difficult to walk round; thus it is that at Moreton's Harbor, Exploits Burnt Island, Nipper's Harbor, and Shoe Cove, where there are schools established, fully one-third of the children of those places are prevented from availing of them. In the course of time, by the formation of roads—where they may be made—existing schools will become more extensively useful, but as long as the present indifference to education exists among the people, and whilst they are so much disposed to remove from the larger settlements where their educational and religious wants might be supplied, to poke themselves away into solitary creeks and coves, I can only see in prospect, partial success attending the efforts of the Government, to extend the blessings of education to the inhabitants of the northern part of Green Bay.

The grant to the District is about £200 sterling; this will maintain about five schools, and these five schools will receive about 150 children, whereas there are at least 400 children of a schoolable age in the District. If the people would do more to sustain the schools, the grant would go much farther, and eight or nine might be maintained in efficiency, instead of five; but the teachers are most miserably supported, the fees not averaging a pound for each school.

Could the settlers upon these little barren islands, and in the rugged creeks and coves, *which present no basis for growth or prosperity*, be induced to remove *en masse* to some eligible, well selected sites for four or five towns, at the head of the Bay, where the land is rich, well wooded and level, they would sooner, I fancy, find the blessings of civilization than by any other course, and insure to themselves and successors future and permanent prosperity,—then only can they have resident clergymen, doctors, efficient schools, &c., with the great blessing of good roads; and I am persuaded the fishery interests would not suffer by the change. Neither is this a visionary plan or a hopeless expect-

tation. I have conversed with sensible men in nearly every settlement, and they acknowledge that they committed a great error in building in the outlying barren harbors, and seem to want but little inducement to cause them to move into the bays. I fully believe that if the Government were to cause three sites for towns to be selected at the head of Green Bay, and were to have the landwash road well made about half a mile long, and the several lots to be laid off and offered for settling, the whole would be taken up before three years. If the people could be withdrawn from the barren coast line, and established in the agricultural parts of the bays, what a vast amount of future poverty, discomfort and ignorance would be prevented, and what a large degree of material prosperity and happiness would be promoted!

September 2nd —Left St. John's in the schooner *Rose* for Twillingate, and arrived there on the 6th; the next day I procured a passage for LaScie, in a poorly fitted out boat, and having taken the wind ahead when near Cape John, was driven into Snook's Arm. I was here storm-stayed two days, kindly entertained by an old settler, Mr Young. The land about this north side of the Bay is remarkably high and precipitous, altogether defying cultivation and road making. No pleasant slopes or beaches are to be seen; but the rocks everywhere plunge boldly into the water;—yet are the steepest hills, and the most rugged cliffs adorned with spruce, ash and birch trees, clinging with most remarkable pertinacity to every spur and fissure, and often flourishing in tender luxuriance. There are three or four families residing in the Arm, but, as usual, at some little distance apart, fenced off by some natural impediment. Having nothing better to do, I essayed to extend my acquaintance in this neighbourhood, but after walking, or rather picking my steps with great caution amongst boulders and debris, for half an hour, I came to a cliff too steep to attempt, and so retreated. Of course no school can be attempted in such places, and if the children are taught, it must be by the parents themselves; but I thought, at the time, whilst sitting with this man's family, it would be a great help to families so isolated, to receive a present of a few suitable school books from the Board of the District.

On the 8th day after leaving St. John's I was landed at the limit of my inspection tour—Shoe Cove—it being the most northern English settlement, close by Cape John. A bight, with two small indentures half a mile apart, about which are set up flakes, stages, and two dozen houses, is designated Shoe Cove. The aspect is most uninviting; but then it has always been a first-rate place for fish, and the inhabitants seem all in comfortable circumstances. The Church is erected in one cove, where the minority reside, and the school in the other, where the majority are settled. As the ocean swell prevails about the stage heads, boating from one section to the other is impossible for children, and the overland track is impracticable, from steepness, so that the children living only half a mile from the school-room, are prevented from attending it. Quite a pretty Church has just been completed here, at the sole cost of the inhabitants,—and I had the satisfaction of witnessing the usefulness of the Board Teacher in conducting Divine Service in it. The next day I visited the School. The school-room is a neat building, quite finished, and painted inside,—value about £50. The Board granted £15. The number of scholars on the list last year was thirty-seven. Now, on account of the older ones having left, it is seventeen, and I do not think it will be more for many years. Sixteen were present at the examination; six in the first class, age about fourteen; read very well, spelling rather imperfect; four write in books pretty well; deficient in tables and cyphering. There are six others in easy reading. The Teacher receives £35 from the Board as salary. I asked what he collected as fees; he said he was instructed by the Chairman to ask for 2s. 6d. per scholar, but that he had only received 35s. during the three years he had been stationed here. I thought proper to inform him that he was authorized to charge from 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per scholar, and that he ought to insist upon receiving it. Feeling interested in the Teacher's welfare, and understanding that he had a large family and was poor, I enquired how much he received as lay reader; he replied, nothing; that the Chairman (the Revd. Mr. Chamberlain, the visiting clergyman,) told him that the £35 he received as salary, was compensation for all his services, and that he must not ask the people for any pay as lay reader. I thought it only fair to acquaint him that the £35 was payment for keeping school only, and that he was at liberty to make the best arrangement he could to obtain remuneration for his

Sunday services. I told him of other places where even all the young men contribute towards the lay reader's support.

The 12th September I passed at Tilt Cove. wind bound. Population is gathering here to engage in the copper mine lately opened. A school will, therefore, soon become a necessity, and I rather think it would be well supported.

NIPPER'S HARBOR, September 13th.—Teacher away. On looking over the attendance book, I find that the teacher was first at Western Point, and kept school with about eighteen children; average attendance twelve, during nine months from August 1862. In July and August 1863 he was occupied as a Board teacher at Burying Place with thirty-two scholars. After an interval of a year and a quarter he was again employed and sent to Nipper's Harbor, commencing November, 1864, with fifteen pupils, which are now fallen to eight. There is no school-room, but a cooper's shop is lent for the purpose. The day after my arrival I succeeded in getting the children together in the make-shift school room, for examination. Two read fair in the Testament, six in easy-reading; writing and figures not attempted. A certain mother was very anxious to make me acquainted with all the teacher's shortcomings. One was that he slept on the benches half the school time. I must say that the school is but an indifferent affair for the expenditure, and I cannot think why the Chairman removed him from Burying Place, where there is a good school room, and scholars enough to keep him awake, and where he had given some satisfaction.

LITTLE BAY ISLANDS, Sept 14th—About half-past nine I walked to the top of the hill, where the school room is pleasantly situated, and met two or three children waiting for the arrival of the master, who lives a mile off. I noticed that the building has been lately erected, and is not quite finished; dimensions 18 by 20 feet. After delaying a considerable time, I proceeded to the teacher's house, and learned that he had sailed the same morning for Jackson's Arm, to arrange for the removal of his family thither, intending, as I understood, to resign the school. He has been in charge of it three years; was not well supported; the attendance, also, has fallen to eight, and he has become discouraged. He has the reputation of being a competent teacher. No one in the place

seems to interest himself in the welfare of the school, and this fact points to the expediency of appointing school trustees in such isolated harbors.

WARD'S HARBOR, September 15th.—There is no school in operation here now. Mr. Pearce, Jr., was employed as teacher for about a year, and has the praise of doing much good, but the Board had to discontinue his services for want of means. It is sad to think of so many children being abandoned to ignorance.

I had to pass by Exploits Burnt Island, but I have frequently visited that place before, and as I learn that no change of masters has been made, I dare say that former reports will nearly represent its present condition.

TIZZARD'S HARBOR, Sept. 19th—Mr. Holwell, from St. John's, has lately obtained charge of this school; eighteen children present at examination; all very young; five read fair, and write a little, eight in easy reading—all rather backward. Great want of suitable school furniture.

MORETON'S HARBOR, Sept. 20th—There are two school-rooms in this Harbor, about a mile apart, and it is arranged that the teacher shall attend each school so many months alternately, to suit the convenience of the children, who cannot all travel to one given place on account of there being no road, and the rugged nature of the landwash. The change had been made the same week that I called, and the teacher explained that it was like commencing a new school. Twelve were present; four read fairly in the Testament. Thirty children in the other school, and their attainments were higher.

I believe that the Wesleyans are in a majority in the three last mentioned harbors, yet the teachers are all Episcopalians.

After making every allowance for the difficulties in the way of education in this District, I must say that the results are very unsatisfactory; there is neither the value in school property, nor the quantity in education, which might most reasonably have been expected for the amount of money expended, and I see no hopes for the time to come. The Board of Education has managed badly for years past, during which time scores, (I might say hundreds), of

children have grown up without a knowledge of reading, and others are still passing through childhood's years, doomed, I fear, to the same deprivation. I could easily make suggestions how to make the means provided by the Government for this District, produce better result; but what is the use? Poor children, I can only pity them, robbed as they are of their birthright, and, as Inspector, record their destitution.

DISTRICT OF TWILLINGATE.

TWILLINGATE, (South Side), Sept. 23rd.—Best attendance in April and May. Fifty-six names then on the list: present to-day, twenty-three, many are absent owing to it being a fine fish day. The winter books shew a few advanced to Rule of Three. The reading to-day is poor: writing fair; attainments low, but the children are young. School not visited by anyone the last twelve months. A new set of school books wanted, and when obtained, should be taken better care of than the last ones.

TWILLINGATE, (Commercial).—On entering this School I observed twenty-three children engaged in their studies, in the most quiet, orderly manner, furnished with every appliance necessary—good desks and stools, and suitable class books. Fifteen read, write and spell creditably; cypher fair. They are evidently receiving careful attention, and are making rapid progress; others in easy reading. The fees are 20s. per annum for each scholar.

HERRING NECK, Sept. 27th—Present, thirty; on the books, forty. The reading, writing and spelling of first class performed satisfactorily; others doing well. More advanced scholars attend in the winter. The discipline appears to be good; the school-room is very neat, plenty of books are supplied, which are taken good care of.

The Teacher of Clerk's Cove school was drowned last spring, and another has not since been engaged.

Other schools are needed in the District of Twillingate, and I am informed by the Chairman, that as soon as Miss Pride has completed her course of training as Pupil Teacher, she will be engaged to open a school in Back Harbor. Greater interest requires to be taken in the South-side school; no Inspector could pronounce it to

be in a satisfactory state. I consider it unfair to other places to spend £100 per annum on the two schools in Herring Neck. The one at Starve Harbor is worth the money, but the school at Clerk's Cove was always a small affair, the average attendance being under twenty. A female, at £20 salary, is all that could be expected from the Board. It is most likely that a male teacher, who can be a church agent, would be more acceptable there; but then the people enjoying his services should not be freed from charge towards his support as lay reader, or rather support as such should not be made unnecessary by the large grant of the Board. It is extravagant, I repeat, with the limited means for education, to give a man £50 per annum to teach a school averaging about fifteen young children. I would put it to the Board, if they could not have more children taught to read, &c., with this £50.

DISTRICT OF FOGO.

CHANGE ISLAND^s, Sept. 27th.—I found this School, as usual, under successful management. A large number of children were present, well supplied with books.

FOGO, Sept. 28th.—On books, forty-five; present, twenty-nine. Eight in first class, read, write and cypher well; others in easy reading, in different degrees; school well supplied with books. The attendance has not been so large since Mrs. Plomer has had charge of the Newfoundland School Society's school.

EASTERN TICKLE OF FOGO.—The families settled here are too distant from the schools in Fogo to avail of them, and Master Stone was engaged November, 1864, at a very small salary, to commence teaching. A small room has been snugly fitted up with ordinary conveniences, and the undertaking has proved quite successful. Thirty-five pupils attended last winter; present today, eighteen. Already five, who commenced with their letters at the opening of the school, read and write fairly, and cypher in the compound rules. Ten others are in easy reading. The people appreciate the school, and speak highly of the master.

An opportunity offering to Seldom-come-by, just as I had finished at Fogo, I was tempted to embrace it, and so missed the Barred Island school. I may say of it, however, that Mr. Haggett, being now too old to conduct it satisfactorily, rather than discharge him

after his long services, without means of support, the Board made a small reduction in his salary, and adding to it from their general fund, engaged therefor the services of Miss Rolls to assist Mr. Haggett. This is a wise arrangement, and calculated to secure the efficiency of the school.

SELDOM-COME-BY, Sept. 29th.—Attendance, twenty-five in summer; thirty-six in winter. Present at inspection, twenty-two. Ten read fairly in Testament; spelling not good; writing only on slates; five others in easy reading. The special grant to this place is £23 1s 6d. currency; but, on account of an unexpended balance of rather over £50 due to this place, in the hands of the Chairman, he makes the teacher's salary £30 currency. He is, however, very badly off, as the inhabitants do not contribute towards his support, and he is without a house of his own and gardens.

A school-room has been lately erected at Indian Islands, and a teacher engaged. It is full soon to be inspected.

MUDDY HOLE. --A teacher was appointed by the Fogo Board for this school, during the past summer. I did not visit it, as it would cost more time and money than I could spare to do so, there being no special object presented. After it has been in operation a year, it will be better prepared for inspection. The school was closed about four years ago, owing to disagreements arising between the teacher and some of the people. In the meantime, the grant has accumulated to £128 15s. currency, and is in the trust of the Fogo Board. The inhabitants of Muddy Hole petitioned the Government for a separate Local Board to expend this grant, and Mr. Findlater told me it was the particular wish of the Fogo Board to be relieved of it. The petition, however, was not granted. The present teacher gives no cause of complaint that I have heard, but it was to be expected that a Wesleyan would have been appointed for this station.

The schools under the Fogo Board are fairly conducted; they are well supplied with suitable books, and the buildings are in good condition. The annual account, in full, has been received, which is quite correct. £44 1s. 11d. is the balance in favor of the Elementary grant; £53 9s. 1d. in favor of the Seldom-come-by grant, and £128 15s. in favor of Muddy Hole.

DISTRICT OF GREENSPOND.

The schools in the District of Greenspond and King's Cove were fully inspected last year; they were, therefore, omitted this year, and I took passage from Seldom-come-Bye to Catalina. The account of the Greenspond Board has been received, and is the first one from that Board which I have had the satisfaction of looking over. There is one charge in it to which I would beg to point the attention of the Government, with a view of ascertaining the legality of the expenditure,—it is “advances made to sundry persons cutting school frame, £106 6s. 2d.” If such an amount be expended upon the frame work, we may conclude that the completed building will cost not less than three or four hundred pounds. It is contemplated, I understand, to erect a teacher's residence and school-room in Greenspond, at the sole cost of the Board, and to establish a superior school. The object may be a desirable one, but I am of opinion that it is not proper to expend such a large sum out of the Elementary Grant upon buildings in one harbor, much less for an upper school. The balance of £306 3s. 3d. has arisen from neglecting to spend the whole of the annual grant year by year, in promoting education throughout the District, or, in other words, the large balance is a proof that the Board did not extend their operations as far as they might, and therefore there must be many children deprived of the knowledge of reading, for whose instruction the Government had granted the means. If all, or nearly all the members of the Board were not resident in Greenspond,—if intelligent men could be found, to be appointed as members, residing in the neighbouring islands, such a vote as I have alluded to would never pass. The 22nd section of the Education Act says “that no grants shall be made for school-houses, unless the inhabitants of the locality requiring the same shall contribute an equal amount in money, or kind, for that purpose.” Also, there was an order communicated to me from the Colonial Secretary, and made known, through me, to all the Boards, requiring that a plan and specification of contemplated school-houses should be sent to the Inspector for approval.

DISTRICT OF BONA VISTA SOUTH.

CANAILLE.—Present, eighteen; greatest attendance, thirty-five. In the first class, six read well, spell ditto, and two or three cypher to fellowship; the writing is good; ten others read in dissyllables.

BONA VISTA. (Commercial).—The actual attendance has been between fifty-seven and thirty; on the books, sixty. I am much satisfied with the proficiency attained in writing. There are a few creditable cyphering books shewn; reading in history of England well performed. It is a useful school—kept in excellent order.

BAYLY'S COVE.—Attendance in winter, seventy; on books now, thirty. It is satisfactorily conducted, but it is much to be regretted that a suitable school-room is not erected, both here and at Canaille, instead of paying rent for dark, close, unhealthy rooms. They ought, indeed, to have been built before the teachers were engaged.

In forwarding the Financial Statement, the Chairman observes,—“With regard to the large balance on hand, £77 18s. 10d., I beg to state that, last year, the Board received a special grant of £20, and also that a quarter's salary to two of the teachers had not been charged, up to the 30th June, by our agent,—the orders, I presume, not having been presented. Next year there will not be such a balance, the Board having raised Mr. Thomson's salary from £30 to £40.

DISTRICT OF CATALINA.

So little change has taken place in the condition of the schools since they were last reported upon, that I deem it unnecessary to copy my notes. They are all in operation, but the pupils are very young, therefore not far advanced. Three of the more wealthy resident shipowners spoke to me about the necessity of having a superior school established, where navigation could be well taught, and asked me how they might accomplish the object. There was evidently an idea in their minds that it was the duty of the Government to provide for a superior education for their sons, and a disposition to throw the

responsibility of not having a superior master here, upon the Board or the Government. I explained to them that the small sum the Board could apportion to Catalina, £35, would not secure such a master as they desired, and that it was the concern of the Board to promote elementary education only; but I took occasion to recommend them to club together and raise £100 per year, for three or four years, to pay a master for the education of their families, knowing that they could well afford it.

DISTRICT OF TRINITY NORTH.

ENGLISH HARBOR.—School opened first time under the Board the 2nd August last, in an old building furbished up, belonging, I believe, to the Newfoundland School Society. On books, thirty-four, all beginners; nine read in monosyllables, and wrote on slates. School-room suitable and in fair order. Teacher quite competent, and takes much interest in his pupils, so long neglected.

TRINITY, N. Side, Oct. 9th—Largest attendance, sixty-three; smallest, fifty-one. First class acquitted themselves well in reading and spelling. The copy and cyphering books submitted are most creditably written; some cypher to fractions. The school is evidently doing much good. A better teacher's house requires to be provided.

SALMON COVE.—The teacher continues to labor successfully between his two schools, and to deserve the praise of the parents. The first class read and write well, and some cypher to practice. The discipline is good.

TROUTY.—Present, eighteen; the average attendance is between twenty and twenty-five. Attainments rather low. First class read pretty well. The new school-room has been used since August; but it is not clapboarded, and only single floored, so not fit for cold weather.

I regret that I did not see Bonaventure school, and the more so because I understand it is well conducted. I was on my way thither, but was driven back by rain. The next day, the packet sailing for Perlican, I thought it better to take passage than to lose a whole week in Trinity for this school.

I understood from the Secretary of Board, that the large amount arising from the unexpended Commercial grant, is handed over for elementary purposes in the District. In this case it may be reasonably expected that the Cuckold's Cove station will be resumed; but I trust they will first secure a good building before they engage a master. The account, in detail, received, is quite correct, and shews a careful expenditure of the funds.

TRINITY BAY WEST.

The liabilities of this Board for salaries amount to £165, that is £3 8s 10d over the ordinary grant to the District; but having obtained a special grant, £18 6s. 11d., the Treasurer is in credit. However, the Board feel very much cramped in their work for want of means, and the people are too poor to expect much aid from them. All the schools are in successful operation, but much wanting school books. If the Boards do not supply books, the children never properly supply themselves. The teacher at Chance Cove thus writes:—"It may be mentioned that this school has never been supplied with books, which is a great hindrance to the pupils' progress, as also discouraging to the teacher; and the very small salary that is given, together with little school fees, in consequence of poor fisheries, make it a hard time to get a living. If the salary is not increased, I shall be obliged to leave."

HEARTS CONTENT.—The teacher kept his school open during those days when so many visitors were attracted to the harbor, in expectation of witnessing the landing of the Telegraph Cable, thus keeping the children out of harm's way. On the day of my visit the attendance was large, and the scholars acquitted themselves fairly in reading, spelling, and cyphering. A change of masters has since been made. Mr. Samuel Earle is now in charge. The New Perlican school was closed for holidays, at this time, and when I returned to examine it, late in the fall, I found that the teacher had removed to Carbonear to take the school lately kept by Mr. Roberts. A successor had been appointed, but was not yet at work.

DISTRICT OF TRINITY BAY SOUTH.

SCILLY COVE—An improvement has been made since my last inspection ; but I am persuaded the teacher can, with energy, do still better as he gains experience. Forty-four present ; twelve in first class ; read, write, and spell fairly ; some cypher to reduction, but calculate by strokes, not knowing the tables. On books, sixty-five ; highest attendance, ninety-five. The parents speak well of the teacher, and pay the school fees.

I would suggest that the Board would do for Mr. Husson, as the Fogo Board did for Mr. Haggett, viz., employ an assistant for him, and deduct a part of the expense from his salary.

OLD PERLICAN, (Wesleyan).—This seems to be a friendless school ; it is allowed to drag along without books and needful furniture ; it is not as efficient as when I first visited it. If it were connected with the Board, instead of being a separate school, its wants would be attended to. Being situated in the midst of a populous locality, I would press the importance of keeping this school in excellent working condition.

GRATE'S COVE—Children properly classified, and well supplied with good books and slates. A fair proportion can read and write. The school-room has been improved by painting inside, though it is coarsely done. Teacher collected £7 for fees, and £3 for night school.

DISTRICT OF BAY-DÉ-VERDS.

BAY-DE VERDS, Nov. 7th.—Present, forty-five ; on books, forty-seven. First class (12) read the Testament indifferently, not without spelling many words ; could not get beyond 4 times in tables. Writing very careless and imperfect, indicating neglect. Eleven in second class ; did well in second book. Eleven in monosyllables, and eleven in letters. The school building is advancing to completion, The school room is quite comfortable, and the teacher's apartments are being fitted up.

ISLAND COVE, Nov. 6th.—Fourteen in first class ; ten read and spell moderately, and one remarkably well. About half the number of first class write in copy books tolerably ; multiplication tables said not readily. Reading books of nine different sorts in

this class. Fourteen in second class ; reading in nine different sort of books, mostly in monosyllables ; eleven others spell in monosyllables ; present, fifty-eight. The attendance frequently goes to seventy ; on the books, seventy-two, mostly very young. The many different books used defies classification, and the number of scholars is too great to teach singly. The books used are bought by the parents in St. John's. School-room comfortable, but sadly needs whitening on the walls and ceiling. Catechism and morning and evening prayers taught. The teacher appears faithful, according to his ability ; with a good system, and plenty of apparatus, he would do well ; collected £7.

BURNT HEAD.—Thirty-two on the books ; twenty-nine sometimes present ; nineteen here to-day ; found them sitting on two rough narrow boards, propped up a few inches above the floor by half a dozen stones ; several could spell in one and two syllables, but not one could read. The school-room has not any stool or desk, is not ceiled or double floored, and, of course, is wretchedly cold at this season of the year ;—it has been in this condition about three years. The Northern Bay school, which the same teacher attends, has gone down to nine on the books, and there is not a Bible or a Testament or a spelling book belonging to it.

OCHRE PIT COVE.—Best attendance, thirty-five. Present, twenty. Seven read fair. Copy books of winter scholars shew good writing, and sums entered to Practice. As usual, great want of books ; none being supplied by the Board. Fees gone down from £10 to 12s. A new school-room has been commenced,

WESTERN BAY (North Side).—A suitable school-room is in course of building : it is shingled and covered in, and all the necessary materials are on the spot. The school continues to be kept in a room of a dwelling-house. Average attendance, thirty-six. The teacher returns eight as being in the Rule of Three. Four reading in the Scriptures.

WESTERN BAY (South Side) —Closed under Mr. Loader a month ago ; re-opened by Mr. Walsh three days ago. I was extremely sorry to see that the new teacher, fresh from the W. Academy in St. John's, should have to commence operations without any refitting of the school room. It is filthy ; the windows are broken, and

it is without necessary desks and forms. Thirty-two children were present ; only four could read.

ADAM'S COVE.—Largest attendance, eighty three. Present, twenty-one. First class read and spell very well, write neatly, cypher to fractions. Next class, fair in easy reading. Children suffering from cold, there being no funnelling for the stove. Mr. Hudson, from the Wesleyan Academy, holds this school.

BROAD COVE (Commercial)—On books, thirty-five ; daily attendance, thirty ; present twenty-eight. Two read the Scriptures ; about eight in easy reading. The house was badly built, and the room is still encumbered with fixed stools for the accommodation of the public. Teacher receives £25 as salary. The school has been vacant eighteen months.

BLACK HEAD (Wesleyan)—Present, forty-four ; all properly classified ; rather well supplied with books ; children making good progress. The room has been renovated.

The Chairman of this District, in replying to the Government circular upon educational matters, thus writes :—“ There may have been advantages from the appointment of Inspectors, but we cannot see the need for their continuance.”

My notes on the inspection of the schools in this District of Bay-de-Verds, give, I believe, a fair conception of their condition, and furnish the best practical proof that could be given of the incorrectness of the Chairman's opinion. If the schools which I had formerly reported of as being unsatisfactory, were so reformed that there was not now an ill-conditioned school in the District, the Chairman might, perhaps, have some ground for his opinion ; but as there are still too many inefficient schools in existence, the Inspector's services are as much as ever needed in these borders. I imagine that the Chairman would entertain a different opinion were he a resident of Northern Bay or Western Bay during the last eight years, being anxious to obtain a fair education for his children. Considering what might be his opinion then, or what must be the feelings of many anxious parents now, I will endeavour to perform my duty to them and to the Government, by saying that the education provided by the Board at Island Cove is insufficient ; at Burnt Head and Northern

Bay all but worthless. Western Bay has been sadly neglected, and the school at Broad Cove is now most unsatisfactory. The small number of children that could read in the schools at these settlements calls for special remark. If it be true that ignorance leads to poverty and vice, and these beget troubles, then may it be expected that troubles will arise in these localities. Men have been sleeping, and the enemy has doubtless been busy sowing tares. Since I examined the schools, the Chairman has informed me that the Black Head school is now the Commercial school. It seems very strange to me that the masters were not aware of this fact. Mr. Moore called his the Wesleyan school, and Mr. Thistle, of Broad Cove, called his the Commercial School, but of course the Chairman knows best. So it seems that the Wesleyan school has been altogether withdrawn, and the Commercial Teacher is put into the Wesleyan school room at Blackhead, and so Broad Cove is deprived of the Commercial School for which provision is made in the Act. This breach of the Act it is also my duty to report. The Broad Cove Commercial School, while it was so styled, was closed, I understand, at least eighteen months. Why it was closed, and what has become of the grant due in that time, I am not in a position to say.

DISTRICT OF CARBONEAR.

FRESHWATER, Nov. 13th — On books, forty-eight; in February, ninety-eight. Present, forty-three. First class, nineteen read, write and spell fairly. Three boys well advanced in cyphering. Children find their own books; are pretty well supplied, but being of different sorts prevent classification. Fees are paid in advance, and the rule works well. I would recommend the teacher to decide upon a good system of management, and closely adhere to it. My printed directions on this subject would be worth his attention.

Carbonear Wesleyan School is now in a flourishing condition, as regards the number, age and progress of the scholars. It is organized according to a good system for the working of an Elementary school; strict discipline is observed, and the several classes are kept continually and profitably employed. The first class cypher to Fractions, read fluently in the 5th Book, and are perfect in Dictation. The writing and cyphering books are carefully

written. Fees the same as in the Board School, payable quarterly in advance.

CARBONEAR, (North Side)—The premises are preserved in excellent condition Mr. Roberts being unable, through failing health, to conduct the school satisfactorily, resigned last autumn, and Mr. Swansborough was appointed in his place. When I called, in November, there were forty four names on the list, and thirty-five present. Nine read fairly. All well supplied with books. The attainments of the scholars now are far below what I have sometimes witnessed.

CARBONEAR, (South Side)—The attendance is low compared with what it once was ; this may be owing to the regulation requiring the fees to be paid in advance. On the books now, thirty six ; average attendance, twenty. However, the order and discipline are improved.

Victoria Village is the name given to that incipient settlement, about two miles from Carbonear, on the Heart's Content road. Sarah Powell has kept school here, in her own house, since June twelvemonths ; from twenty to thirty scholars give their attendance ; a few read in the Testament. She received £9 10s. for the first year, and is now engaged at £14. The people are very poor, and require aid to build a school-room.

An account, in detail, has been received from the Board, according to the requirements of the Act. Now that the Board will be relieved of paying £20 per annum to an upper school, I trust they will attend to the supplying of their own schools with all needful books, maps, cards, &c.

DISTRICT OF HARBOR GRACE.

The schools in this District were all examined, but it seems unnecessary to copy my notes ;—they are going on as well as may be expected. I would observe, that at Bryant's Cove the spelling is imperfect ; also, the elder scholars are ignorant of common things, which all of their age should know—the teacher must question them upon miscellaneous subjects. At South Side the writing is a little careless, and the children were suffering cold for want of a stove ; a Black Board and Map of the World should be supplied.

The Upper Island Cove school is quite satisfactory. I would recommend the Harbor Grace Board to order all their masters to teach geography orally, from maps, and suitable prayers for young children. The visitation of the members of the Board to all their schools, the past summer, has been very encouraging to the scholars and teachers. I trust it is a treat they will enjoy annually, and that the members of other Boards will follow the example in their own Districts. That devoted and faithful school teacher, Mr. Wm. Martin, whose successful labors it was often my pleasing duty to note, is deceased. I am sure the Board deeply regret his loss, and the children of Island Cove cannot but affectionately cherish his memory.

DISTRICT OF BAY ROBERTS.

In the larger schools no change has taken place ; they are satisfactorily conducted, and the attainments are about as high as may be reasonably expected, considering the ages of the children, and the many breaks in their attendance. The Bay Roberts school requires a place to be built for fuel ; coal is now piled in one corner of the room. All doing well at Coley's Point, except that the spelling is faulty in Dictation : the teacher has devised a set of questions in arithmetic, very suitable to the usual transactions of the locality, about hay, fish, rinds, &c , which I entirely approve of. The Dock school is closed since Mr. Lacy's death, and the Barened school, which was given up by the Newfoundland School Society in January, 1863, was re-opened by the Board on the 9th of October last, under an experienced teacher, Mr. Paine ; sixty-nine children have entered to this date. A flourishing Sabbath school is kept here ; over one hundred were present last Sunday. A new school-room has been erected, about two miles up Northern Gut, which supplies a want in that part ; its report will properly belong to another year.

DISTRICT OF BRIGUS.

BURNT HEAD.—A great improvement has been effected in this school since my last inspection ; it is properly organized, the several classes are fully supplied with books, and all acquitted themselves satisfactorily. On books now, fifty-two ; in winter, eighty-one. The teacher's house is now quite finished, papered and painted, and the teacher appears quite contented and happy in his work.

CUPIDS—(Wesleyan)—The attendance has much improved since last year ; it is now very regular ; between fifty and sixty first class ; five read and spell fair in Fourth Book ; writing, ditto ; some cypher to Rule of Three. Second class, thirteen read and spell fairly in Third Book. Third class read in Second Book ; twenty others read or spell in monosyllables. The teacher will do better as he gains experience. I would recommend him to endeavour to carry out my Time Table.

BRIGUS—(Commercial)—The attendance, which has been always rather small since I have known it, has become still lower. On books, fourteen ; present, nine ; four in first class, read and spell well. Tables, perfect ; geography and grammar, moderate ; writing, as usual, very good.

I consider it only just that the Brigus Board should make a grant to assist the inhabitants of Seal Cove, in their laudable efforts to build a school-room. Applications have been made repeatedly for that purpose, without success ; yet, plainly, Seal Cove is within the limits of the Brigus Educational District ; besides the Brigus Board can well afford to assist Seal Cove.

An account, in detail, of the Board's disbursements has been received, but it is not for a complete year ; it should have been from 1st July, 1864, to 30th June, 1865.

DISTRICT OF ST. JOHN'S.

It would occupy too much space in the Report to give an account, in full, of the many schools under this Board. They have all been in operation during the past year, excepting the school in Freshwater Bay, which is now given up as being too insignificant for the cost ; I entirely concur in the decision of the Board. A grant of some school books, however, might be given to the children if they were desirous of improving themselves. At Upper Gulley, twenty-three were present at the examination ; the first class satisfied me in reading, writing, and spelling ; no fees are paid ; the numbers are not as large at the Middle Bight school, nor the attainments quite as high as I have noted heretofore ;—circumstances beyond the teacher's control thus operate. He is still able and attentive. Long Pond school is most successfully conducted ; the attendance is large, (about sixty), and

very regular. It is well organised ; the children acquit themselves with credit in the usual branches,—also are familiar with the definitions in geography and the map of the world ; sing well, and possess considerable general information. The Topsail school-master may remember the adage “ It is never too late to learn.” If he were to spend a day in the Long Pond school, and endeavour to carry out my printed directions, he would improve his system. The attendance in the Topsail school is very irregular. Brookfield school is all that can be desired. It is in the hands of a well trained teacher. Twenty-six names are on the list. The South Side Church school, as now conducted, fully provides for the demand in that locality. A female teacher instructs the younger children, and the elder ones come under the efficient instruction of Mr Rowe, a trained teacher from an English institution. The Board grants £20, and this sum, together with fees and voluntary contributions, make up the teachers’ salaries ; this school is most worthy of public support. The West End school is a hive of children, industriously applying themselves to their lessons, under a kind, energetic, and pains-taking master and mistress. A very large proportion of the large numbers that attend this school can read and write, which is the best criterion of the successfulness of the teaching ; beside, the attainments in cyphering are commendable. Mr. Woods will hold his reputation as a teacher amongst any young trained men, because he possesses the main qualifications of a good teacher, with much experience, and a strong sense of duty. Mr. Ross, a trained master from Nova Scotia, now presides at the Maggoty Cove School. The Board expended about £20 in putting the premises in becoming repair, and are justified in expecting that it will henceforth be a creditable and useful school. The highest number on the books is ninety ; the attendance is about sixty. Good order is enforced ; but the attainments are not high. Room comfortable, and well supplied with books. At Quidi Vidi I found thirty-two names on the books, and twenty two in attendance ; less than half read and spell fairly ; the writing not good ; cypher in the simple rules ; children rather young. Miss Parmiter has had charge of the Torbay school since May ; twenty-five names on the list ; all very young ; seven read moderately well ; one writing on paper ; books are wanting. Pouch Cove, Mr. Vile’s (Church)

school very well attended, and conducted satisfactorily; present to-day, fifty. A lad named Mundy is well advanced in mathematics; has the credit of being the best cypherer that I have noted in all my inspections. The attendance at Mr. Baggs' (Wesleyan) school, is, in winter, fifty; in summer, not quite thirty. The first class has been much improved by preparing for an examination, held by the Board last spring. Copy books looked over are clean and creditable. Broad Cove school has not given satisfaction since Mrs. Holden resigned the teacher's chair.

As usual, the account of the year's disbursements for education has been sent in. I observe no improper charge made, nor any requiring comment.

DISTRICT OF FERRYLAND.

No Financial Account or School Return has been received from the District, although I have written for both. I presume that Mrs. Winsor still keeps on the school at Aquaforte, and that the whole of the small grant is to paid her as salary.

DISTRICT OF BURIN.

So anxious are the Board to afford all the children in the District an opportunity of learning to read and write, that they have apportioned the whole of their grant in the payment of teachers' salaries—nothing for books—nothing for a secretary,—and yet the respective salaries are so low that it is a wonder teachers can be found to accept them. The Chairman thus writes:—"You will perceive that we have a great many schools to keep open out of a very small sum granted. Burin labors under great disadvantages; being so scattered, we are compelled to have so many schools that the salaries we can afford to each will not secure efficient teachers. Books, paper, and other articles for schools, we cannot get—our grant will not allow us to purchase any—neither am I inclined to advance money for the purpose. I have already given away a great many books, and I do think the Government should allow a small grant for this special purpose."

I have visited every school in the District, and examined all

except one, the teacher of which was too ill to attend. The following are from my notes of inspection :

FLAT ISLANDS, (Wesleyan School).—A good-looking, well-proportioned Chapel school house has been lately erected. Highest number on the books, thirty-seven ; present, twenty-six ; elder children away ; four read and spell fairly ; writing moderate. The teacher competent, and very useful. He informs me that the people contribute cheerfully to his support, and have made his dwelling house very comfortable.

ROCK HARBOR.—On books, fourteen ; six can read in the Testament ; four others in easy reading ; school kept in a small room provided by the teacher.

MORTIER BAY.—Attendance small, about twelve ; attainments low—still the school is useful ; there will be many more to attend it soon, as families are fast moving into the Bay.

PATH END—No school room is yet provided, nor is there a prospect of one. Attendance now, twenty ; was down to four in the winter, owing, I suppose, to the want of a comfortable school-room.

PORT-AU-BRAS.—Greatest number on the books, twenty-two ; now, nineteen ; present, ten ; three read and write fairly, and cypher in the first rules ; others spelling in different books. This school was re-opened last November under Mrs. Rosier ; salary, £15.

SHIP COVE—(Church Commercial School.)—On the list, twenty-eight names ; present, seventeen. First class, seven ; read, write and spell well, cypher in first four rules readily ; write from dictation ; well advanced in grammar and outlines of geography. Second class in easy reading, and writing on paper ; others in spelling and writing on slates. This is a most creditably conducted school, calculated to effect much good. School-room all that can be desired ; good books supplied.

COLLIN'S COVE—(Wesleyan Commercial School.)—Highest number on the list, forty-six ; at present, forty-one. In attendance to-day, twenty-six ; eleven read and spell well ; write neatly ; backward in figures. The school is now under the care of a com-

petent, energetic master, and henceforth good progress may be expected.

FOOT'S COVE, June 21st.—On books, fifteen ; thirteen present ; two read fair and write ; four others in easy reading. A new school-room put up of good proportion, but most inconveniently placed on the top of a rugged, bleak hill, not finished yet ; no books supplied by the Board. Salary of master, £15 ; collections, 5s each pupil.

GREAT BURIN —Present, fifteen ; four read very well, spell badly ; four others in easy reading ; no writing books to be shown ; only one can repeat the multiplication table. This school has come to a low state ; but a competent master, Mr. Scott, is now engaged, and doubtless the number and attainments of the scholars will be soon higher.

SHALLOWAY —For £7 10s., Mrs. Moulton teaches twenty little children in a room in her own house. Her little pets—for she is evidently very fond of them—do her credit in reading ; those may learn to write who can bring copy-books. What a treat a nice lot of school books would be to her.

BURIN BAY.—On the list, twenty-one ; present, eighteen. First class are well advanced in grammar, knowing the rules, and parsing sentences ; the others are very young, and mostly in easy reading. Through the exertions of the teacher, the room is now furnished with desks and stools, and neatly painted inside, for the money was collected by her. It is to be regretted that the attendance is not larger, to profit by her valuable instructions.

On visiting Spoon Cove I found the teacher too ill to leave her house.

An account in full received : but I perceive it contains over a year's disbursements.

DISTRICT OF LAMALINE.

Two school stations are taken up by this Board, viz., one at St. Lawrence, the other at Lamaline. The former is now vacant for want of a school room ; one is in course of building, towards which the Board have voted £15. I inspected the school at Lamaline ;

attendance in summer, thirty-six ; in winter, from two to ten. Present at examination, ten. Seven read fairly in Testament ; spell imperfectly ; questions on subject, dull. Two write in copies, the rest on slates. The attendance at this school is not satisfactory, shewing indifference to education. The inhabitants are settled in three sections, and therefore a school-room could not be so placed as to be near to all ; moreover, one section is separated by a narrow strip of water, leading to a barrisway ; this circumstance is against the usefulness of the school ; nevertheless, the attendance ought to be larger and more regular. Neither is the school-room as comfortable as required in such a bleak harbor. The teacher appears competent for her duties ; she is very poorly remunerated.

No passage offering to Fortune, I felt under the necessity of attempting to walk there, (eighteen miles, without path), so, having borrowed a compass, and ascertained the course, I set out alone. Unfortunately the day was very foggy, so that I could not make any observations to assure myself of going quite right. Night fell upon me, and still I observed no indications of drawing near to any settlement, so had no choice but to seek a shelter, and get over the night the best way I could. Next morning the veil of thick fog still obscured my way, and kept me in doubt as to whether I was too far to the right or left of the true course, or whether I had overwalked the distance. So to make sure I struck out for the landwash, and found myself about three or four miles from Fortune. I arrived there, thoroughly wet, about 9 A. M.

DISTRICT OF GRAND BANK.

FORTUNE, June 12th.—On books, 101 ; greatest number in April and October, shew 114 ; present, forty-eight. First class, twenty-one ; reading and spelling good, writing fair, tables ditto ; the first few pages of grammar committed to memory, some in geography. Next class—seven read well in Testament ; ten others in monosyllables. The above does not fairly represent the status of the school ; it must be explained that the teacher had but just returned from St. John's, and this was the first day of re-opening school,—hence he had not the usual number present. The next day, when I called, seventy-six were present.

GRAND BANK.—On the list, seventy five names ; greatest number, eighty-seven ; present, forty-five. First class, nineteen. reading and spelling moderate, writing poor, and books much blotted ; highest cypherer in compound addition ; about eight in easy reading. Many who could write not supplied with copy books. The attainments of the scholars not satisfactory.

DISTRICT OF FORTUNE BAY.

A tiresome walk of eighteen miles along the shore brought me to Garnish. I had now walked the whole distance from Lamaline to Garnish and without road, except the three miles between Fortune and Grand Bank. A road is much needed between those places ; the country is level, and affords excellent material the whole distance. The Postman who carries the mail between Garnish and Grand Bank, suffers much in crossing the rivers and guts, being all unbridged.

GARNISH—Mr. Snelgrove has been removed from Brunette, where the attendance had become too low, to this place. On books, forty-seven ; highest number in attendance, forty five ; present, forty-two Attainments and progress are very satisfactory. I am glad to hear that the parents fully appreciate the teacher's services ; they keep the children regularly at school, pay more than the school fees, find the teacher in fuel, and otherwise advance his comforts—a satisfactory state of things. Some books wanted.

SAGONA—A very satisfactory state of things exists here also. The teacher is entirely devoted to his work, and has secured the esteem of the people, who contribute liberally towards his support. I think the Board might assist the teacher with a little means to finish the dwelling house.

HARBOR BRITON, June 5th.—Present, twenty ; on the list, twenty-six First class—six read in the Testament, and replied to questions rather well ; spelling good ; write pretty well on slates, for want of copy books ; backward in tables and arithmetic, being rather young. Second class—four in easy reading, five others in ditto, the rest in letters. All the girls are instructed in needle work.

A Commercial School was kept here three months, under the Rev. William Shannon, and then closed ; his scholars were thirteen

in number, and four of them very irregular in attendance. One would conclude that the chief object in opening the Commercial School, was to afford remunerative employment to Mr. Shannon, as it has been closed ever since he went away, for the Commercial grant would always secure a teacher. Since I have been connected with the schools, the Commercial School of Harbor Briton has not been in operation more than twelve months. My opinion is, that a Commercial School is not at all needed, but a good Elementary one is indispensable. If the balance of the Commercial grant be unexpended, I think it would be advisable to use it in bestowing an elementary education to the children of some of those many neglected harbors in this Bay. It is to be much lamented that there are several settlements in this Bay which could keep up a number of about twenty children in school, that are altogether neglected. The Board consider that their means will not reach to any more stations. I would therefore desire to bring their case, as well as other similar cases of destitution in other districts, before the special notice of the Government.

The Districts to the Westward of Fortune Bay were not visited this year. I have received the school returns, which will be found in the general tables.

SCHOOL RETURNS.

Hoping to be enabled to present a perfect table of School Returns this year, I sent, through Post, a Blank Form to every schoolmaster and mistress, requesting the same to be filled out, and returned to me. For the most part the request was complied with, but my hopes are not quite realized; several teachers have not made any return, and my table is therefore not perfect. Many returns that I have received were written for twice.

Knowing that the Education Act specifies that all the Boards shall transmit to the Governor an annual detailed account of expenditure, and that this requirement was generally neglected, I thought proper, according to the tenor of one of my letters of instruction, to address a circular to every Board, asking for such accounts to be sent to me for the information of the Government; and I have now the pleasure of transmitting, herewith, accounts in detail, from the following School Districts, viz. :—Twillingate,

Fogo, Greenspond, Catalina, Trinity North, Trinity South, Bay-de-Verds, Carbonear, Brigus, St. John's, Burin, and Channel. Also, I have received abstract Financial Statements from the following Districts, (which are copied in my table, and need not be sent,) viz. :—Bonavista South, Trinity West, Harbor Grace, Bay Roberts, Placentia Bay, Lamaline, Grand Bank, Harbor Briton, LaPoile. I have nothing in the way of accounts to submit from Moreton's Harbor, Bonavista West, Ferryland, and Bargeo. These are liable to the penalties of the XIIth Section.

REMARKS.

It has been asked of me—Are the Schools on the whole improving? In 1859 the number of Commercial and Board Schools was ninety eight, pupils 4512, and for the past year the returns shew 135 schools and 6424 pupils; thus it will be seen that education is extending; and looking at the present state of education amongst Protestants, with the eye of a philanthropist, and contrasting it with the condition of educational affairs thirty years ago, there would appear much to rejoice at; but judging of the schools by the more rigid rules of a professional man, familiar with their working during the last eight years; I am constrained to admit, I must honestly tell the Government, that the present condition of the schools is unsatisfactory; this is a harsh word, and I regret to use it, as much as any person can be who reads this Report to pronounce it. The attainments of the first classes are too low, and not higher than they were at my first inspection. There are too many school-rooms unfurnished; too many schools unsupplied with class books and other apparatus indispensable to working out any system; too many ill-conducted schools; too many children in the Northern and Western Districts destitute of schools, and still too low is the teacher's position. Moreover, there is no germ or principle of reformation in the system which, like leaven, would quietly but surely, in time, extend its influence to the remotest District. But, contrariwise, the independency and irresponsibility of the Boards, who have the sole control of education and all the monies for its support, constitute such a high and broad wall around each District, that it is all but impervious to improvement coming from without. The Inspector's suggestions, recommendations and strictures, have all struck against this wall, and fallen useless to the ground, and then the Boards say the Inspector

has not benefitted their schools. What does the Rev'd. B. Smith write in his published letter to the Government—"The Boards give themselves no concern whatever about the strictures published in the Reports of the Inspector," and the reason he gives is, "That no member feels himself personally responsible either to the Government or to the public for the good or bad management of the schools." This, I believe, is the language of truth and honesty. Well, if it be so, that the Inspector is not at all responsible for the working of the schools, only for reporting their true condition, and the Boards *feel* no responsibility—are in fact irresponsible—the question comes with force and anxious expression,—Who, then, is responsible for the low attainments in the schools, for the want of needful apparatus, for the want of system that prevails? Who is responsible for leaving so many children unprovided for? Shall I answer, the Government is responsible? not yet. I believe that the Education Act is at fault in not laying responsibility somewhere. But if I could convince the Government that the present Act is faulty in this respect, and that matters continue in the same standstill condition, why, then, I think, I may write that the Government is responsible. I have no other opinion of the Education Act than that given in my last report, in which I am still more confirmed, and now find that I have respectable supporters. I will quote a sentence from that Report, and place underneath an extract from Mr. Marriott's Report, and one from the reply of the St. John's Board. "The first and greatest defect in our educational system is, that no general and effective superintendence of the schools is provided, and that no person is made responsible for the able management of its affairs, and the just expenditure of its funds." Mr. Marriott observes,—“The Boards of Education are too irresponsible. The Government, which provides for them all the money they have to spend, has practically but little control over the expenditure. . . . The right remedy for wrongs such as these, is to have a Central Committee, or Council of Education, to administer the whole fund voted by the Government for education.” “The St. John's Board would recommend the establishment of some central authority, having the character of a Council of Public Instruction, to secure the thorough working of the Education Act, to secure a proper expenditure of the money voted by the Legislature, and generally to supervise the education of the

Colony." I know that there is an unfounded prejudice in the out-port Districts against central authority ; and those legislators must have courage and a strong conviction of right, who will bring forward and pass an Act providing for the superintendence of the common schools ; but that conviction, and that force of will arising out of conviction, will come; progress must be made and prejudices must be overcome. In the meantime, I do not see any other course than to carry out the requirements of the present Act in their integrity, and so make the best of it.

REMARKS

Upon the Replies of the Boards of Education to a Circular dated 30th April, 1864, from the Colonial Secretary's Office, relative to the Education Act.

I have carefully read over the " Replies," as now printed, sent from the several Boards, in answer to the questions proposed by the Government, strictly for the purpose of seeing what suggestions they have made for the improvement of the present system of education, as also to gather up every useful hint that may have been thrown out for the better performance of my own duty as Inspector. The opinions upon some of the subjects are so various, and the recommendations so contradictory, that whatever valuable ones may be advanced are in danger of being nullified or overlooked. The publication of these " replies," by which each Board will be able to contrast its own remarks with all the rest, will do more than any arguments to convince them of the impossibility of the Government being able to weave all their recommendations into a harmonious act. Also, it will convince those who have made money requests, as they see such to cluster in the replies, that they must give up the hope of having them granted ; that after all, they cannot expect the Government to act partially by giving to one District more than to another, or to one society what is refused to another. The contributions of thought, in the shape of recommendations, remind me of the opinions of those tradesmen councillors who lived in that fictitious town of spelling-book celebrity " that feared a siege," " and held consultation which was the best method of fortification." One says, nothing like making over the

whole business to the Bishop and the Wesleyan Chairman ; another says, (whose schools do not bear inspection,) it would be a capital plan to do away with the Inspectors, and spend the money so-and-so ; another says. it would be a great improvement to increase the Wesleyan grant from £250 to £400 ; another considers that it would be wise policy to double the grant to the Newfoundland School Society.

Whether from dulness on my part, or prejudice, others must judge ; but I must confess that I have not gathered one solitary hint. from all the replies. instructive for the more efficient discharge of the Inspector's duties, nor can I seriously advise one single recommendation for adoption in any intended modification of the Education Act, except the last recommendation of the St. John's Board, which also forms the leading one both in my own and Inspector Marriott's reports. Still, I am far from thinking that the *replies* are useless,—at least a negative good has been derived. Their perusal affords the same kind of satisfaction that is felt after glancing over the daily newspaper which happens to contain no news—the assurance that no important event has transpired of which we remain in ignorance. The Boards have all had their opportunity of declaring their sentiments upon the system of Education that now exists (and who knew what they might have been able to propose) ; and they have not proclaimed any great defect, nor proposed any grand idea which should revolutionize the entire system. It appears plain, from the contracted and interested views the Boards have taken on most of the subjects treated of, that reformation must come from another quarter. This much, however, may be ascertained from the replies, that no objection has been made to the main features of the present Act, *id. est.*,—to the division of the grant according to population—to the management by Boards,—to the composition of the Boards,—to the division of the Districts, (excepting Bay Roberts, which it is proposed to subdivide) Nor, whilst all seem to agree in requiring a larger grant, has any plan been proposed whereby an additional amount sufficient for the purpose may be raised.

I observe that the Wesleyan Boards, excepting Grand Bank, are perfectly satisfied with the Wesleyan Academy for the training their pupil teachers—They are, I believe, carefully taught there ; but I find, on examination of the schools they have obtained possession.

of, that they want a system—do not know how to organize an elementary school. Any person having a doubt of this, and wishing to resolve it, can do so by contrasting the Cupid's and Freshwater schools, both held under excellent young men, trained in the W. Academy, with the W. School in Carbonear, under a person trained in a less pretentious institution ; the latter has a system, the others have to invent one.

With regard to Commercial School grants, all the Boards, except Fogo, are decidedly against having the special grants for Commercial and other Schools put to the common school grant ; even Trinity and Harbor Briton object, which have not been able to employ it for years, and Trinity, moreover, asks for an addition to it. Upon this matter I wish to speak emphatically, because there is a great injustice arising out of it. I now declare that there is no Commercial School, in character, out of St. John's, maintained with these grants. I have not found, in the examination of these so called Commercial Schools, one pupil that could parse a sentence in English Grammar, or had a respectable knowledge of Geography, or that was learning Navigation. They are simply elementary schools ; and such being the case, is it not an anomaly to have a special grant and a special Board to keep up an elementary school, where there is a general one for the purpose? Besides, by these special grants an injustice is perpetrated towards those school Districts not being so favored ; as for example,—the general elementary grants for Bonavista and Catalina are proportioned, therefore equal and just ; but Bonavista receives, besides, £50 in the name of a Commercial grant, which supports an Elementary School ; therefore, Bonavista receives sixpence per head more than Catalina. Whatever may be the opinion of the Boards, the Government is bound to see justice done to all in the distribution of the school grants.

I fancy that the Boards have misapprehended the question put, relative to the inspection of the schools ; it was not whether an Inspector was necessary or not,—of that it is presumed the Government are the best judges,—but as to the advantages and defects in their present system. In their jealousy of the least interference, they have all, with three exceptions, declared inspection by a Government Inspector unnecessary, and say that the Government can

obtain the same information direct from the Boards as they do now through the Inspector. This proposal, to my mind, appears as absurd as an offer from the planters to the merchants to cull their own fish, or from traders to inspect their own weights and measures. But in the first place the Boards may not be relied upon to furnish all the information that may be demanded, for even in the matter of the Government circulars, nine Protestant Boards of Education have neglected to make any reply; and in the second place such reports would be all but valueless. For, as their statements upon the condition of the schools would be made by twenty-five observers, each having a different standard of excellence, therefore they would not have the merit of being a comparative or relative exposition. But it is most unlikely that the Boards would report anything to their own discredit—any maladministrations or misappropriations, or, in the stronger words of a Rev'd. Chairman, “whatever job has been perpetrated,” which it is the concern of the Government to discover and check. For instance, it is very unlikely that a Chairman would report to the Secretary's Office that he paid a teacher's salary in truck orders on his merchant, upon which he (the Chairman) afterwards was allowed a drawback of 20 per cent; or that another Chairman would bring prominently before the Government that they (the Board) had voted £20 per annum to the support of an upper private school, as some of the members felt it a convenient way of lessening their own liabilities; or, that another Board would report that they had voted £20 Stg. to their Secretary for past services: or that the Chairman of the Broad Cove Commercial School should respectfully submit that the school room is completely taken up with fixed seats for the accommodation of the public—spoiling it for school purposes, and that no efficient teaching has been given there for years; or that another chairman should write to acquaint his Excellency that they had given verbal instructions to certain of their teachers to close their schools some fine days in August, and go about collecting the Parson's dues—which was done accordingly, &c., &c. It may be understood that, no Inspector—no report. For whose business should it then be to revise the School Returns, to lo^o after the missing ones, to add them together, and to deduce some conclusions from them? Whose business should it then be to keep the reckoning of the ship freighted with the youth of the country,

and tell whether it is drifting or steering, or bearing North, East, South or West. The wish expressed by so many Boards, to do away with the office of Inspector, shews, I think, a great disregard or forgetfulness of the interest which the Government must feel in all the schools, of the interest which the public have a right to take in the cause of education throughout the land, and of the interest which the several school teachers feel in the condition of each others' schools. We ought all to have a sympathy with all the pupils and teachers from Shoe Cove to Channel, and feel offended to learn that any of them are suffering from any neglect or other grievance. And how can this sympathy be maintained without Reports? But I do not fear the extinction of the office of School Inspector; it is indispensable to progress everywhere else that I can hear of, and I am convinced the Government will not, in education, make a backward step; so that personifying the office which, I believe, will be always filled, I may adopt the language of Wickliffe, and say, "I shall not die but live," &c.

I must own that on reading the "replies," when I saw so many of my friends popping away at me, that I felt somewhat disconcerted. I thought that, personally, I deserved better of them—that the office deserved better of them;—but long since I am perfectly reassured; and perhaps a few shots exchanged on both sides may have the good effect of making each and all stand better to their posts of duty. I am bold to say that I have promoted many improvements in the schools, and have checked many evils, and I have written many practical suggestions in my Reports, calculated to do good—for none of which I receive the least credit. My practical direction to school-masters, respecting the management of their schools, are the only ones that have ever been given to the schools; and I hope the Government will allow them to be appended to this Report, to give them a more permanent form, and a wider circulation. If the schools have not been improved by the Inspection, (which I am not prepared to admit), it is not for want of will and ability on my part, but altogether for want of power. I know well how to make them better. On the other hand, I have not assumed a high and dictatorial manner; but think I have comported myself with becoming respect to all that I have had to do with, and have ever proved the teacher's friend and

adviser. The Rev. W. K. White, and the Rev. R. M. Johnson, wrong me in some of their observations. What signifies it?—they have done *me* no harm; but they have photographed, in the “replies,” an unenviable feature in their character; all I am concerned to know is that they have no grounds for the observations referred to.

It is gratifying to see that the St. John’s Board, and the Harbor Grace Board, are of opinion that a paid Government Inspector is absolutely necessary. However, I do not quite agree with the remark of the former about the importance of the “high-standing and attainments” of the Inspectors. I consider that a practical acquaintance with the working of an elementary school system is more useful. I know the advantage of high attainments in every occupation that may be engaged in; but, in these modern days, when society is becoming more perfect by the prevailing rule of the division of labor, every person requires a special training for his particular pursuit;—the teacher for his, and the watch-maker for his; and it is not at all reasonable that a person simply of “high-standing and attainments” would make either a good watch-maker or a good teacher. Moreover, a good classical teacher may not make a fair elementary school teacher; for the latter business, all educationists agree that it requires a special training. Newfoundlanders are not gifted with an overstock of self-esteem, and are not generally given to boasting; but as the Government which appointed me are as much concerned as myself that I should make out my competency for the office of Inspector, I must indulge in a few boastful words, as they may be thought, on my own behalf.

A common School Inspector ought to have much experience in elementary schools—their organization, and the method of imparting instruction in the different subjects therein taught. That experience, and that knowledge, I was placed in favorable circumstances to gain. An Inspector should possess a good knowledge of English Grammar,—I think I do, and can detect an error in the Chairman’s paragraph No. 2. He ought to have a fair knowledge of mensuration and geometry, as applied to navigation and land surveying,—I may say that I could undertake a topographical or nautical survey of the Island,

and some persons know it. It is an advantage for an Inspector to possess a knowledge of music,—so do I; perhaps I might venture to teach this art. He should know something of architecture, as applied to school buildings,—I may safely say that I can draw a plan and make an estimate of a better school-house than is likely to be built in my days. Though I thus speak, I well know my deficiencies in various departments of knowledge; but, unfortunately, the schools that come under my inspection are so low in attainments that much of my school knowledge is not brought into requisition in examining them; and I find that it is my physical power, rather than my mental power, that is tested in my tours of inspection. A stranger from England, highly recommended by Lord Loftus, would at once be trusted to have high attainments, and be accorded a high position; but one brought up in the country can hardly receive credit for what he may ever give proof of. I am proud to say that whatever knowledge of my business I possess, I have acquired in the country.

REMARKS UPON THE REPORT OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND SCHOOL SOCIETY.

It is alleged that the conditions upon which the grant of £500 is made to the Society “sometimes interferes with the general policy of the Committee”—that “if not trammelled with such a condition, the Committee could, as they think they ought, attempt to transplant some of their teachers from their present positions into places that have greater need of their services.” This disability need not, and I think ought not to be continued, and I feel sure that arrangements could easily be made for their removal, without doing injustice to any District. I have long been of opinion that in some of the stations occupied, the teachers have not scope for carrying out all the objects of the Society, and that the agents are rather “out of place.”

I have been obliged by the Superintendent with the annual Return of Schools for 1865, which will be found annexed. Our Board Teachers, on reading similar returns in my Report, and supposing they were compiled by myself, have remarked to me, “why do you make fish of one class of teachers, and flesh of another? Why do you prefix the titles Mr. and Mrs. to the

Society's teachers, and write us plain Johns and Williams? and why do you not give their salaries and collections as well as ours?" They must henceforth know that I give the Return precisely as sent to me by the Superintendent. Not for any want of respect towards the Government teachers have I dropped the usual prefix in the tables compiled by myself; but because in a table of reference it would have no signification, and be only cumbersome. But I must say I also should like to see the amount of teachers' salaries and collections given in the Society's school returns; and as the Superintendent has assumed a want of statistical information in the Government Reports, I trust that in future he will gratify all interested by supplying the remarked deficiency in his own tables.

COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL.

The Bay Roberts Board suggest "the adoption of some system of compulsory attendance," but in the same paragraph recommend a higher school fee, and its payment in advance. In order to compel the attendance of children, of course the schools must be made *free*. These subjects would occupy too much space at the end of my Report to treat of as I should wish. I will merely take occasion to say that, most emphatically, I give my assent to the doctrine of *free schools*, and of *compulsory attendance*. The latter, as being out of the question until the former be established, need not yet be discussed. I will just quote from an American Report. The Superintendent of the public schools for the city of Boston says, in a recent Report — "We have four truant officers, appointed by the Mayor, and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen, who devote their whole time to the business of aiding teachers in suppressing the evil of truancy, and in securing the attendance of absentees from school. The services of these officers have contributed, in no small degree, to extend the benefits of education to a large class of children, who would otherwise have been deprived of its blessings." The following is from a law of the State of Massachusetts,— "Children of the age of twelve, and under the age of fifteen years, who have resided in this State for the term of six months, shall not be employed in a manufacturing establishment, unless within twelve months next preceding the term of

each employment, he have attended some public or private day school, under teachers approved by the School Committee of the place in which such school was kept, at least one term of eleven weeks; and unless they shall attend such a school for a like period during each twelve months of such employment."

FREE SCHOOLS.

Much experience upon the general acceptability and success of this system has now been obtained abroad; and I find that, throughout the United States and Canada, wherever this system has been carried out, it is highly prized, and found to be quite successful. It is founded upon a *correct principle of policy*,—that ignorance is a public evil, and education a public good—and a *true sense of duty*,—the interest which citizens have in all children. The Superintendent of Schools in Upper Canada thus writes, relative to free schools:—

"It has been shewn by references, on a preceding page, that nearly all the common schools in Upper Canada are free—made so, not by Act of Parliament, but by decisions of the rate-payers themselves, in the various municipalities. It is worthy of remark that, where free schools have been longest established, the system is most highly valued, and most affectionately cherished, as will be seen by the following extracts from the last received Annual Report of the School Committee at Boston;”—

"If there is any one cause which has contributed more than any other to promote that remarkable degree of happiness, contentment, and of moral and intellectual elevation, which pervade all classes of the people in our city and commonwealth, that cause is the successful operation of the system of free schools. And the basis of the system is, that the property of *all*, without distinction, shall be applied to the education of *all*. The principle, and its operation, can hardly be better described than in the following language of Mr. Webster, in the convention of the State in 1820:—

"For the purpose of public instruction, we hold every man subject to taxation, in proportion to his property; and we look

not to the question whether he, himself, have or have not children to be benefitted by the education for which he pays. We regard it as a wise and liberal system of police, by which property and life, and the peace of society are secured. We seek to prevent, in some measure, the extension of the penal code, by inspiring a salutary and conservative principle of virtue and of knowledge in an early age. We hope to excite a feeling of respectability, and a sense of character, by enlarging the capacity, and increasing the sphere of intellectual enjoyment. By general instruction, we seek, as far as possible, to purify the whole moral atmosphere; to keep good sentiments uppermost, and to turn the strong current of feeling and opinion, as well as the censures of the law, and the denunciations of religion, against immorality and crime. We hope for a security, beyond the law, and above the law, in the prevalence of enlightenment and well principled moral sentiment. We do not expect all men to be philosophers and statesmen; but we confidently trust, and our expectation of the duration of our system of Government rests on that trust, that by the diffusion of general knowledge, and good and virtuous sentiments, the political fabric may be secure, as well against open violence and overthrow, as against the slow but sure undermining of licentiousness.

“It is every poor man’s undoubted birthright; it is the great blessing which this constitution has secured to him; it is his solace in life, and it may well be his consolation in death, that his country stands pledged, by the faith which it has pledged to all citizens, to protect his children from ignorance, barbarism and vice.”

Assuming that, under such a system, the Government grant for education would be given according to population, and upon the principle of co-operation, as in Canada, I suppose that a little over one-third of the present grant would be sufficient to raise, by assessment or other means, to meet the present demands for educational purposes. It will be for the representatives of the people to say how that one-third can be most easily levied. But whether our present system of education be retained, or an improved one be substituted, the urgent demand is for more money.

COMMON THINGS.

It is greatly to be desired that our teachers would do more for the intellectual training of their pupils, and give some special instructions in what is technically called the "Science of Common Things." If I were to put down some of the replies made to me by the first classes, they would appear almost incredible for stupidity. Teachers can, I am sure, with a little practice, make it a very interesting exercise ; they never need be at a loss for a subject,—whatever on the surface of the earth, in the depths below it, in the vast reservoir of waters which surround it, in the atmosphere which encloses it, or in the limitless expanse which glitters above it, is calculated to attract the interest and stimulate the curiosity of the child, should be pointed out to his attention, and illustrated and explained to his comprehension. The most common substances, trees, flowers, metals, animals, plants^s and vegetables, and colors, should be carefully and thoroughly observed, and all their practical uses taught. Nothing should be regarded as too humble, or too unimportant to be brought under this mental discipline, and nothing should be suffered to escape the scrutiny of the youthful mind. All this should be done, not as a task to be assigned, or a duty to be performed, but as a pleasing and attractive exercise of the faculties. I would very much like to illustrate my meaning by giving an object lesson, just in the familiar simple style, in which it was actually carried out, but it would occupy too much space in a Report. I very much regret that the several Boards did not adopt my suggestion, about procuring educational papers for circulation amongst their masters, which would give full instruction in the method of giving object lessons, as well as on many other useful matters interesting to teachers.

SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATION.

Teachers being so much left to themselves by the Boards, as to what they may or may not teach, I find that certain necessary subjects of education are too generally neglected, and that their scholars are not prepared for examination in them. Therefore, I would take this channel of intimating to the Board teachers,—if it be my province to inspect their schools the ensuing summer, that I will expect the first classes to be prepared for examination in the following, viz. :—Reading, spelling, by words or sentences ; an-

swering questions on the subject read ; the names and uses of the stops ; the Roman numerals ; names of the Books in the Old and New Testament, consecutively ; early Scripture history ; writing from dictation, without lines ; ditto in copy-books ; all the tables ; cyphering rapidly in class, to compound rules ; outlines of geography ; Catechism ; recitations of select pieces.

JOHN HADDON,

Inspector of Protestant Schools:

THE SCHOOL INSPECTOR'S DIRECTIONS TO TEACHERS,
RESPECTING THE MANAGEMENT OF THEIR SCHOOLS.

The Government being desirous of seeing a uniform system of instruction adopted in all the Protestant Schools established under the Education Act, and having charged me with the duty of effecting this purpose, as far as practicable, I have thought it would be conducive to the end in view, as well as generally helpful, to draw up the following directions, in detail, for the guidance of all Masters and Mistresses concerned ; and I trust that they will be as closely followed as circumstances will permit, but always with the sanction of the Boards. I do not suppose that the plan given for conducting the work of the Schools is perfect, and will therefore be glad if any Teacher will inform me how it may be improved ; but it has the merit of occupying every child in the School-room during the whole of the school hours, in the most important Branches, and of bringing every class under the immediate superintendence of the Master for a due portion of time, without interruption from the rest of the School.

The School Flag to be hoisted half an hour before school time, set to half mast a quarter before, at which time the master enters the School Room, so as to have a little space to raise the windows, for ventilation, in summer, or to see that the fire burns briskly in winter, and ascertain that the desks are dusted down, &c. When the hour for assembling the scholars has arrived, and the flag is lowered,

they are summoned by the sound of a small bell or whistle, and take their seats. At the second sound of the bell all stand in order, heels together, toes apart, and hands by the side. If the teacher understands the manual exercises, five minutes would be well spent in putting the children through some of the positions, it teaches prompt obedience to orders. Next follow singing and prayer: as regards the former, there should be considerable variety—both in the words and in the tunes, and it is recommended to sing up and down the scale before commencing each tune. The numbers one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, are nearly as good to sing to as the syllables, do, ra, me, fa, sol, la, si, do. The prayers used must, in all cases, be forms approved by the Governing Board. During prayer the children must kneel on the floor, facing outwards, with hands up and joined, and heads a little stooped—no gazing about allowed. After prayer, at touch of the bell, children all stand; the Master calls out “shew hands,” and then walks through the room, in front of every child, to inspect their appearance, detecting and punishing the untidy and unclean. At command or sign all sit; boys are named by the master to take out Testaments to all who can read, and unframed ruled slates, with a string in them, and pencils to all the rest. The master then places the black board where it can be well seen by all that are holding slates, and proceeds to write upon it with chalk, between lines, three grades of writing lessons, say a line of strokes or crooks for the lowest or fifth class, a line of disjoined letters for the fourth, and a word of joined letters, commencing with a capital, for the third class. It is important that he call the particular notice of each class to the way in which he writes its own lesson—where he begins and ends each letter, or how they are joined, sometimes imitating the common mistakes of children, to contrast with the correct forms.

The lower classes are left to perform their writing, whilst the Master now gives his undivided attention to the first and second classes. They are called upon to stand, and the chapter being named, they find it out as quickly as possible. The Books must be held in the left hand, with the right hand resting on the top; in this position they will not be injured. The reading lesson is the most important of all, therefore pains must be bestowed that the children shall read aloud, enunciate distinctly, that they do not slight the little words, nor run words into each other, that they mind

the stops, and place emphasis with regard to the sense. The reading lesson should be a short one, read three or four times over—a whole chapter is, in general, too much—if it is to continue an hour, about half that time should be occupied in reading, and the remainder of the time given to questioning upon the subject, and spelling off. The work of questioning has been too much neglected; by it alone the ignorance of the child becomes fully exposed to the Teacher, and he perceives the necessity of repetitions and more simple illustrations. It has been remarked of questioning, that it is a ploughshare that turns up a surprising amount of ignorance. The questioning should proceed regularly through the subject, and around the class, and during its course the hard words should be explained. The lesson deduced from the subject must be shortly enforced, and then, at command, the books are closed, placed under the left arm, back upwards, and the Teacher exercises in spelling off in a lively manner, sometimes giving out for spelling only the hardest words, and at other times whole sentences.—The books are now collected, and the first and second classes are marched to their writing desks, except three, who are named as Monitors for the lower classes, and take their places at the head of their respective classes. The top boys of each class take out the copy-books and pens: all then sit in a proper position, with the pen held rightly, whilst the Master passes by and hears each one read his copy line. Writing is then commenced. (It would certainly be better if the Master could exercise a vigilant oversight all the time the copies are being written, but where there is but one Teacher in the school it is impossible.)

The master, having given a fair portion of his time to the first and second classes, must now turn his whole attention to the third, fourth, and fifth classes, which are learning to read. They are called upon to stand and shew slates; the master passes along in front, inspecting their attempts in writing—bestowing praise or censure as they may deserve—They are then marched into classes, and the books for each class are distributed by the monitors. The master goes to the third class, names the lesson, and the monitors assist to find it out. The books must be laid open on the left hand, and the right hand fore finger of each child points to the first word of the lesson. The master spells down, slowly, the portion of spelling to be learnt, whilst the children all repeat it softly after

him, moving their fingers to every word named. The class is then left in charge of the Monitor, who sees that each child in turn spells the lesson aloud until it is learnt. The Master then goes to the fourth and to the fifth classes and proceeds in like manner. When these three lower classes are well started in their work, the Master visits the first and second classes, glancing through their writing, and pointing out the departures from the copy lines. Returning to the lower classes, he hears the spelling out of book. He next sets the reading lesson, much in the same way as the spelling lesson, by first spelling the sentence through and then reading it, while the children repeat softly and point out every word. After the reading there must be a little questioning, a little talk about the subject, and a few words of spelling. The books being collected and returned to the closet, the classes are marched to their places and ordered to sit. The Monitor of the third class then goes to the Master to mark the verse of the Hymn, or the part of the Catechism to be taught, and he and the other two Monitors take turns in reciting it aloud for the children to repeat softly after them until it is well known, or the time for morning school is up.

When the writing of the first and second classes is finished, or the time for this exercise is over, they turn out of their desks, and, being seated, are given some task to memorize ; it may sometimes be a lesson in geography, a piece of poetry for recitation, the names of the books in the Old and New Testament, a table of chronology, or any thing the Master may wish them to know, giving, of course, easier and shorter lessons to the second class. Half an hour, including the recitations, is given to this task. When it is over, and the classes are again quietly seated, slates and pencils are taken out, and one boy from each class, receiving from the Master a suitable book, gives out slowly, word by word, about eight lines, whilst the classes write from their dictation. The exercise being finished, the Master goes through the classes, examining the slates, and crossing mistakes, those having fewest mistakes taking the highest places in their class. The order is now given for all in the school to stand. The copy books are held up for inspection by the Master, after which they, as well as the slates and pencils, are collected ; a short piece may be sung, and the caps and bonnets given out by the Monitors. The Master then,

bowing to all the children, wishes them good morning, and they return the salutation as they stand,—they are then dismissed by classes.

The afternoon school is assembled at the proper time by the whistle or bell. Slates and pencils are distributed to the third, fourth, and fifth classes, by their Monitors, a sum or exercise in figures is then written down on the black board, by the Master, for each class, and he turns his attention to the first and second classes ; they are called upon to stand up in separate classes, the secular reading books are distributed, and the Master hears each class on alternate days, appointing a Monitor to the charge of the other class. This reading lesson, like the Scripture lesson, must be questioned upon, and the hard words spelled out of book. Afterwards they turn into their desks, and devote an hour and a quarter to cyphering from the arithmetics. When all have fairly commenced, the Teacher engages the third, fourth, and fifth classes in reading, as in the morning, only it must now be in the Irish National Series ; and seeing them working with order and regularity under the Monitors, he again devotes his attention to the assistance of the cypherers, examining sums, correcting and explaining, as may be needful. It is highly important that, at least once a week, cyphering be taught in classes by the Master, and the exercise should be chiefly in the simple rules already passed through, in order to promote rapidity. All parents highly approve of neatly kept cyphering-books, as an evidence of work performed at school ; and many a poor lad has obtained a good situation from no other recommendation. At the expiration of the time for cyphering the bell sounds and the work of the whole school ceases. Books, slates and pencils are collected ; all are marched to their places and seated. The attendance is then put down. A quarter of an hour is devoted to miscellaneous questions, sometimes in tables or mental calculations, or geography, or Scripture history, or the Teacher may read some short excellent child's story, to occupy the time occasionally. Singing and prayer closes the day's work. Whilst the caps and bonnets are being taken out, the Teacher names two of the older scholars to remain and sweep the school-room. The evening salutation is given and returned, and all are dismissed.

TIME TABLE.

SINGING AND PRAYER.	1 hour.	1 hour.	1 hour.	1 hour.	1 hour.	1 hour.	1 hour.	1 hour.	1 hour.	
	Third and Fourth Classes.	First and Second Classes.	Reading, Questioning and Spelling off.	Writing in Copies.	Memorize Tasks, or hear Tasks learned at home.	Write from Dictation.	DINNER HOUR.			
	Write on Slates from Copies set on Black Board.	Writing in Copies.	Spelling and Reading in Union Books.	Repeat Hymns or Tablets after Monitors.	Work Sums from Black Board.	Reading in secular books	Cyphering.	MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS.		
	Spell and Read in Irish National Series.	MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS.			CLOSING EXERCISES.					
	MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS.			CLOSING EXERCISES.						

JOHN HADDON,

Inspector of Protestant Schools.

N.B.—If any other Boards are desirous of having their Schools conducted according to the above plan, the following must be provided :—A comfortable School-room, forms for all the scholars, desk room for one-third the number, a set of class books of the Irish National Series for every class ; also, a set of the Union Series, slates and pencils for every child—except those in the Alphabet class, a set of Watt's Divine Songs, copy books for those who need them, a few arithmetics, a register, a black board and easel, a Map of the World, a broom, hatchet and shovel, bucket, and tin mug. Having furnished all the above, the Teacher, with the help of the instructions, and a little encouragement from the Chairman, may be expected to go on satisfactorily.

J. H.

Summary Statement

Established by	1859.		1860.	
	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.
Government Elementary	92	4340	99	4573
“ Commercial Schools.....	6	172	5	154
Colonial Church and School Society...	25	2468	24	2434
Wesleyan School Society	11	793	8	669
Church of England	1	64	2	157
Presbyterian Church	1	75	1	86
Total.....	136	7912	139	8073

of Schools.

1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.	
No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.
108	4968	113	5290	119	5409	120	5624	128	6161
4	159	4	202	3	201	3	92	8	263
24	2524	24	2436	21	2027	21	1968	19	1940
8	593	8	560	10	473	10	543	12	618
2	108	2	110	2	105	4	164	2	160
1	61	1	45	1	45	1	58	1	55
147	8413	152 ¹⁵² 156	8643	156 ¹⁵⁶ 152	8260	159	8449	170	9197

Financial Returns of Elementary Board Schools,

No.	Educational District.	Ordinary appropriations for the District.			Balance from past year.	Paid in Teachers' Salaries.			Expended in Building or Repairing School-houses.				
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
1	Moreton's Harbor												
2	Twillingate.....	208	18	4	138	3	4	165	0	0	2	0	0
3	Fogo.....	213	16	2	57	13	6	227	9	1	239	0	0
4	Bonavista North.	238	3	0	498	7	1	245	0	0	139	17	0
5	Bonavista West..												
6	Bonavista South.	164	3	7	55	13	7	105	0	0			
7	Trinity East....	107	6	8	13	1	4	85	0	0	11	0	0
8	Trinity North...	264	15	10	5	11	5	6	3	4	216	16	8
9	Trinity West ...	161	11	2	18	6	11	165	0	0	3	10	0
10	Trinity South ..	206	7	0	65	8	1	183	0	0			
11	Bay-de-Verds ..	284	0	0				235	0	0	50	2	6
12	Carbonear.....	250	10	0	30	6	4	5	1	0	269	0	0
13	Harbor Grace...	373	7	8	86	3	7	322	5	0	8	18	10
14	Bay Roberts....	247	13	4	21	7	2	69	5	0	197	6	0
15	Brigus	208	6	8	71	12	9	150	0	0	43	9	9
16	Saint John's....	769	5	8	30	1	5	587	2	3	77	3	7
17	Ferryland.....												

for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

School Rents.	Expended in School Requisites.	Fuel.	Paid to Secretary of Board.	Incidental.	Deficit.	Balance on hand.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
.....	4 10 3	.....	.....	2 12 2	.....	172 19 3
.....	18 2 6	.....	.....	2 17 8	.....	226 6 1
.....	31 0 0	.....	7 0 0	7 9 10	.....	306 3 3
12 0 0	14 11 3	.....	5 0 0	7 6 10	.....	77 18 10
.....	3 6 10	.....	5 0 0	.....	.....	16 1 2
.....	4 0 3	.....	10 16 3	0 4 3	.....	28 18 4
.....	1 10 0	.....	.....	1 10 0	.....	1 5 0
.....	18 1 1	.....	5 0 0	.....	.....	65 14 0
.....	3 10 0	.....	.....	.....	4 12 6	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 7 4
28 10 0	9 2 0	.....	7 10 0	1 11 1	.....	81 14 4
.....	2 5 6	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	53 1 5
15 9 0	16 14 7	.....	5 0 0	1 10 6	.....	56 5 3
14 0 0	28 17 10	22 15 6	7 10 0	8 15 8	.....	53 3 1

Financial Return of Elementary Board Schools,

No.	Educational District.	Ordinary appropriations for the District.		Special Grant.	Balance from past year.	Paid in Teachers' Salaries.	Expended in Building or Repairing School-houses.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
18	Placentia Bay ..	108	2 8	.....	43	10 4	87	10 0	.....
19	Burin	135	17 0	.....	.....	138	15 0	1 0 0	.....
20	Lamaline	34	1 0	.....	25	0 0	16	13 4	15 0 0
21	Grand Bank....	86	5 0	.....	.....	80	0 0	1 16 6	.....
22	Harbor Briton ..	188	12 0	.....	84	5 0	175	0 0	.....
23	Burgeo.								
24	LaPoile	59	4 0	12 10 0	.....	71	14 0	.....	.....
25	Channel.....	95	4 0	.....	3	15 0	77	17 4	8 14 8

for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

School Rents.	Expended in School Requisites.	Fuel.	Paid to Secretary of Board.	Incidental.	Deficit.	Balance on hand.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
.....	3 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	61 2 0
3 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 18 0	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 7 8
.....	0 10 0	.....	.....	3 10 0	.....	0 8 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107 17 0
.....	.....	4 7 6	.....	0 11 5	.....	7 8 1

INSPECTOR'S REMARKS UPON FINANCIAL RETURNS.

- No. 1.—Not received.
- 2.—The balance would appear to be £221 4s. 4d.
- 3.—Correct. Account in detail satisfactory.
- 4.—Correct. Large sum appropriated for building ; account in detail received.
- 5.—Not received.
- 6.—Correct. £12 was given to teachers, as Bonuses. 8s. ceived for books accounted for.
- 7.—Correct and satisfactory. Account in full received.
- 8.—Correct. The detailed account appears to include five quarters.
- 9.—Correct.
- 10.—Correct. Full account furnished.
- 11.—Correct.
- 12.—Correct. The full account shews that while the Board received the grant for Books, Maps, &c., it did not spend the amount for the purpose. The £20 for an upper school still appears.
- 13.—Correct.
- 14.—Correct.
- 15.—Balance stated to be £56 5s. 3d., would appear to be £47 15s. 7d.
- 16.—Correct. Account in full received.

-
- 17.—Not received.
18.—Correct.
19.—Correct. Account in full received.
20.—Correct.
21.—Correct.
22.—Correct. Should like to receive the account in full:
23.—Not received.
24.—Correct.
25.—Correct. Account in full received.
-
-

Return of Protestant Elementary Board Schools in

No.	Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.			No. of Weeks of Vacation
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1	Shoe Cove.....	1857	Frederick Fricker..	35	0	0	.....	.....	6
2	Nipper's Cove.....	1860	Simon Ward .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Little Bay Island...	1860	Frederick Stowe...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Exploits Burnt Island	1835	Andrew Pearce .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Moreton's Harbor...	1842	Miss Chamberlain..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Tizzards Harbor	1842	Wm. J. Holwell. .	40	0	0	.....	.....	4
7	Twillingate	1847	John Moss	60	0	0	2	15	0	2
8	Herring Neck (East)	1854	Andrew Miles .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Herring Neck (West)	1856	James Pride.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Change Islands.....	1856	John Jeans.....	46	3	0	2	0	0	4
11	Fogo	1857	Martin Stone	69	4	0	4	10	0	4
12	Fogo (Eastern Tickle)	1864	Martin Stone, jr...	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....
13	Barr'd Island Hr. }	1858	Isaac Haggett & } Miss Rolls ... }	46	3	0	.....	.....	3
14	Indian Islands	1865	(Estimated) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Cat Harbor.....	1861	Moses Davis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Cape Freels.....	1844	Thomas F. Parker.	45	0	0	2	10	0	..

operation during year ending 30th June, 1865.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			No. of Days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.			Arithmetic.					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.		Average attendance.	Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.	Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
16	19	35	4	21	10	25	192	4	18	7	..	6						
.....	.....	20																
.....	.....	20																
.....	.....	42																
.....	.....	40																
12	24	36	24	10	2	25	230	10	19	7	7	4	..	4	1	.....	1	1
56	46	102	31	49	22	55	260	19	23	55	24	52	..	20	13	4	4	4
.....	.....	35																
.....	.....	23																
32	28	60	17	40	3	35	215	5	15	40	20	19	6	15	7	4		
27	21	48	3	24	21	40	226	10	18	20	12	23	9	11	9	12	6	
.....	.....	35																
17	13	30	5	20	5	20	192	8	14	8	8	4	..	1				
.....	.....	20																
.....	.....	36																
21	16	37	22	15	..	28	241	18	8	11	26	11	11	9	7	2	11	

Return of Protestant Elementary

No.	Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.			No. of Weeks of Vacation.
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
17	Pinchard's Island ..	1844	John Hann.....	40	0	0	3	0	0	6
18	Pools Island	1863	William Murch...	40	0	0	1	4	0	6
19	Gooseberry Island ..	1846	Charles Harris....	40	0	0	6	9	10	6
20	Flat Islands	1846	Moses Davis.....	40	0	0	5	5	0	6
21	Open Hall		Henry Miles	30	0	0	2	1	6	4
22	Tickle Cove.....	1837	John Skeffington ..	30	0	0	0	5	0	4
23	Keels	1861	Samuel Coffin	40	0	0	2	0	0	4
24	King's Cove		John Coffin.....	32	0	0	1	14	3	4
25	Newman's Cove	1853	Joseph Tilly	30	0	0	0	6	0	6
26	Bonavista (Canaille)		Chas. E. Thomson ..	30	0	0				6
27	Bonavista (Central)	1857	Samuel Rowsell ...	77	13	10	0	10	0	5
28	Bonavista (Baily's C)	1860	Robert Lawrence ..	40	0	0				6
29	Bird Island Cove....	1853	William Minty....	25	0	0	1	13	9	6
30	Little Catalina	1855	John Way	25	0	0	1	13	0	6
31	Catalina	1843	Misses Netten	35	0	0	2	2	6	6
32	Salmon Cove.....	1862	Jacob Pitcher.....	34	12	3	3	9	6	6

Board Schools, &c.—(Continued.)

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			No. of Days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.		Writing.		Arithmetic.		Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.				
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.		Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	From Dictation.				First four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.	
37	28	65	28	32	5	30	264	17	17	31	20	13	6	16	2	3	10	3	
30	25	55	15	32	8	48	275	22	12	21	12	15	12	9					
29	28	57	15	25	17	47	201	9	7	11	21	20	41	21	20			20	20
25	22	47	17	21	9	38	204	9	19	19	5	14		8	2	9	9		
21	9	30	9	21		17	200	6	5	19	3	16		11	6			5	
12	11	23	10	10	3	18	210	7	2	14	5	9	3	5	7	2			
24	22	46	14	28	7	35	216	13	13	17	9	9		6	1	7			
14	13	27	14	12	1	15	285	10	10	7	3	7		1	2	3			
20	12	32	9	19	4	26	210	9	8	15	16	6		8	2				
35	27	53	19	31	12	29	250	15	25	22	6	17		16	5	3		1	
51	42	93	33	41	19	47	223	20	35	38	26	50	20	17	16	18	13	11	
60	40	100	40	37	25	40	207	45	25	30	35	20	12	20	10	6			
19	20	39	8	26	5	30	204	8	13	18	5	6							
21	16	37	12	20	5	22	195	19	8	10	5	9		4	2				
47	39	86	20	47	19	45	215	34	25	27	39	17	6	4	2	3	2	2	
28	19	47	12	27	8	32	230	12	14	21	25	18	14	10	8	7	7	2	

Return of Protestant Elementary

No.	Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.			No. of Weeks of Vacation.
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
33	Trinity North Side .	1848	John Stuart.....	34	12	3	4	18	8	6
34	Trouty	1823	John Gover	34	12	3	0	15	0	6
35	New Bonaventure. .	1857	George Field.....	34	12	3	2	0	0	6
36	British Harbor	1854	Thomas Gawler ...	30	0	0	1	5	6	6
37	Ireland's Eye	1854	Vacant.							
38	Heart's Ease.....	1860	George Vardy	30	0	0	2	12	0	6
39	Chance Cove.....		Emily S. Martin ..	15	0	0	2	13	0	6
40	New Harbor		Moses Parsons ...	40	0	0	3	0	0	6
41	Heart's Delight	1862	James Lever.....	40	0	0	1	9	1	6
42	New Perlican		Wm. Swansborough	40	0	0	3	5	0	4
43	Scilly Cove.....	1843	Henry Lind	36	0	0	9	15	9	6
44	Hant's Harbor	1839	John Husson	36	0	0	4	8	0	6
45	Seal Cove.....	1853	Robert Belbin	36	0	0	1	14	7	6
46	Russell's Cove	1861	Moses Sutton.....	36	0	0	1	4	0	6
47	Grates Cove	1840	Robert Janes	36	0	0	4	15	6	6
48	Bay-de-Verds.....		Elias Piccot.....	35	0	0	2	0	0	6

Board Schools, &c.—(Continued.)

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of Days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.		Writing.		Arithmetic.		Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	From Dictation.				First four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.
32	29	61	11	30	20	46	247	27	34	16	11	20	..	12	6	11
8	17	25	7	18	..	20	209	10	5	10	5	5	..	5	4	
17	14	31	7	17	7	27	223	3	10	18	6	11	6	5	2	5
20	8	28	6	13	9	14	221	5	12	11	6	8	..	5	4	3
16	23	39	17	13	9	30	175	7	8	15	12	10	5	7	3	
10	14	24	5	17	2	14	200	5	9	10	9	6	3	4	3	
11	16	27	4	16	7	15	218	2	11	14	10	17	..	7	6	4
18	12	30	13	17	..	25	260	6	14	10	19	11	..	19	2	
30	40	70	40	26	4	45	220	30	18	22	14	12	..	6	10	6
56	59	115	40	50	25	74	210	34	24	57	26	48	10	43	10	4
35	33	68	13	40	9	49	208	11	25	32	14	20	..	20	9	7
24	22	46	14	28	4	32	216	6	22	18	22	18	9	6	4	6
11	12	23	7	12	4	16	176	6	9	8	7	2	..	2	1	
48	45	93	19	40	34	52	222	23	36	34	57	36	..	9	15	6
26	47	73	15	40	18	35	185	30	16	27	40	13	16	6	2	2

Return of Protestant Elementary

No.	Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.			No. of Weeks of Vacation.
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
49	Island Cove		Joseph Mahy	35	0	0	1	5	0	6
50	Burnt Point	}	John Curtis	40	0	0				6
51	Northern Bay									
52	Ochro Pit Cove		Philip Goudy	35	0	0	1	10	0	6
53	Western Bay, N. Side	1864	Pierce Hanrahan							6
54	{ Western Bay & Bradley's Cove }		William Loder	25	0	0	0	13	0	4
55	Adam's Cove		No returns.							
56	Mully's Cove		No returns.							
57	Perry's Cove	1843	John Swain	35	0	0	2	13	6	6
58	Otterbury	1846	Joseph Jetson							
59	Freshwater		Samuel W. Pelley	50	0	0	12	16	3	6
60	Victoria Village	1864	Sarah Powell							
61	Carbonear (West)	1853	Thomas Roberts	50	0	0				
62	Carbonear (South)		George Apsey	50	0	0	4	11	4	4
63	Mosquito	1843	William Simmons	50	0	0	1	17	6	6

Board Schools, &c. - (Continued.)

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of Days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.		Writing.		Arithmetic.		Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.		
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	From Dictation.				First four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.
59	65	124	47	33	44	67	190	50	33	41	35	17	15	27	12			
57	63	120	54	66		46	204	30	24	13	12	10		10	6			
25	15	40	6	27	7	35	180		6	24	10	24	10	3	5	3		
38	20	58	9	38	11	36	240	10	32	4		4						
114	153	267	68	125	74	75		53	152	66	26	5	34	4				
11	16	27	8	14	5	20	220	9	8	10	6	4	2	6	4	1		
						37												
50	45	95	19	51	25	77	206	15	30	43	23	34	20	25	15	20	12	9
17	17	34	6	25	3			6	21	7	17	1		4				
						100												
18	18	36	4	28	4	20	219	11	10	7	18	18	4	3	10	2		
17	33	50	11	19	20	30	226	7	14	29	10	28	12	13	6	5		2

Return of Protestant Elementary

No.	Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.			No. of Weeks of Vacation
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
64	Bear's Cove.....	1843	Sarah A. Comer ..	36	0	0	4	10	4	5
65	Harbor Grace	1848	William Martin...	50	0	0	3	0	0	3
66	Harbor Grace(South)	1843	William Webber..	50	0	0	4	0	0	4
67	Bryant's Cove	1856	Thomas Stevenson ..	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....	3
68	Upper Island Cove..	1856	Eli Martin	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....	3
69	Bay Roberts (West)	1853	John Beasant.....	46	3	0	9	19	4	4
70	Bay Roberts (East).	1861	Eliza Pack.....	30	0	0	4	15	4	4
71	Coley's Point	1843	Wm. H. Bursell...	46	3	0	10	0	0	4
72	Hibb's Hole	1855	Selina Killegrew ..	30	0	0	1	18	1	4
73	Bareneed.....	.....	— Payne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	The Dock.....	1853	D. Lacy	45	0	0	6	0	0	4
75	Northern Gut .....	.....	No Return	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
76	Clark's Beach	1859	John Tough	50	0	0	4	17	0	6
77	Burnt Head	1844	Elias Ford	50	0	0	9	12	4	6
78	Bull Cove..	1844	Thomas Yanden...	50	0	0	1	15	0	6
79	Upper Gully.	1852	Charles Coates....	45	0	0	.....	.....	.....	4

Board Schools, &c.—(Continued.)

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.				No. of Days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.			Arithmetic.					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.	Average attendance.		Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.	Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
20	19	39	19	15	4	34	249	10	16	12	15	12	10	8	4	.....	3	3
90	35	125	30	71	24	80	230	15	35	75	20	40	..	15	20	14	4		
84	73	157	41	67	49	80	218	39	53	65	53	54	32	45	34	27	10	15	1
23	17	40	3	28	9	35	106	15	9	13	8	17	..	10	3	7			
40	45	85	41	34	10	65	223	15	25	45	9	36	12	20	8	12			
37	33	70	21	48	1	51	220	25	19	26	9	31	16	5	3	.....	.....	1
49	55	104	19	79	6	53	216	42	23	35	29	29	31	1	1	.....	3	
49	35	84	17	63	4	62	239	6	25	53	27	26	15	16	4				
15	21	36	13	18	5	.....	.....	12	6	18	10	14	12	4	2	.....	2	
.....	.....	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	32	85	31	50	4	62	.....	46	12	27	9	8	7	5	2			
40	35	75	13	45	17	54	214	5	40	31	45	27	10	30	5	2	3	3	
41	17	58	17	28	16	42	224	15	20	23	28	15	..	30	9	.....	4	
24	14	38	10	22	6	24	223	11	13	14	6	5	7	4	3	.....	.....	2
18	28	46	22	18	6	18	224	21	8	17	4	14	..	9	4	1	2		

Return of Protestant Elementary

No.	Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.			No. of Weeks of Vacation.
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
80	Middle Bight	1848	Richard Parmiter	55	0	0	2	5	0	4
81	Long Pond	1851	Robert Reader	50	0	0	3	10	0	4
82	Belle Isle	1841	Mrs. E. Walters							
83	Topsail	1844	James Allen	50	0	0	3	8	9	9
84	Broad Cove		Isabella Marrett							
85	Torbay	1862	Belinda Parmiter							
86	Quidi Vidi	1850	James Woods	50	0	0	1	5	0	2
87	Maggotty Cove	1843	.....						
88	St. John's, West End	1859	Thomas Woods	100	0	0	18	17	6	4
89	St. John's South Side		{ See Returns of Church Schools.							
90	Brookfield	1863	George Bishop	26	0	0	14	0	0	5
91	Ferryland	1861	No Return.							
92	Aquaforte	1859	Caroline Winser . .	10	0	0	1	10	0	6
93	Harbor Buffett	1847	James Burton	25	0	0	1	0	0	5
94	Spencer's Cove	1847	.....						
95	Woody Island	1848	Thomas Stevens . .	25	0	0				
96	Arnold's Cove	1862	.....						

Board Schools, &c.—(Continued.)

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			No. of Days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic.						
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.		Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.	Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
28	29	57	20	29	8	36	236	7	13	39	2	15	12	2	6	6	11	11
40	52	92	22	41	29	52	220	15	10	67	77	28	28	50	12	3	28	2
.....	.....	20																
16	20	36	5	27	4	20	219	8	10	13	13	10	5	10	8	4		
.....	.....	35																
.....	.....	25																
15	13	28	8	11	9	20	220	6	8	14	22	10	10	6	2	2	10	10
.....	.....	100																
81	73	161	55	64	42	130	141	23	25	113	..	113	29	24	37	41	29	41
16	11	27	5	17	5	21	204	5	..	22	5	22	14	14	5	3	14	8
8	16	25	6	14	4	18	220	7	8	9	2	16	6	5	3	2	2	5
16	26	42	15	20	7	25	278	16	10	16	20	15	10	2	6	2		
14	3	17	3	7	5	5	83	6	5	6	6	10	6	9	6			
7	9	16	3	4	5	14	89	6	6	4	9	7	4	3				
8	16	24	4	9	5	21	87	8	8	4	11	10	4	6	3			

Return of Protestant Elementary

No.	Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.			No. of Weeks of Vacation.
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
97	Isle of Valen		Jane Perchard	30	0	0	5	0	0	6
98	Oderin		Mrs. C. Bayley	20	0	0				5
99	Rock Harbor	1860	Mrs. Isabella Hooper							
100	Mortier Bay	1860	Miss Hodder							
101	Port-au-Bras		Mrs. Rossier	15	0	0	2	0	0	6
102	Path End	1859	Martha Gaulton	20	0	0	0	6	6	4
103	Burin Bay	1859	Miss Darby	17	10	0				6
104	Spoon Cove	1859	Bridget K. Wagg	15	0	0	12	0	0	6
105	Foot's Cove	1860	William Harding							
106	Great Burin	1844	Francis Scott							
107	Shalloway	1862	Mrs J. Moulton							
108	St. Lawrence	1863	Vacant.							
109	Lamaline	1861	E. J. Parmiter	25	0	0	1	10	0	3
110	Fortune		J. G. Haddock, M.D.	40	0	0	25	0	0	6
111	Grand Bank		Cyrus Woods	40	0	0	25	14	0	6
112	Garnish	1851	George Snelgrove	40	0	0	12	0	0	6

Board Schools, &c.—(Continued.)

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of Days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.		Writing.		Arithmetic.		Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.		
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	From Dictation.				First four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.
5	12	17	3	10	4	15	.....	7	10	..	2						
9	6	15	3	12	..	12	220	7	3	5	6	4	..	5				
		14																
		15																
2	16	28	4	7	7	17	219	4	5	9	11	3	..	2				
11	18	29	9	17	3	18	220	12	8	9	3	9	3	5	1	..	2	
12	11	23	7	14	2	19	230	7	7	9	3	7	4	5	5	..	4	
17	24	41	15	18	8	24	190	10	8	23	4	16	9	7	6	4	..	10
		15																
		35																
		20																
16	15	31	7	21	3	27	256	5	9	17	10	10	..	9	1	1		
66	58	124	36	63	25	80	220	16	22	86	28	70	23	32	18	4	9	18
52	58	110	39	48	23	64	223	28	43	39	16	38	22	22	7	4	16	20
26	22	48	23	17	8	42	188	12	16	20	28	8	16	2				

Return of Protestant Elementary

No.	Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.			No. of Weeks of Vacation.
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
113	Sagona	1860	Thomas W. Bulley	40	0	0	25	0	0	..
114	English Harbor		Vacant.							
115	Brunet		Vacant.							
116	Harbor Briton	1858	Phœbe Chapman ..	15	0	0	0	12	6	..
117	Grole	1857	Henry Shepherd ..	40	0	0	9	10	0	..
118	Hermitage Cove	1859	Emily Mullings ..	15	0	0	2	12	3	..
119	Pushthrough	1850	Henry Camp	25	0	0	4	0	0	6
120	Rameo Island	1865	Alexander Pitcher. . . . .							..
121	Burgeo	1844	John Jordan	60	0	0	10	0	0	..
122	Hunt's Island	1851	Sarah Crew .. . . . .							..
123	Upper Burgeo	1858	Mrs. S. McDonald	40	0	0	1	0	0	6
124	Plant		Frederick Cox	55	14	0				6
125	Petites		Joseph C. Crocker.	20	0	0				6
126	Rose Blanche	1862	Fred. J. Tweedell..	25	0	0	25	0	0	4
127	Burnt Islands	1859	George A. Williams	34	12	3	16	0	0	6
128	Channel		William Reeves	46	3	0	13	0	0	6

Board Schools, &c.—(Continued.)

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of Days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.		Writing.		Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.	
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First four Rules.				Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.
25	27	52	22	23	7	35	215	18	10	22	4	18	17	5				
10	16	26	8	13	5	20	249	6	10	10	4	8	4	3	2			
18	10	28	13	13	2	20	217	15	..	13	..	1	2					
15	21	36	13	12	11	18	182	5	18	13	20	14						
31	27	58	21	18	19	19	117	21	21	16	10	7	5	4	2			
..	..	25																
57	37	94	25	56	13	58	222	32	24	38	12	27	13	18	16	4		
..	..	25																
6	17	23	6	14	3	19	286	..	7	16	3	12	3	5	3	1		
18	18	36	13	16	7	26	207	16	5	15	5	11	6	7	3	1	4	5
25	21	46	27	18	1	45	..	20	14	12	10	8	4	7	2	1	2	4
12	16	28	9	16	3	20	232	5	10	13	2	11	8	11	2			
12	6	18	3	15	..	6	200	5	4	9	3	13	6	6	3	2	4	
32	23	55	19	30	6	36	144	15	15	25	13	20	2	13	9	6	5	

Return of Protestant Commercial Schools in

No.	Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.			No. of Weeks of Vacation.
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1	Twillngate	1864	John E. Duder...	60	0	0	3	10	0	1
2	Muddy Hole.....		No return received.							
3	Bonavista		Given in Elementa- ry Returns.							
4	Broad Cove.....	1860	Joseph Thistle	25	0	0				3
5	Brigus.....	1858	William Green	57	13	10	18	11	3	6
6	Burin, (Wesleyan).....		— Bird.....	23	1	6				
7	Burin (Episcopalian).....		James Bristowe ...	40	0	0	8	17	7	6
8	Seldom-Come-By		John Pike.....	30	0	0				

operation during year ending 30th June, 1865.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of Days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.		Writing.		Arithmetic.		Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.	
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	On Slate.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First four Rules.				Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.
12	11	23	4	21	..	..	..	4	3	16	..	17	..	9	4	1	6
		30															
27	38	65	16	38	11	50	133	30	18	17	20	12	..	14	5		
31	....	31	5	12	14	20	227	1	4	26	2	27	..	9	9	8	26
		50															
		28	6	14	8	20	212	7	3	18	14	14	9	14	6	....	9
		36															

Return of Episcopalian and Presbyterian Schools,

No.	Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.			No. of Weeks of Vacation.
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1	Pouch Cove.....	1855	John N. Vile.....							
2	South Side, St. John's	1865	{ George J. Rowe .	115	7	8				
			{ Elizabeth Andrews	23	1	8	10	8	8	6
3	St. John's.....	1846	Robert Stott	120	0	0	96	0	0	7

for the year ended 30th June, 1865.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of Days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.			Arithmetic.				
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.	Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
.....	.....	71																
.....	.....	103	30	60	13	65	.....	31	34	36	101	40	70	99	2	.....	40	
48	12	55	8	23	24	37	220	3	50	43	47	47	29	19	17	12	44	33

**Return of Wesleyan Schools for 1865, as furnished by
the Rev. J. S. Peach.**

Locality.	Schools	Teachers.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Saint John's.....	2	2	32	51	83
Carbonear	1	1	80	49	129
Cupids	1	1	36	22	58
Port-de-Grave.....	1	1	33	27	60
Blackhead	1	1	30	33	63
Catalina	1	1	17	14	31
Flat Islands.....	1	1	23	20	43
Sound Island	1	1	22	21	43
Petites Circuit.....	2	2	38	38	76
Green's Harbor	1	1	15	17	32
Total	13	13	355	329	679
Addition, as corrected by the Inspector	12	12	326	292	618

Return of Pupil Teachers.

Where being Trained.	Names of Pupil Teachers.	By what School Boards nominated.	Date of Entrance.	Term of Engagement.
Church of Eng. Academy Miss LeGallais' School..	Robert B. McDonald	Burgeo	Jan., 1865.....	Two years.
	Emily White	Harbor Britoa		
Wesleyan Academy ..	Matthew Hudson	Bay-de-Verds	Oct. 1st, 1863 ...	Left June 15, 1865.
	Eliza Percy	Brigus	April 7th, 1864..	Three years.
	Mary A. Bennett	Grand Bank	July 29th, 1864..	Two years.
	William Lamb	St. John's	May 2nd, 1865..	Three years.
	Charles Pippy	Trinity Bay South	August 1st, 1865.	Two years.
	George Tuff	Bay-de-Verds.....	Oct. 1st, 1865 ...	Two years.
Nfld. School Society's Central School.	Fanny Witten	Ferryland	Oct. 22nd, 1862.	
	Mary Ann Pride	Twillingate	June 5th, 1864.	
	Phoebe Collett	Harbor Buffett...	July 6th, 1865.	
	Thomas Grouchy.	St. John's	May 26th, 1865.	
	George Skiffington	King's Cove	Sept. 8th, 1865.	
	Mary A. Saunders	Nfld. Sch'l Society	Aug. 25th, 1864.	
	Elizabeth Mullings	Ditto.	Nov. 25th, 1865.	
Augusta Mullings	On her own account	Sept. 19th, 1864.		
Honora Hackett	Ditto.	Feb. 9th, 1865.		
Harbor Grace Society's School	Emma Gardner	Harbor Grace.		

Colonial and Continental Church Society's

Stations.	Agents.	Number on the Books.			Average attendance.	Religious Denomination.			
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Average age.	Church of England.	Dissenters.	R. Catholic.
St Johns: Boys	Mr. Marriott and Mr. J. Bishop	143	...	143	833	9	92	50	1
" Girls	Mrs. Burke and Miss Winter	...	136	136	60	11	80	53	3
" Infants	Miss Anderson and Miss Marrett	44	28	72	38	5	66	6	...
Bellorem	Rev. J. Marshall and Mrs. Marshall	25	24	49	45	7	47	...	2
Harbor Grace	Mr. Gardner and Mrs. Gardner	53	50	103	80	9	73	30	...
Port-de Grave	Mrs. Maddock and Miss Collier	85	70	155	89	15	131	12	12
Spaniard's Bay	Mr. W. Earle and Mrs. Earle	52	48	100	40	9	100	...	...
Brigus	Mr. Mills and Mrs. Mills	56	67	123	56	9	32	88	3
Bishop's Cove	Mr. S. Earle	38	41	79	27	8	79	...	...
Heart's Content	Mr. Thompson	46	51	97	64	8	92	3	2
Trinity	Mr. Collis and Miss Lockyer	49	47	96	58	10	86	10	...
Bonavista	Mr. Laurence and Mrs. Laurence	61	52	113	56	15	58	43	12
Salvage	Mr. Kelligrew and Mrs. Kelligrew	47	34	81	58	8	81	...	...
Petty Harbor	Mr. Bishop and Mrs. Bishop	37	39	76	41	8	76	...	...
Greenspond	Mr. Edwards	86	79	165	82	8	131	27	7
Fogo	Mr. Plomer	22	28	50	33	9	28	8	14
Swayne's Island	Mr. E. Bishop	24	28	52	44	7	52	...	...
Twillingate	Mr. Crosby and Mrs. Crosby	61	55	126	57	10	90	36	...
Portugal Cove	Mr. Ward	54	70	124	48	15	67	52	5
		993	947	1940	1077		1461	418	61

Schools in Newfoundland, for 1865.

Reading.				Writing.				Arithmetic.						Grammar.	Geography.	English History.
Holy Scriptures.	Easy Narratives.	Monosyllables.	Alphabet.	Copy Books.	Cyphering Books.	Dictation on Slates.	Copies on Slates.	Fractions.	Proportion, Interest, Practice.	Reduction, Long Division, Compound Rules.	Short Division, Multiplication.	Subtraction, Addition.				
104	31	8	...	75	27	52	91	10	5	38	23	39	52	81	52	
98	20	18	...	67	...	62	74	...	5	25	62	44	62	62		
5	12	20	35	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
85	5	5	4	27	14	24	4	1	...	9	6	7	4	4		
62	33	8	...	53	...	62	41	2	13	34	24	30	18	31		
94	24	22	15	66	28	35	89	2	10	12	19	33	10	10		
41	15	30	14	28	...	40	50	...	...	25	10	6	...	...
52	29	17	25	38	6	12	30	...	...	15	12	28	4	...	
36	17	20	6	30	2	20	50	...	6	12	10	8	...	...
51	18	17	11	23	...	20	28	...	5	16	5	25	...	...
44	18	14	20	47	16	36	32	4	12	11	12	15	5	3		
49	29	17	18	30	18	19	24	2	4	14	16	22	2	4		
58	13	10	...	33	...	38	12	...	5	10	4	13	...	...
45	15	8	8	24	5	20	16	...	6	5	9	10	...	...
81	24	36	24	32	11	24	31	1	3	21	14	12	19	48		
24	19	3	4	24	6	5	20	...	...	10	13	10	...	...
26	10	6	10	12	10	12	10	...	6	3	2	4	...	...
67	16	33	10	42	7	20	84	...	8	12	18	40	20	20	20	
62	22	22	18	25	8	17	47	3	7	8	6	21	3	21		
1034	370	314	222	676	158	518	753	25	95	280	265	373	199	284	72	

No. 6f.

**Report upon the Inspection of Catholic Schools, for
the year 1865.**

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

In the Report upon the Inspection of the Catholic Schools of the Island for the present year, and which I have now the honor of presenting, for the information of his Excellency and the Government, I have not entered into a minute detail of each School I inspected; but have given merely a synopsis of the entire, derived from my notes taken during my recent visitation of these Schools, and only departing from this mode upon a few occasions where I thought that any change that had taken place in a School, since my previous visit, of sufficient importance to need a more lengthened description. And, in fact, after the publication of my Reports for the last seven years, upon my inspection of these Schools, the necessity does not exist for the same minute reference to each School, as during the first years of my inspection, when all matters connected with these Schools were not so well known as they are at present.

But, besides, these Schools are now tolerably well organized, and consequently their working so uniform as to leave very little scope for observation upon each annual visitation. And although it may be desirable to give occasionally a detailed account of the working of each School, were I to do so each year I would be necessitated to give a tiresome repetition of pretty much the same remarks in each Report. And again, the statistical tables appended to the Report will give all needful information to any person desirous of obtaining it relative to these Schools.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

The following are the improvements that have taken place in school erections since last Report. In the District of Bonavista a School-house has been erected at Gooseberry Island, and the School-houses that were unfinished in that District last year have been completed. A School-house has been erected and nearly completed at Heart's Desire, by the Harbor Grace Board. A very

pretty School-house has been erected and completed by the Brigus Board on the Gould's road. It is intended to add a residence for the teacher when funds will admit. The School-house at Witless Bay has been finished in a substantial manner, and a fine School-house has been erected at St. Lawrence, in the Burin District.

REMARKS ON TABLES FURNISHED.

The number of School Returns received this year are similar in amount to those furnished last year, and they do not differ very materially from the former year, as to the attendance and progress of the children attending the Schools. The number of pupils entered on the books is 5139, being an increase of 90 since last year, while, at the same time, the daily attendance shows a falling off from that of last year of 119, being this year 2587. There is an increase in the 1st class of readers of 183; in writing on paper of 36; a falling off in pupils learning the advanced rules of arithmetic of 67; and an increase in geography and grammar of 87 and 78 respectively. Under the head of Mathematics there is a decrease of 13 from last year.

The Returns from the Convent Schools in the Diocese of St. John's, exhibit the same gratifying fact of the large attendance of pupils, and the proficiency made in their studies, as in former Returns. During my tour of inspection the past summer, I had the pleasure of visiting nearly the entire of these Schools. The examination of the children enabled me to see their proficiency, as well as thorough knowledge of the branches taught. But if I would particularize, I would say that they excelled, especially in their correct style of reading, beautiful penmanship, and knowledge of grammar and geography.

The Financial Statement for the present year, shows the reduction of the large balances formerly retained on hands by the Boards. The present balances, amounting, in the aggregate, to only two hundred and twenty-four pounds, or an average of fifteen pounds for each Board, are not by any means too large. There are two instances of Boards having overdrawn balances, or amounts expended in excess of their school grant. But the funds at the disposal of the St. John's Board will enable it to speedily pay it off, and that of the Harbor Grace Board, though of long standing, will,

after this year, be annually reduced, as I have explained in remarks appended to the Financial Statement.

The School fees collected this year amounted to only £115. The largest sum collected any one year was £168. In the Districts of St. Mary's, Great and Little Placentia, Placentia West, and Burin, I may say, no fees have been paid, and in fact so little school fees have been collected any year in the Districts of St. Mary's, Great and Little Placentia, that they may be fairly set down as non contributing Districts. In the Districts under the Harbor Grace Board, the amount collected this year is about one shilling per head of the children attending school in these Districts. In the District of Harbor Main it is about eightpence; District of Brigus sixpence; and in the Districts of St. John's, Bay Bulls, and Ferryland, it is about fourpence per head. The greatest falling off is in the St. John's District, where it has reduced from £55, collected in 1860, to £28 the present year.

I have been furnished with the Return of the pupil teachers attending the Training School at the College of St. Bonaventure, and also with those who have left since the date of the former Return, furnished in 1863. The number at present in the Training School is eight, and the number that has left since the date referred to, is six, five of whom are now conducting schools. The Districts that at present have no pupil teachers attending the schools are Ferryland, Harbor Grace, Carbonear, Bay-de-Verd, Trinity, and Fogo: I beg respectfully to call the attention of the Chairman of the Boards of Education of these Districts to this circumstance, trusting that they will take the necessary steps to supply the omission.

The Financial and School Returns for the Districts of Bonavista and Trinity were received too late to be included in any of the calculations of this Report.

PROGRESS MADE SINCE THE YEAR 1858.

I have been induced to make the following remarks for the purpose of removing, as far at least as any observations of mine can do, so, an idea that seems to be entertained that no improvement has taken place during the past few years in our Catholic Elementary Schools. No opinion could well be more unfounded or untrue, for

I will venture to say that, in no one Institution of the country, has there taken place anything like the improvement that has been accomplished during the past seven or eight years in these Schools. And, indeed, it is difficult to conceive how such an idea could be so generally entertained, for although I was compelled, in the first years of my inspection, to draw anything but a flattering picture of the then state of our Schools, I thought that in subsequent Reports I was equally explicit in chronicling the great improvements that were annually taken place in every thing connected with them. And yet, of the prevalency of such an opinion I have received frequent proofs, so often has the question been asked of me, and that within the past year,—Is there any improvement at all taking place in our Schools? As I believe that the continuance of such an erroneous opinion can tend to no good, and as it is also a great injustice to every one connected with the management of these Schools, I deem it desirable to remove it, if possible. And the best mode of doing this will be to compare the condition of the Schools, as I found them the first year of my inspection, with their present state.

The first year that I inspected the Schools (1858), I found, as will be seen by my Report, fully one-third of the schools held either in a miserable shed or in a room or other unsuitable place, rented for that purpose; while the school-houses of a number of the remaining two-thirds were so dilapidated as to be barely habitable, and, of course, the school furniture was quite in keeping with the state of the school-houses. In reference to the matter of school-houses, I state in my first Report,—“about two-thirds of the localities where Catholic schools are established are provided with school-houses, but even a number of these require a further outlay to render them warm and comfortable, and until they are made so, I feel satisfied that these schools are perfectly inoperative for portions of the winter,” &c., &c. And again, “These schools are also, with a few exceptions, unprovided with sufficient school furniture.”

Since that time there have been over forty school-houses erected—and with about a half dozen exceptions—thoroughly finished, and provided with all necessary school furniture, such as a stove, desks and forms. These school-houses are, with a few exceptions,

good substantial buildings, and in some instances very superior erections, in fact they are the best school houses that we have. During the same time there have been nearly a similar number of school-houses repaired and improved—in some instances at an outlay very little short of the cost of a new building. The school erections and repairs above referred to, have been accomplished at a cost of—in round numbers—£8,000 from the educational grant, independent of whatever aid has been given by the people, and the supply of school furniture at an outlay of about £800.

With respect to books and stationery, the schools were at that time, with a few exceptions, totally unprovided with suitable school-books; indeed, in many of the schools I visited, a number of the children attending had no books whatever, and the small quantity of books I found in use in these schools were generally so varied, that the formation of classes was quite out of the question. On this subject, I say in my Report of that year,—“In every school that I visited, with very few exceptions, the Teacher complained of the want of sufficient books, as well as of the mixed character of these they possessed,” &c., &c. Well, contrast that state of things with our present position. The majority of our schools are now fairly, and in some instances, amply provided with books and stationery. The reading and arithmetic books being held as the property of the school, and all other books sold to the children as they required them. In general, the Teacher has a small stock on hands, to meet the requirements of his pupils, and as these books are provided by the Boards, their uniformity of character is secured, and the Teachers are thus enabled to classify their pupils, and conduct their schools with some degree of system. A great many of the schools are also provided with school tablets or cards, and a few of them with maps.

As to Registers, it will be sufficient to quote from my first Report, my remarks on that subject. “It will be seen by reference to the Report that, with very few exceptions, the Teachers have neglected to keep a Register of the attendance of the children in each school, and I was thus compelled to trust entirely to their assertion as to the maximum and average attendance of the pupils in consequence” All these schools are now provided with printed Registers, which, with scarcely an exception, have been carefully kept by the teachers since they were supplied with them, enabling

the Inspector to see the number of days the school was in operation, as well as the maximum and daily average attendance of the children since his former visit.

And now, lastly, with respect to Teachers. On my first visitation of the schools, I found the majority of them conducted by a class of Teachers who were totally unfit for that position, being not only deficient in the necessary acquirements, but also quite ignorant as to the proper manner of conducting a school, and being persons advanced in years, they were, generally speaking, either unable or unwilling to alter their mode of tuition. In addition to these disadvantages, they were permitted the privilege of fishing during the summer, and the schools were thus closed just at that time that the younger children could best attend. On this subject, I say in the Report already referred to,—“the Teachers are permitted to take a large portion of the summer, which they sometimes contrive to lengthen out into the entire, to follow their avocation as fishermen.” Now, with three or four exceptions, we have got rid of that class of Teachers, and we have substituted in their place, trained and educated Teachers. Forty of our elementary schools are now conducted by females, the majority of whom have been educated and trained by the ladies of the Presentation Convents. Ten of the schools are in the charge of young men from the Training School at St. John’s, and about a similar number are under the management of teachers supplied from various sources, but all educated persons. The remainder of our schools are conducted by the old teachers, whose services are retained, and the majority of whom are quite competent.

In this summary of the improvements that have taken place in our schools, I have confined myself to the Catholic Elementary Board Schools, and have made no allusion to the Convent Schools that have been established during the same period, namely, since the year 1858. Of the eleven Convents in the Diocese of St. John’s, seven have been founded since the above year, the schools of which are now attended by 900 females.

I find, also, upon a reference to my first Report, that the maximum attendance of children to the schools that year, was stated to be 4522. The number entered on the Registers for the present year—with an increase of twelve schools—is, in round numbers,

5500; and if the 900 females, attending the Convent Schools above referred to, were added, it would give an increase of nearly 2000, or 50 per cent. since the year 1858. The average daily attendance of the children is not given in that year's Report, but the following comparison of the attainments of the children attending the Schools in the year 1858, with these for the present year, as shown by the School Returns, will exhibit the progress made by the pupils since that time in their studies.

Years compared.	No. of Pupils	Reading	Writing on Slates & Paper.	Arithmetic.	Grammar and Geography.	Mathematics.
1858	3756	1811	1066	781	94	20
1865	5139	3465	2177	1818	339	33
Increase		1654	1111	1037	245	13

Even after making the necessary deduction for the purpose of making the comparison equal, from the larger number of children given in this year's Report, which is in about one fourth excess of the former, we find the following improvement to have taken place in the acquirements of nearly 4000 children during the past seven years, namely, an increase of 80 per cent. in the number of children reading—an increase of 78 per cent. in the number writing—an increase of 100 per cent. in the number learning arithmetic—200 per cent. of an increase in the number learning grammar and geography, and an increase of 50 per cent. in the number learning mathematics.

I trust now that in the foregoing statement will be found sufficient evidence of the great improvement that has taken place in every thing connected with our Catholic Elementary Schools, to

remove from the minds of those persons who fancied that no improvement was taking place in them, such a false and groundless impression.

Of course, I am very far from wishing it to be understood that there are not improvements still needed. I am perfectly aware that in a few Districts a great deal has to be done in that way yet ; while, of course, all the Schools are susceptible of some further improvement. But I think I am warranted in saying, looking at the large amount of work that has already been done by the Catholic Boards in the extension and improvement of our Elementary Schools, that no relaxation will take place in their labors towards the same end in the coming years.

With these remarks, I beg leave to submit my Report.

MICHAEL JOHN KELLY,

Inspector of Catholic Schools.

SYNOPSIS OF THE INSPECTION OF THE SCHOOLS.

I commenced my inspection this year on the 8th June, by visiting the two schools in Bay Bulls, where I found fifty two children attending—twenty in the male, and thirty-two in the female. Both these schools were going on satisfactorily, and were tolerably well supplied with books and stationery. The Witless Bay and Toad's Cove schools are very well conducted. The Teachers are evidently attentive and painstaking—examination of the children satisfactory—copy and cyphering books well kept—school well supplied with reading books ; a supply of spelling books required. The Mobile and Caplin Cove schools are not so well attended, and are much more elementary than either of the preceding schools. The Registers are carefully kept in all these schools.

Brigus school was attended by seventeen children on the day I inspected it ; children present very backward ; school, at present, does not sustain its former good character ; a supply of books much needed. Visited a small school at Admiral's Cove ; only nine children attending ; school held in a miserable shed. The teach-

er, a Mrs. Nicholas, was unable to say what salary she was to receive.

The Commercial School at Ferryland continues in the charge of Mr. Flannery. The attendance of pupils is very small—the number present on the day I visited the school being only fourteen. The school-house, I think, is not situated sufficiently central to enable all the children of the place to attend it. The attainments of the children present were very low, not one of them learning grammar or geography, or even arithmetic. They were, however, nearly all very young. The Fermeuse school is also poorly attended; there were but fourteen children in school on the day I visited it, which is the average daily attendance for the year. The books supplied to the school are not at all sufficient. The two schools at the North-side of Renew's are fairly conducted, and well attended; they are also tolerably well supplied with reading books. There is a small school at the South-side of the harbor, which is in operation for six months of the summer. The remaining two schools, namely, at Kingsman's Cove and Aquaforte, were also in operation, and progressing with a moderate degree of success. The Registers in all these schools are well kept, with the exception of the Brigus school, where the Register supplied has been lost. I am sorry that it is not in my power to state, that any one of the much-needed repairs and improvements in the school-houses of this District have been made.

The Commercial School in Great Placentia continues in the charge of Mr. Curtis, who conducts it very creditably. It is also very well attended; there were seventy-five children present on the day I visited it. The School-room has been lately painted, and is well provided with books and stationery. The Little Placentia school I found was closed on my visiting it, as the Teacher was then taking his vacation.

I visited six of the eight schools in the District of Burin. The Teacher of the Oderin school, a Miss Byrne, had charge of it only for a month previous to my visit. I believe she will discharge her duties as a Teacher faithfully. There were thirty pupils present.

The Fox Cove and Beau Bois schools are very well conducted. The ready and correct answers of the pupils showing the care be-

stowed on them by their Teachers ; forty-six children were present at examination in these two schools. The school at Spanish Room is in the charge of a very competent Teacher, a Mr. Hagerty. The school-house, which was built by the inhabitants, is not quite completed. There were twenty-four children present. These schools are well provided with reading books, but require a supply of spelling and table books. The Burin school continues to be efficiently conducted by Mr. O'Donnell. It is well supplied with books ; twenty-three pupils were present. I found the St Lawrence school closed on my visiting that settlement, in consequence of the illness of the Teacher ; he stated, on my visiting him, that he was about resigning his position as Teacher, in consequence of his continued ill health.

Five of the six schools at present in operation in the District of Placentia West, are in the charge of female teachers, under whose management the schools were working very well. The teacher of the Isle of Valen school is a very young lad, but as the attainments of the children attending his school are very low, he is quite capable to conduct it for the present. Two of the schools were provided with sufficient books, the others require a supply. The five schools that I visited—Merashéen was not visited—were attended on the day of examination by 151 children. There is a school-house in each of the settlements where a school is established, but four of them are in a very unfinished state.

The twenty-two schools in the St. John's District have been in operation the past year. The only changes that have taken place, since last Report, in these schools, are the following :—The school at River-head has been placed under the management of a Mr. McKeown, who has certainly made very great improvements in the school since he has got charge of it. He has not only established a strict system of discipline—what was so much needed there—but has so thoroughly organized the school that, from being one of the most disorderly, it has become, under his management, one of the best conducted schools I have met with during my inspection. The daily attendance of pupils is now nearly double what it formerly used to be, being at present 135, and the pupils were evidently improving under his tuition.

I am sorry to have to record the death of Mr. Noonan, the

late teacher of the Quidi Vidi school, with whose management of that school I had always reason to be satisfied. A Pupil Teacher from the Training School will, I understand, take charge of the school. The teacher of the Windsor Lake school resigned her position, and has been succeeded by her sister, Miss Roche. All the other schools are conducted by the same teachers as mentioned in previous Reports. These schools were attended, the past year, by a daily average of 716 pupils, which, added to the 770 attending the three Convent Schools, would give nearly 1500 as the average daily attendance to these schools. Since last Report, a Convent has been erected at Torbay; but the School of which was not opened when I visited the District. I understand it is now in operation.

The eight Schools in the District of Harbor Main have been in successful operation the past year. I found these schools, on my inspection of them, the past summer, attended by 330 pupils, or an average of forty-one to each school. These schools are conducted by the same teachers as had charge of them last year, and require no further mention of them than to say that they continue to be well conducted, well supplied with books and stationery, and, as I have shewn, well attended. I purchased, last summer, at the request of the Chairman, the Very Revd. K. Walsh, books and stationery to the amount of £10 for these schools. This large addition to the stock of books and stationery previously on the hands of the Very Revd. Chairman, will enable him to furnish the schools of his District with a varied and instructive class of reading books, and with a full supply of all the other books, as well as stationery, necessary to meet the requirements of each school.

No alteration whatever has taken place in the six schools in the District of Brigus since my last report of them. They have been in full operation the past year. No alteration of teachers has taken place in any of them, and they continue to be faithfully conducted. I found them attended, on my inspection of them the past summer, by 167 pupils, being an average attendance of twenty-eight for each school; they were also fairly supplied with books, &c. The very pretty school-house erected, by the Board of this District, on the Goulds road, the past summer, was opened for the reception of pupils the first

week in January, and has now an attendance of pupils daily ranging from twenty-five to thirty.

Everything connected with the schools under the control of the Harbor Grace Board is at present very satisfactory. The school-houses, sixteen in number, with their fittings complete, and liberal supply of books, &c., &c., shew the desire the Board has to remove every obstacle to the efficient working of their schools. There are also the two small schools at River-head of Harbor Grace, conducted by females, in addition to the above, —the schools being held at the teachers' residences. These schools were attended, the past year, by a daily average of 471 pupils.

There were eight schools in operation, the past year, in the Districts of Bonavista and Trinity. The Ragged Harbor school I found in charge of a Miss McCarthy. There were nineteen pupils present; the daily average, however, is twenty-eight. The teacher appears to be quite competent to conduct the school, and I believe is very anxious to discharge her duties faithfully. The school is well supplied with books; but the school-room requires a small outlay to make it warm and comfortable. The Knight's Cove school I did not see in operation, as the teacher had just taken the time permitted him for vacation, for the purpose of going to St. John's, on private business. These two schools were put in operation since my former visit to these Districts. The King's Cove school has improved since my last report of it; but the school-room has not, as yet, been enlarged. The Broad Cove school has been removed into the very fine school-house at Sancroix, now thoroughly completed. The school-houses in these two Districts are now completed, and are certainly very fine buildings, and all provided with suitable fittings, and supplied with books, &c., &c. A school-house has also been erected, and, I believe, completed, at Gooseberry Island.

The school at Tilton Harbor was closed for some time, in consequence of the resignation of the teacher, Mr. Drysdale, but was reopened the latter part of the summer, when the services of Mr. McGrath, late teacher at the Orphan Asylum, were secured to conduct it. The Joe Batt's Arm and Fogo schools

were in operation the past year ; but I received a communication from the former place, in December, stating that the school was closed in consequence of the school-room being unprovided with a stove.

It will be seen from the Financial Statement of the Twillingate Board, that all the available funds have been expended on the school house at Fortune Harbor, leaving nothing to pay the services of a teacher.

In these two Districts, all matters connected with education have not been carried out as satisfactory as could be desired ; but I think I am fully warranted in saying that under the management of the present Chairman, an altered state of things, for the better, will speedily take place.

RETURN OF
ROMAN CATHOLIC
ELEMENTARY BOARD SCHOOLS.

Return of Catholic Elementary

Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected past year.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Tilton Harbor	J. B. Drysdale	40	0	0			
Joe Batt's Arm	No return.						
Fogo.....	James Shea.....	25	0	0			
Sancroix.....	} No return.						
Red Cliff Island.....							
Plate Cove	John Chievers... ..	20	0	0	3	10	0
Knight's Cove	No return.						
Bonavista.....	Angus T. McEichen.....	40	0	0	0	17	0
Ragged Harbor	Miss McCarthy.....	23	0	0	1	15	0
Trinity	No return.						
Low Point	M. Collins	25	0	0			
Job's Cove	William Broderick	25	0	0	2	5	6
Northern Bay	William Greene	30	0	0	2	3	3
Western Bay.....	Philip Fahey	25	0	0	1	0	0
Broad Cove	Andrew Fahey.....	25	0	3	3	15	9
Crocker's Cove.	Miss Brandsfield.....	25	0	0	0	16	6

Board Schools, for the year 1865.

No. on Books.			Average attendance.	Ages of Pupils.			Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic		Geography.	Grammar.	Mathematics.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.	Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Reading with ease.	On Slate.	On Paper	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.			
30	19	49	22	16	22	11	12	28	9	23	2	28	3	15		
18	12	30	15	5	20	5	9	15	6	12	8	12	3			
13	12	25	18	8	16	1	7	14	4	3	2					
25	5	30	18	5	16	9	11	9	10	13	18	16	8	5	5	1
11	26	37	28	5	25	7	4	33		3	14	12	2	7	7	
14	3	17	14	10	7	....	13	4								
28	26	54	25	12	23	19	12	23	19	6	10	9				
43	31	74	37	17	44	13	20	24	30	9	30	38	1	4	1	
43	31	74	19	16	46	13	34	40		1	8	3	1			
35	22	57	17	15	27	15	21	26	3	3	7	10	1			
20	31	51	37	17	28	6	23	24	4	16	4	10	1			

Return of Catholic Elementary

Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected past year.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Carbonear.....	Francis McCarthy.....	70	0	0	0	5	0
Musquitto.....	Miss Meany.....	20	0	0	3	14	0
Harbor Grace.....	Eugene Hamilton.....	100	0	0	17	5	0
Ditto, River-head, Female	Mrs. Stapleton.....	6	0	0	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto. ..	Miss Kelly.....	12	0	0	0	18	6
Feather Point.....	Miss Costello.....	25	0	0	0	5	3
Upper Island Cove.....	John Morrissey.....	30	0	0	1	11	6
Spaniard's Bay.....	John Lynch.....	25	0	0	2	5	0
Bay Roberts.....	John Keefe.....	30	0	0	3	10	0
Northern Gut.....	Edward Kenny.....	28	0	0	1	3	6
Cupids.....	Miss Power.....	20	0	0	0	15	0
Brigus.....	Patrick Power.....	35	0	0	2	12	6
Turk's Gut.....	Miss Kehoe.....	20	0	0	0	5	0
Colliers.....	John Shea.....	30	0	0			
Bacon Cove.....	Miss Donnelly.....	25	0	0			
Salmon Cove.....	Richard Walsh.....	35	0	0	3	12	3

Board Schools, for the year 1865.—(Continued.)

No. on Books.			Average attendance.	Ages of Pupils.			Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic		Geography.	Grammar.	Mathematics.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.	Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Reading with ease.	On Slate.	On Paper	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.			
111	....	111	50	13	61	37	33	50	28	5	25	18	7	5	6	
26	22	48	24	16	21	11	12	17	19	9	23	18	11			
118	....	118	55	22	66	32	20	20	78	10	80	55	33	11	10	10
2	54	56	30	26	25	5	18	26	12	5	20	17	7			
....	30	30	20	....	15	15	10	12	8	....	12	9	2			
17	18	35	12	12	16	7	18	10	7	5	6	6	....	2	4	
43	33	76	34	31	28	17	35	30	11	8	9	9	4			
13	23	36	16	6	24	6	8	20	8	5	11	7	5			
52	44	96	50	21	51	24	35	29	32	7	32	21	13			
23	29	57	27	11	30	16	18	15	24	12	21	15	6			
15	18	33	19	8	15	10	10	13	10	9	10	16	2			
30	....	30	21	8	14	8	5	9	16	8	13	11	7	6	12	1
18	14	32	20	12	12	8	11	8	13	9	11	9	3			
46	34	80	19	30	40	10	63	10	5	4	1	8	2			
12	43	55	35	20	30	5	20	20	15	8	12	15	16	6	10	
51	43	94	50	25	59	10	31	41	22	12	35	19	20	20	20	

Return of Catholic Elementary

Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected past year.		
		£	s	d.	£	s	d.
Cat's Cove	James Woodford	35	0	0	2	11	0
Chapel's Cove	Edward Kennedy.....	35	0	0			
Holyrood	William Vetch	35	0	0	4	8	11
Ditto, South Side....	Miss Keating.....	25	0	0	0	15	6
Ditto, North Side....	Miss Joy.....	25	0	0	3	0	0
Kelligrews	} No return.						
Topsail							
Topsail Road.....	Miss Walsh.....	25	0	0	2	5	0
Springfield	John Hacket.....	40	0	0	1	0	0
Kilbride	Miss Walsh	21	0	0	1	0	0
Goulds	Miss Hacket	15	0	0			
Petty Harbor	John Barron.....	50	0	0	2	0	0
Petty Harbor, (Female)..	Miss Walsh.....	25	0	0	1	0	0
Blackhead.....	Patrick Murphy	25	0	0			
Freshwater.....	Mrs. Norris.....	25	0	0			

Board Schools for the year 1865.—(Continued.)

No. on Books.			Average attendance.	Ages of Pupils.			Reading.			Writing		Arithmetic				
Male.	Female.	Total.		Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.	Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Reading with ease.	On Slate.	On Paper.	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.	Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
29	23	52	23	15	33	4	16	18	21	3	3	8	3			
51	29	80	38	25	40	15	25	20	35	15	27	17	12	35	18	
21	21	42	10	12	23	7	14	19	9	7	8	16				
31	33	64	30	20	35	9	19	40	5	12	15	18	3	4	5	
8	16	24	12	6	14	4	4	8	12	8	10	12	3	7	7	
25	12	37	18	7	15	15	9	18	15	9	14	10	6	5	2	
19	27	46	18	9	22	15	19	15	12	11	7	9	1			
33	33	66	17	21	32	13	15	27	24	7	14	11	5	3	3	
68	12	80	54	31	29	20	23	44	8	8	13	10	10			1
....	47	47	26	19	22	6	18	13	16	6	22	12	5			
25	22	47	24	25	12	10	15	22	10	10	7	11	8			
8	17	25	17	6	7	12	7	10	8	9	16	13	....	5	5	

Return of Catholic Elementary

Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected past year.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Orphan Asylum.....	{ Messrs. McGrath and Grace	120	0	0	2	0	0
River Head, St. John's...	Robert McKeown	60	0	0	10	0	0
Freshwater Road	John Roche	40	0	0	2	17	6
Quidi Vidi	Richard Noonan.....	40	0	0	1	5	0
Bally Hally	James Donaghew.....	25	0	0	1	0	0
Logy Bay.....	Miss Roche.....	25	0	0	3	0	0
Outer Cove.....	John Hand	35	0	0	0	4	6
Torbay.....	William Coady	30	0	0	0	5	0
Flat Rock.....	Dennis Maher	35	0	0			
Pouch Cove	Mrs. Bassett	30	0	0			
Windsor Lake.....	Miss Roche.....	25	0	0			
Coady's Well	John Gladney.....	30	0	0			
Portugal Cove	Richard Cuddihy.....	40	0	0			
Belle Isle	Wm. Harney	25	0	0	0	10	6
Witless Bay.....	Edward Norris.....	40	0	0	1	10	0

Board Schools, for the year 1865.—(Continued.)

No. on Books.			Average attendance.	Ages of Pupils.			Reading.		Writing		Arithmetic		Geography.	Grammar.	Mathematics.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.	Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Reading with ease.	On Slate.	On Paper	Elementary Rules.			
292	...	292	137	69	184	39	91	55	146	91	107	122	60	33	33
269	...	269	135	37	119	113	77	80	112	60	89	55	24	31	34
17	28	45	17	13	15	17	13	16	16	...	17	12	5	1	
56	20	76	28	20	43	13	20	46	10	9	30	34	8	4	4
21	14	35	20	9	24	2	14	10	10	12	9	4	4	3	5
29	14	43	21	13	23	7	11	23	9	6	11	15	16	2	6
24	17	41	18	6	28	7	9	27	5	4	14	9	5	1	
81	32	113	36	37	46	30	42	49	22	...	12	5	8		
21	15	36	15	18	15	3	18	10	8	7	5	4	2		
18	22	40	14	21	15	4	27	9	4	9	4	3			
9	13	22	11	5	10	7	11	6	5	3	7	9	2	..	3
12	21	33	18	12	21	....	18	9	6	6	5	5	1		
28	14	42	32	19	19	4	28	6	8	3	11	6	2	..	1
23	28	51	28	11	15	25	27	19	5	5	15	12	2		
59	....	59	26	20	18	21	18	25	16	12	26	29	16	12	12

Return of Catholic Elementary

Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected past year.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Mobile	Mrs. Byrne	20	0	0			
Caplin Cove	John Driscoll	20	0	0			
Toad's Cove	James Shanahan	30	0	0	1	6	0
Brigus South	Miss Doyle	18	0	0	1	0	0
Cape Broyle	No Return						
Admiral's Cove	Mrs. Nicholas				1	15	0
Aquaforte	Mrs. Oliphant	15	0	0			
Kingsman's Cove	Miss Coady	12	0	0			
Fermeuse	James O'Neil	20	0	0	0	12	0
Renews	Thomas Dutton	35	0	0	0	8	0
Ditto, Female	Miss Power	18	0	0	1	10	0
Trepassey	Miss Cummins	27	0	0			
Holyrood, St. Mary's	} No Return.						
Riverhead, Ditto							
Salmonier. S. Side	Patrick Cormack	25	0	0			

Board Schools for the year 1865.—(Continued.)

No. on Books.			Average attendance.	Ages of Pupils.			Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic.				
Male.	Female.	Total.		Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.	Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Reading with ease.	On Slate.	On Paper.	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.	Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
19	11	30	16	6	12	12	14	13	3	3	5	5	4			
45	30	75	30	20	35	20	25	30	20	12	25	24	12			
15	18	33	25	7	21	5	9	19	5		8	4	6			
4	11	15	12	2	10	3	1	14		4	3	4				
10	14	24	13	8	8	8	9	9	6	10	6	12				
15	15	30	23	9	18	3	18	12			3	3				
32		32	14	14	16	2	10	16	6	10	8	10	2			
60		60	35	20	25	15	10	42	8	7	14	5	7			
	76	76	45	32	39	5	25	32	9	12	20	10	1	3		
50	42	92	43	27	30	35	17	50	25	12	25	41	12	20	10	
10	7	17	15	7	5	5	6	11		4	6	4				

Return of Catholic Elementary

Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected past year.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salmonier, N. Side	Miss Carew	20	0	0			
Branch	John Sullivan	25	0	0			
Distress	Richard Cummins	25	0	0			
North-east Placentia	John Hanlon	18	0	0			
Little Placentia	Thomas O'Rielly	60	0	0			
Fox Harbor	Mrs. Bird	25	0	0			
Red Island	No return.						
Presque	Mrs. Hickey	25	0	0			
Ann's Cove	Miss Clooney	25	0	0			
St. Kyran's	Miss Mallowney	25	0	0			
Isle of Valen	Patrick Leanord	20	0	0			
Merasheen	No return.						
Paradise	Miss Tracy	25	0	0			
Oderin	Miss Byrne	25	0	0			
Spanish Room	M. Hagerty	25	0	0			

Board Schools, for the year 1865.—(Continued.)

No. on Books.			Average attendance.	Ages of Pupils.			Reading.			Writing		Arithmetic		Geography.	Grammar.	Mathematics.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.	Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Reading with ease.	On Slate.	On Paper	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.			
21	14	35	28	12	20	3	10	18	7	3	5					
26	39	65	25	26	22	17	16	40	9	6	19	15	9			
10	16	26	20	7	9	10	10	16		6	4					
24	9	33	16	16	17		8	25		6						
55	32	87	63	30	49	8	30	35	22	28	28	19	9	6	6	1
19	25	44	40	15	22	7	5	30	9	6	10	16	4			
18	12	25	22	9	16		13	12			6					
18	24	37	26	10	14	13	14	23		5	5	9				
11	11	22	17	3	15	4	11	8	3	11	4	8	2	2	2	
14	20	34	20	12	18	4	18	16			2	1				
17	18	35	22	8	19	8	7	22	6	2	7	5	2			
27	22	49	30	14	25	10	23	23	3	4	3	2	2			
15	18	33	22	4	17	12	6	19	8		12	4	3			

Return of Catholic Elementary

Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected past year.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Beau Bois	Miss Walsh	25	0	0			
Fox Cove	Miss Doody	25	0	0			
St. Lawrence	M. Pointer	42	10	0			
Lawn	Miss Carew	25	0	0			
Lamaline	No return.						
Harbor Breton	Miss Hearne	20	0	0	0	12	6
Great Jarvis	John Dunne	30	0	0			

Board Schools for the year 1865.—(Continued.)

No. on Books.			Average attendance.	Ages of Pupils.			Reading.			Writing		Arithmetic		Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.	Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Reading with ease.	On Slate.	On Paper.	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.			
14	22	36	18	12	19	5	12	19	5	5	6	5	3			
12	20	32	20	6	20	6	5	23	4	4	5	8				
40	42	82	32	24	47	11	15	55	12	6	12	10	2			
20	15	35	24	16	17	2	10	12	13	4	7	11	2	3	6	
6	12	18	16	7	11	....	4	5	9	3	8	7				
5	20	25	20	5	18	2	8	12	4	1	...	9	4			

Return of Commercial Schools, under

Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected past year.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
King's Cove.....	No return.						
Bay-de-Verd	Patrick Fox	50	0	0	7	5	0
Harbor Gracc, River-head.	Michael Scully.....	50	0	0	4	0	0
Harbor Main	Cornelius Kennedy.....	50	0	0	0	16	0
Bay Bulls	Terence Morrissey	40	0	0	1	10	0
Ferryland.....	Patrick Flannery	50	0	0			
St. Mary's	Patrick Walsh	51	0	0			
Great Placentia	Francis Curtis	70	0	0			
Burin	Michael O'Donnell.....	80	0	0	1	15	0

Catholic Boards, for the year 1865.

No. on Books.			Average attendance.	Ages of Pupils.			Reading.			Writing		Arithmetic				
Male.	Female.	Total.		Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.	Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Reading with ease.	On Slate.	On Paper.	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.	Geography.	Grammar.	Mathematics.
42	32	74	37	18	36	20	16	30	28	16	23	22	6	..	..	1
106	106	34	26	60	20	27	44	35	16	47	35	23	28	12	2
56	56	30	20	32	4	12	38	6	... 10	3	15	..	4	2	
48	43	20	10	26	12	22	16	10	4	23	10	6	..	2	1
34	34	21	5	9	20	6	18	10	4	14	7	13	3	3	
45	45	14	10	26	9	21	22	2	4	5	8	4	4	4	
87	87	45	20	52	15	30	41	16	19	25	35	15	40	15	5
47	47	27	5	28	14	8	14	25	14	25	22	21	21	21	5

**Return of Pupil Teachers receiving instruction at St.
since last Return,**

Names of Pupils.	Age.	From what District sent.	Date of entering College.
William Anthony.....	6	St. John's West.....	June 9th, 1858.....
Edward Norris.....	20	Ferryland.....	October 11th, 1860..
Edward St. George.....	18	Port-de-Grave.....	November 7th, 1861.
Walter Taraban.....	19	Placentia & St. Mary's	March 13th, 1862...
John Davis... ..	17	St. John's East.....	January 3rd, 1863...
Edward Kennedy.....	15	Harbor Main.....	June 1st, 1862.....
William Hartery.....	19	Bonavista	July 1st, 1862.....
John Garvey.....	17	Fortune Bay.....	June 1st, 1863.....
Daniel Murphy.....	18	Trinity.....	August 27th, 1863..
James Shanahan.....	24	Ferryland.....	April 15th, 1864....
James Hearne.....	16	Harbor Main.....	July 1st, 1864.....
Patrick Ward.....	19	Bonavista.....	October 11th, 1864..
John Freeman.. ..	20	Burin.....	December 6th, 1864..
Cornelius Hartery.....	30	Ferryland	December 23rd, 1864

**Bonaventure's College, and of those who have left
furnished in 1863.**

Date of departure from College.	Pupils still in College.	Branches learning.
.....	Still in College	English, Mathematics & French.
April 15th, 1864, to teach at Witless Bay.		
.....	Ditto	English, Mathematics, French & Spanish.
.....	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, ditto.
.....	Ditto	English and Mathematics.
June 13th, 1864, to teach at Chapel's Cove.		
June 2nd, 1864, to teach at King's Cove.		
.....	Ditto	English, Mathematics & Spanish.
September 30th, 1865.		
July 14th, 1864, to teach at Toad's Cove.		
.....	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, ditto.
.....	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, ditto.
.....	Ditto	English, Mathematics & French.
May 27th, 1865, to teach at Cape Broyle.		

Return of Pupils attending the

Locality of Convent.	No. of Pupils on Books.	Average daily attendance.	No. of	
			Reading.	Writing on Slates and Paper.
St. John's	600	400	350	300
Ditto, River-head		250	200	200
Ditto, Maggotty Cove	338	120	120	120
Harbor Main	96	55	96	76
Brigus	60	49	33	49
Witless Bay		70	50	30
Ferryland	97	60	64	53
Fermeuse	50	30	35	35
St. Mary's	173	50	44	44
Placentia	180	90	60	80
Burin	50	45	30	30

Convent Schools, for the year 1865.

Pupils learning.

Arithmetic.	Geography.	Gram-mar.	History.	Globes.	Drawing.
220	200	130	50	17	17
200	130	130	130		
120	39	41			
78	96	76			
40	25	20	8		
40	40	30	20	20	
53	11	11			
30	35	35			
36	36	36	20		
60	60	60			
25	30	30			

Financial Statement for year 1865, as furnished by the

Reference to remarks.	District.	Ordinary appropriations for the District.			Special Grant.			Balance from pas; year.			Over expenditure last year.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Fortune Bay.....	56	10	0				15	5	0			
2	Burin	223	9	2	69	4	7				3	18	8
3	Placentia West....	146	0	0				37	13	0			
4	Little Placentia.....	107	18	6				12	17	0			
5	Great Placentia.....	99	17	0	46	3	0	8	0	0			
6	St. Mary's.....	126	15	4	46	3	0	65	13	8			
7	Bay Bulls.....	181	4	0	46	3	0	37	6	6			
8	Ferryland.....	211	0	0	57	13	10	37	3	10			
9	Harbor Main.....	245	4	2	57	13	10				42	0	4½
10	Brigus.....	231	9	4									
11	Harbor Grace.....	612	10	5	173	1	6				179	2	0
12	Bonavista and Trinity..	209	12	3	57	13	10						
13	Fogo	72	15	5	23	1	6				9	5	0
14	St. John's	1102	9	7	46	13	6	161	6	4			
15	Twillingate	38	3	0	11	10	9				28	0	8

Returns from the Chairmen of the Educational Boards.

Amount paid in Teachers' Salaries.			Expended in Repairing and Building School-houses.			School Rents & Fuel.			School Requisites			Paid to Secretary of Boards			Over expenditure of Boards.			Balance on hand.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
60	0	0	8	0	0				0	17	10							2	17	2
237	0	0																51	15	1
134	0	0	7	0	0													42	13	0
108	18	7							1	16	11							10	0	0
138	0	0																1	17	0
151	3	0	66	19	9							5	0	0				20	19	3
172	0	0	64	2	0				10	0	0							18	11	6
205	0	0	42	5	0													57	13	10
265	0	0	5	14	0				5	0	0							12	14	1
163	0	0	68	9	4															
543	0	0	174	3	5				12	4	8	60	0	0	182	18	2			
237	5	0	96	0	0	2	10	0	3	7	6									
63	6	11	0	10	0				4	7	1							18	7	10
822	5	0	635	14	1	22	7	0	49	6	5	30	0	0	249	3	1			
									21	11	3							0	1	10

REMARKS.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4.—Correct.

No. 5.—Not correct. The balance stated to be on hands last year was £16 2s. 6d., and now it is put down £8; but every year I have the same complaint to make, the balance stated to be on hands one year, is sure to be altered to quite a different sum when brought forward the following year. But even if the amount stated now were the correct balance on hands from last year, the balance for the present year should be £16, and not £1 7s. The three first items in the Return being debits, make £154, and the only disbursements being £138, the payment of the Teachers' salaries, the difference between these sums is £16.

No. 6 and 7.—Correct.

No. 8.—I would make the balance on hands £58 1s. 8d.

No. 9.—Correct. The overdrawn balance, agreeably to the different items given, would be £14 16s. 4½d., but the sum of £2 2s. 3½d., received from the Teachers for books sold by them being deducted, makes the sum over expended £12 14s. 1d., the amount stated.

No. 10.—Correct.

No. 11.—The large overdrawn balance of this Board has been increased this year by a few pounds, but the large expenditure under the head of School erections of £174, chiefly expended in the building of the Heart's Desire School-house, will account for its non-reduction. But now that all the School-houses needed, at least for some time, in the Districts under this Board, have been erected, and are now in such good repair, this large sum will be annually reduced.

No. 12.—Not correctly stated. There was a balance on hands last year of £20 9s. 7d., and this year, from the sums given in the Return, it would appear that an over expenditure of £51 6s. 10d. has taken place.

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- No. 13.—The Educational Grant for the District of Twillingate and Moreton's Harbor has, up to this year, been drawn and disbursed by the Fogo Board, but it is now very properly divided ; the special grant of £30 for Tilton and Fortune Harbors has also been divided agreeably to population.
- No. 14.—The sum of £46 13s. 6d., under the head of Special Grant, is the amount drawn by the St. John's Board, of the £100 voted by the 21st Section of the Education Act, for the purchase of books, &c.
- No. 15.—Correct.
-

No. 62.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Copy of Report of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, adopted at the general yearly Meeting of the Subscribers, for 1865.

The Committee of the Saint John's Association in aid of the "Colonial and Continental Church Society," elected under the Act of Incorporation, 25 Vic., cap. 11, have the honor most respectfully to report, for the information of this meeting, and Her Majesty's Government, at the close of their affairs, for the year 1865, as follows, viz. :—

That with a view to the carrying out of the benevolent purposes, of the Parent Society, and the Government of this colony, in the encouragement of education for the benefit of the children of the poor of this city, and providing for a more suitable place for the instruction and training of pupil teachers of the Society, and of those persons sent there by the several Boards of Education for that purpose, under an Act of the Legislature, your Committee were enabled, in the month of April, 1864, to enter into contract with Alexander Smith, of Saint John's, for the erection and completion of a commodious School-house, of American hard brick, for the sum of £1550 currency ; which building being finished, was occupied for public school keeping purposes on the 6th day of February last, for the admission of boys and infants. The Lord Bishop having very kindly lent his newly erected Sunday school-room for the use of the girls, under the charge of the appointed mistress, for several weeks, until the plastering in the girls' room was sufficiently dry to occupy with safety.

That, in addition to the said contract sum, your Committee were unavoidably subjected to other charges to complete the work satisfactorily, with a view to its lasting for a series of years to come,—such as extras, and the levelling of the grounds, erection of new gates and extensive fences, the painting thereof, drainage of land, the introduction of water, and in school furniture, &c.,—which have amounted, in all, to the sum of £1756 16s. 1d. currency.

That the several school rooms therein are spacious and very comfortable for both teachers and scholars, and are of the following dimensions, both up and down stairs, (besides class rooms),—

Ground floor.....	Boys	—60 x 20 feet.
Ditto	Infants	—50 x 17 “
Upstairs	Girls	—60 x 20 “

and all of proportionate height, where 351 children, of both sexes, were the past year entered upon the books for instruction, in addition to training pupils; all of which school rooms are warmed by Chilson's patent heating apparatus.

To enable your Committee to effect all this work, beyond the gift of the said Society in the sum of £495 sterling specially, and the produce of the Bazaar fund in hand, held in 1862, they were compelled to enter into bond, personally, to the Union Bank, for a credit of £500, on the 10th October last year, payable in two years, with interest thereon at the rate of six pounds per cent per annum, the trade and commerce of the country being so depressed from the result of unsuccessful fisheries, as not to warrant a special town subscription in aid of this building fund. They nevertheless hope, that the many friends of the Institution will, ere long, be found willing to subscribe towards the liquidation of the existing unavoidable debt thereon, and thus afford relief to your Committee. and as well as shew gratitude to the Parent Society for their aid and long continued valuable support to their several Schools in this colony.

The several schools under the control of your Committee have been conducted with the usual regularity, the Parent Committee having been pleased to allot, for the service of Newfoundland in 1865, in addition to the above, the liberal sum of £1186 13s. 4d. sterling, which, together with £500 sterling from the Educational grant of the colony, has been expended with the strictest possible economy in the support of the Newfoundland establishment during that period. A list of the Society's schools, with the several teachers' names, number of children of the poor in attendance, and the branches of useful learning taught therein during the year just expired, is respectfully submitted herewith.

In consequence of the elevation to the office of Chief Justice, lately, of our elected worthy President, the Honorable Hugh William Hoyles, and his retirement from the Committee thereupon, the Chairmanship for the remaining season necessarily devolved upon the Vice-President of the Association, until another yearly election should take place, who has ever since, in common with your Committee, given his best attention to the interests of the Society, as occasion required.

Your Committee have much pleasure in reporting, that as a distinguished mark of the Parent Society's favor towards their late President, in appreciation of his highly exemplary character, and of the important services long rendered to their noble christian cause in Newfoundland by him, they were graciously pleased this year to place his name on the standing list of the Vice Presidents of the Society.

In resigning their annual trust, your Committee beg leave most cordially to record their best thanks to the Parent Society, and the Home Committee, for the valuable assistance and labours afforded to Newfoundland, as well as to his Excellency the Governor for his patronage, to the Legislature also, and to all Subscribers in aid of the Society's funds, for their liberal countenance and support of this excellent Institution, the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed,)

JOHN WINTER,

President.

JAMES BAYLY,

Secretary.

Committee Room, St. John's, N. F. }
18th January, 1866. }

NEWFOUNDLAND.—*An Account of the several Schools of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, in operation in the year 1865, exhibiting the Stations, Teachers' names, number of Children instructed, and branches of Learning taught, &c.*

Stations.	Names of Master, or Mistress, in charge.	Scholars.			Remarks.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Central,	J. W. Marriott, Inspector and Master.	143	143	143	Total number of pupils on the books—Boys..... 993 Girls 947
		136	136	136	
		44	28	72	
		1940	1940	1940	
St. John's.	Mary Ann Saunders } Elizabeth Mullings }	37	39	76	Of whom are taught the following branches, viz. :— Reading— Holy Scriptures 1034 Easy Narratives..... 370 Monosyllables 314 Alphabet 222 Writing— Copy books..... 676 Cyphering books 158 Dictation on Slates .. 518 Copies on Slates..... 753
Mr. and Mrs. Bishop	54	70	124		
Petty Harbor	Mr. Ward	56	67	123	
Portugal Cove	Mr. and Mrs. Mills	85	70	155	
Brigus	Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. Maddock, and Miss Andrews	53	50	103	
Port-de-Grave	Mr. and Mrs. Gardner	52	48	100	
Harbor Grace	Mr. and Mrs. Earle	38	41	79	
Spaniard's Bay	Mrs. Burke	46	51	97	
Bishop's Cove	Mr. Samuel A. Earle				
Heart's Content					

An Account of the several Schools of the Colonial and Continental Church Society.—(Continued.)

Stations.	Names of Master, or Mistress, in charge.	Scholars.			Remarks.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Trinity	Mr. Collis, Miss Lockyer	49	47	96	Arithmetic—
Bonavista	Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence	61	52	113	Fractions 25
Salvage	Mr. and Mrs. Killigrews	47	34	81	Proportion, Interest,
Greenspond	Mr. Edwards	86	79	165	Practice 95
Swain's Island	Mr. E. Bishop	24	28	52	Reduction, Long Division, Compound Rules 290
Fogo	Mrs. Plomer	22	28	50	Short Division, Multiplication 265
Twillingate	Mr. and Mrs. Crosby	71	55	126	Subtraction, Addition 373
Bellorem	Rev. J. and Mrs. Marshall	25	24	49	Grammar 199
	Total	993	947	1940	Geography 284
					English History 72

By the Corresponding Committee,

JAMES BAYLY,

Secretary.

No. 63.

Report of the Cashier of the Newfoundland Savings' Bank for the year ending 31st December, 1865.

Amount of Deposits on 1st January, 1865	\$639,975 00
Ditto ditto on 31st December, 1865.....	668,866 81
Increase on the year.....	28,891 81

Amount deposited during the year.....	\$145,134 56
“ Withdrawn “ “	116,242 75

Amount of Interest and Discount received for the year.....	\$30,277 04
------------------------------------------------------------	-------------

Which was thus closed—

Added to Depositors' Accounts for		
Interest.....	\$18,384 54	
Salaries and Expenses, St. John's	2,337 50	
Harbor Grace Branch, Salary, &c.	202 67	
Carried to Reserve Account.....	1,352 33	
Paid to Receiver General, for use of Colony.....	8,000 00	
		30,277 04

The Balance of Reserve Account on 1st Jany. was	\$7,084 15
Added this year.....	1,352 33
	8,436 48

Reduced by—

Payment of last year's law expenses	\$211 05
Compromise of old Account, and allowance by Governors	4361 20
Loss by Insolvency, 1860.....	255 48
Balance to next year.....	3608 75
	8,436 48

The Assets are—

Cash	\$78,085 86
Debentures	443,251 68
Stock of General Water Company	73,900 00
Under Discount.	17,003 95
Mortgages	57,374 39
Fee Simple Property in Gower Street and Lazy Bank	2,859 68
	<u>\$672,475 56</u>

CONTRA :

The Deposits.	\$668,866 81
Reserve Fund.	3,608 75
	<u>\$672,475 56</u>

The Deposits are in the following order—

625 Accounts under	\$200
464 " from	200 to 500
223 " "	500 " 1000
123 " "	1000 " 2000
16 " "	2000 " 3000
6 " "	3000 " 4000
2 " "	4000 " 5000
2 " above.	6000
1 " of	10,861
1 " Harbor Grace Branch.	27,089

 1463 Accounts

The Statement from the Harbor Grace Branch
 shews, 123 Depositors \$27,089 57

Which amount is at the Credit of the Branch at
 St. John's.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD MORRIS,
Cashier.

Certified by

NICHOLAS STABB,
 F. B. T. CARTER, } *Directors.*
 JOHN WINTER,

No. 64.

Dr. Statement of Sinking Fund, from 29th

	Sterling.
1855.	
May 29.—To Cash in the Savings' Bank.....	£296 10 0
Dec. 31.— " Interest received from Savings' Bank	10 12 7
1856.	
Jan. 2.— " Interest received on £595 6s. 8d, Debentures, to 31st December, 1855, viz. :—	
2 years & 127 days on £95 6s. 8d. at per cent.	£11 3 9
2 years & 6 months on £500, at 5½ per cent	68 15 0
	£79 18 9
July 15.— " Interest received on £1002 13 4, Debentures, to 30th June, 1856, viz :—	
6 months' on £95 6s. 8d., at 5 per cent	£2 7 8
162 days on £60 13s. 4d., at 5 pr. cent.	1 7 0
45 days on 346 13s. 4d., at 5 per cent	2 2 0
4 months & 23 days on £500, at 5½ pr. cent. to 23d May	10 18 0
	16 15 5
Aug. 28.— " received from the Receiver General, for Debenture No. 2, due 23d May, 1856....	500 0 0
Nov. 26.— " received from Receiver General, being 2 per cent. on £17,941 5s. 4d., Consolidated Stock Debentures, issued under Act 19 Vic.	358 16 6
	955 10 8
Carried forward	£1262 13 3

May, 1855; to 31st December, 1865.

Cr,

1856.		
Jan. 2.—By this amount paid for 5 per cent. Debenture, No. 342, for £60 13 4, bearing date 19th January, 1856, purchased at 1 per cent. Discount.....	£60 1 3	
May 21.— " This amount paid for 5 per cent. Debenture, No. 358, for £346 13 4, bearing date 16th May, 1856, purchased at par., with 11s. 6d. interest due thereon.....	347 4 10	£407 6 1
1857.		
Decr. 19.— " This amount paid for two Consolidated Stock 6 per cent. Debentures, Nos. 88 & 89, amounting to £1959 13 4, bearing date 22nd October, 1857, purchased at 2 per cent. premium		1998 17 2
1860.		
April 13.— " This amount paid for Consolidated Stock 5 per cent. Debenture, No. 269, for £6000, bearing date 5th April, 1860, purchased at 7 per cent. premium.....		6420 0 9
Carried forward.....		£8826 3 3

Dr. Statement of Sinking

		Sterling.
Brought forward		£1262 13 3
1857.		
July 15.—To 12 months' Interest received on £502 13 4 Debentures, to 30th June, 1857, at 5 per cent	£25 2 8	
Oct. 22.—“ Received from the Receiver General, being 2 per cent. on £37,604 5 4, Consolidated Stock Debentures, issued under Act 19th Vic.	752 1 8	
Dec. 9.—“ Received from the Receiver General, being amount of Premium received on £17,941 5 4, Consolidated Stock Debentures, issued in the year 1856, under Act 19th Vic., cap. 6	465 19 6	
—“ Ditto, on £19,663, issued in the year 1857	567 12 0	
31.—“ Interest received from Savings' Bank	31 4 10	
1858.		1842 0 3
July 6.—Interest received on £2462 6 8, Debentures to 30th June, 1858, viz. :— 12 months on £502 13s. 4d. at 5 per cent £25 2 8 6 months & 70 days on £1959 13 4, at 6 per cent 81 6 10	106 9 6	
Dec. 20.—“ Received from the Receiver General, being amount of Premium received on £35,052 2s. 9d., Consolidated Stock Debentures, issued in the year 1858, under Acts 19th and 21st Vic.	1620 15 11	
Carried forward	£1727 5 5	£3104 13 11

Fund.—(Continued.) Cr.

1860.	By Amount brought forward		£8826 3 3
1862.	Aug. 11.—“ This amount paid the Receiver General, for the purpose of paying off overdue Debentures (under Act 25 Vic., Cap. 5, Sec. 4	£2062 13 8	
	Decr. 31.—“ Ditto. ditto	8905 1 0	
		£10967 14 8	
	Carried forward		19,798 17 11

Dr. Statement of Sinking

		Sterling.
1858	Brought forward.....	£1727 5 5
Dec. 20.—	“ Received from the Receiver General, being 2 per cent on £72,656 8 1, Consolidated Stock Debentures, issued under Acts 19th Vic., cap. 6, and 21st Vic., cap. 3	1453 2 7
		3180 8 0
1859.	July 15.— “ 12 months interest received on £2462 6s. 8d., Debentures, to 30th June, 1859, viz :— £1959 13 4, at 6 per cent. £117 11 8 £502 13 4, at 5 per cent. 25 2 8	142 14 4
Dec. 31.—	“ Received from the Receiver General, being amount of Premium received on £9472 6s. 6d., Consolidated Stock Debentures, issued in the year 1859. under Acts 21st and 22nd Vic.	520 19 7
—	“ Received from the Receiver General, being 2 per cent. on £82,128 14 7, Consolidated Stock Debentures, issued under Acts 19th, 21st, and 22nd Vic.	1642 11 6
—	“ Received from the Receiver General, being amount received from Charles Loughnan, for sale of Crown Land, (being part of Admiral's Ship Room)	1000 0 0
		3306 5 5
	Carried forward.....	£9591 7 4

Fund.—(Continued.)

Cr.

Brought forward.....	£19,793 17 11
Carried forward.....	£19,793 17 11

Dr. Statement of Sinking

		Sterling.
	Brought forward	£9591 7 4
1860.		
July 10.—	“ Interest received on £8462 6s. 8d., Debentures, to 30th June, 1860, viz. :— 12 months on £2462 6s. 8d., at 5 & 6 per cent..... £142 14 4 86 days on £6000, at 5 per cent... . 70 13 9	213 8 1
Dec. 17.—	“ Received from the Receiver General, being for Premium received on £6000, Consolidated Stock Debentures, issued to Commissioners for reduction of Public Debt, in the year 1860, under Act 22nd Vic., cap. 16th.	420 0 0
		633 8 1
1861.		
Feb. 25.—	“ Interest received on £8462 6s. 8d., Debentures to 31st December, 1860, viz. :— £1959 13 4, for 6 months, at 6 per cent..... £58 15 10 £6502 13 4, for 6 months, at 5 per cent..... 162 11 4	221 7 2
1862.		
Jan. 8.—	“ 12 months' Interest received on £8462 6 8, Debentures, to 31st Dec. 1861, viz. :— £1959 13 4, at 6 per cent..... £117 11 8 £6502 13 4, at 5 per cent 325 2 8	442 14 4
	Carried forward	£442 14 4
		£10,446 2 7

Fund.—(Continued.)
Cr.

	Brought forward.....	£19,793 17 11
	Carried forward.....	£19,793 17 11

Dr.

Statement of Sinking

			Sterling.
Brought forward.....	£442 14 4		£10,446 2 7
1862. Dec. 31.—To 12 months Interest received on £8462 6 8, Debentures, to 31st December, 1862..	442 14 4		
— “ Received from the Cashier of the Savings' Bank for the following Debentures sold to that Institution :—			
No. 321.....	£95 6 8		
“ 342.....	60 13 4		
“ 358.....	346 13 4		
“ 269.....	6000 0 0		
“ 88.....	1000 0 0		
“ 89.....	959 13 4		
	<u>8462 6 8</u>		
		9347 15 4	
		<u>£19,793 17 11</u>	

There being no surplus Revenue since the year 1860, the Two per cent. on Consolidated Stock Debentures, issued under the Act 22nd Vic, cap. 16, has not been paid into the Sinking Fund.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
9th April, 1866. }

Fund.—(Continued.)

Cr.

1862.	By Amount brought forward.....	£19,793 17 11
		<u>£19,793 17 11</u>

No. 65.

RETURN shewing the number of Voyages made by the Steamer with dates of departure from St. John's, and dates of arrival and

OUTWARD VOYAGES,—

Dates of Arrival at the

Departure from St. John's	Ferryland.	Trepassey.	St. Mary's	Placentia.	Burin.
6 Jan.	7 Jan 11¼am	9 Jan 10am	9 Jan. 2¼p.m.	11 Jan. 1½pm	13 Jan. 4 a.m.
30 "	.....	.....	31 "	2 Feb. 1 "	2 Feb. 11½p.m.
1 Mar	.....	9 Mar 3pm	8 Mar. 8 a.m.	8 Mar. 6p.m.	9 Mar. 5 a.m.
29 "	29 Jan 3p.m.	.....	20 " Noon	30 " 5 "	31 " Noon
27 Apl.	27 Apl 4½ "	28 Apl 6 a.m.	28 Apl. 11 a.m.	28 Apl. 9 "	29 Apl. 4¼p.m.
30 May	30 May 7½ "	.....	31 May	1 June 1 "	2 June 6 a.m.
27 June	27 June 5 "	.....	28 June 6 p.m.	29 " 2 "	30 " 4 "
25 July	25 July 5½ "	.....	26 July 4 "	27 July 7am	27 July 3¼p.m.
15 Aug	On Circuit	trip	.....	.....	16 Aug. Noon
4 Oct.	4 Oct. 5 pm	.....	6 Oct. 11 p.m.	.....	7 Oct. 5 p.m.
28 "	28 " 4½ "	.....	.....	.....	29 " 3 "
29 Nov	.....	.....	30 Nov. 7 a.m.	30 Nov 7pm	1 Dec. 4 a.m.

"Ariel," to the Westward and Northward, during the year 1865, return;—also, particulars of Ports called at, and times departure therefrom.

WESTERN ROUTE.

following places.

Lamaline.	Harbor Breton	Burgoe	LaPoile	Channel
.....	14 Jan., 8 p.m.	18 Jany. Noon	19 Jan. 8½p.m.	19 Jan. 4 p.m.
4 Feb. 9 a.m.	4 Feb. 9 "	5 Feb. 9 a.m.	5 Feb. 4½ "	6 Feb. 6¼a.m.
10 March 3 "	10 Mar. 3¼ "	12 Mar. 5½p m	13 Mar. 7 "	14 Mar. 6¼ "
.....	2 Apl. 5 a.m.	4 Apl. 9 a.m.	4 Apl. 3 "	4 Apl. 9¼p.m.
30 Apl. 8½a.m.	1 May 9 "	1 May 10 "	2 May 4 "	3 May, Noon
2 June 7 p.m.	3 June 3 p.m.	4 June 4 "	4 June 10a.m.	4 June 6¼pm.
30 " 1½ "	1 July 2¼ "	2 July 7 "	2 July 1 p.m.	2 July 7½ "
.....	29 " 11¼ "	30 " 5 "	31 " 9½ a.m.	31 " 5 "
.....	19 Aug. 3 "	17 Aug. 3p.m.	.....	.....
8 Oct. 6 a.m.	8 Oct. 7½ "	9 Oct. 7 "	10 Oct. 4¼a m.	10 Oct. 11a.m.
31 " 11½ "	1 Nov. 7 a.m.	2 Nov. 5 a.m.	2 Nov. 6 p.m.	3 Nov.
.....	3 Dec. 3¼ "	3 Dec. 9 p.m.	4 Dec. 3 a.m.	4 Dec. 9½ "
.....	.....	St. Peter's 14 March.	.....	.....

RETURN shewing the number of Voyages made by the Steamer

HOMeward VOYAGES, —

Dates of Departure from

Channel.	La Poile.	Burgeo.	Harbor Breton.	Lamaline.
20 Jan. 12 p.m.	20 Jan. 1½ p.m.	21 Jan. 10 a.m.	22 Jan. 1 a.m.	.....
6 Feb. 6½ "	6 Feb. 1 "	7 Feb. 6 p.m.	8 Feb. 8 "	10 Feb. 1 a.m.
14 March, 3 "	14 Mar. 2 a.m.	14 " 11½ a.m.	16 " 3 p.m.	17 " 5 p.m.
5 April, 6 a.m.	5 April, 1 p.m.	5 April, 6 p.m.	6 April, 5½ a.m.	6 April, 7 "
3 May, 9 p.m.	5 May, 2 "	5 May, 7 a.m.	6 May, 10 "	6 May, 7 "
5 June, 9¾ a.m.	5 June, 3 "	5 June, 8 p.m.	6 June, 8½ "	7 June, 3 a.m.
3 July, 8¼ p.m.	5 July, 8 a.m.	5 July, 5 "	6 July, 12¾ p.m.	7 July, 1 "
1 Aug. 5 a.m.	1 Aug. 11 "	1 Aug. 4½ "	2 Aug. 5 a.m.	2 Aug. 6 p.m.
.....	.....	18 " 9 "	24 " 10 p.m.	.....
10 Oct. 8 p.m.	11 Oct. 10½ "	11 Oct. 3 a.m.	12 Oct. 2 a.m.	13 Oct. 9½ a.m.
3 Nov. 9 "	4 Nov. 7 p.m.	6 Nov. 11 "	7 Nov. 1 "	7 Nov. 3 p.m.
4 Dec. 7 p.m.	5 Dec. 5 "	6 Dec. 1 p.m.	7 Dec. 2 p.m.	.....

"Ariel" to the Westward and Northward, &c.—(Continued.)

WESTERN ROUTE.

the following Places.

Burin.	Placentia.	St. Mary's.	Trepassey.	Ferryland.	Dates of Arrival at St. John's
22 Jan. 9 p.m.	.....	23 Jan. 3 p.m.	.....	24 Jan 4½ a.m.	24 Jan.
10 Feb. 7¼ p.m.	.....	11 Feb. 4 "	.....	.....	16 Feb.
18 " 8 a.m.	.....	.....	18 Mar 10 p.m.	19 Mar. 5½ "	19 Mar
7 Apl. 5¼ a.m.	7 Apl. 2 p.m.	8 April, 7 "	9 Apl 2 a.m.	9 April 8 "	9 Apl.
7 May 8 a.m.	.....	.....	.....	8 May, noon	9 May
7 June 10¼ a.m.	7 June 7 p.m.	8 June, 2 "	9 June Noon	.....	9 June
7 July 8 a.m.	Passed.	7 July, 7 "	.....	8 July 4 a.m.	8 July
3 Aug. 1¼ a.m.	.....	3 Aug. 1 "	.....	4 Aug. 10½ "	4 Aug
.....	.....	.....	On Circuit	trip	2 Sept.
13 Oct. 9 p.m.	.....	14 Oct. 9 a.m.	.....	.....	16 Oct.
11 Nov. 3 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 Nov
3 Dec. 4¼ p.m.	.....	.....	.....	10 Dec. 2 p.m.	10 Dec.

RETURN shewing the number of Voyages made by the Steamer

OUTWARD VOYAGES,—

Dates of Arrival at the

Departure from St. John's	Harbor Grace	Bay-de-Verde.	Trinity.	Catalina.
22d March				23 Mar., 3 p.m.
18th April				
16th May..	16th May, 5 p.m.	16 May 10 p.m.	17 May, 5 a.m.	17 May, 9½ a.m.
13th June..	13th June, 6 " "	13 June, 11½ "	14 June, 6 "	14 June, 11 "
12th July..	12th July, 4½ "	12 July, 10 "	13 July, 4 "	13 July, 10 "
10th August	Mails Despatched per "Diamond," en route for Labrador.			
9th Sept..	On Circuit	trip.....		11 Sep. 10 a.m.
18th Oct. . .	18th Oct. 4½ p.m.	18 Oct. 10 p.m.	19 Oct., 5 a.m.	19 Oct. 10 "
16th Nov. . .	16th Nov. 4½ "	17 Nov., 7 a.m.	17 Nov. 12½ am	17 Nov. 5½ p.m.
13th Dec. . .				14 Dec. 2½ "

"Ariel" to the Westward and Northward, &c.—(Continued.)

NORTHERN ROUTE.

the following Places.

Bonavista.	King's Cove.	Greenspond.	Fogo.	Twilliogate.
		23 Mar. 3¼ a.m.		
19 April, 9 a.m.		19 April, 4½ "	20 Apl. 2½ p.m.	23 Apl. 12½ pm
17 May, 1 p.m.	17 May, 1 a.m.	18 May, 5 "	18 May, 6½ "	19 May, 8 a.m.
14 June, 4 "	14 June, 7½ p.m.	16 June, 10½ "	16 June, 8 "	17 June, 7 "
13 July, 3 "	13 July, 7 "	14 July, 5½ "	14 July, 3 "	14 July, 9 p.m.
		11 Sept. 5 p.m.	12 Sept. 6 a.m.	12 Sep. 11½ a.m.
19 Oct., 3 p.m.	19 Oct. 7½ p.m.	20 Oct 5¼ a.m.	20 Oct. 3 p.m.	21 Oct, 11 "
18 Nov. 9 a.m.	18 Nov., 1 "	19 Nov. 9 "	22 Nov. 5 "	22 Nov. 8½ p.m.
		16 Dec. 2½ p.m.	18 Dec. 5½ "	18 Dec. 8½ "

RETURN shewing the number of Voyages made by the Steamer

HOMeward VOYAGES, —

Dates of Departure from the

Willington.	Fogo.	Greenspond.	King's Cove.	Bonavista.
Steamer left Greenspond without a Mail: would not wait for Mail to be made up				
24 April 1 a.m.	24 April, 8 a.m.	24 April, 6 ½ p.m.	.....	25 April, 7 a.m.
19 May, 4 p.m.	19 May, 7 ½ p.m.	20 May, 6 ½ a.m.	20 May, 1 ½ p.m.	.....
17 June, 3 a.m.	17 June, 9 "	18 June, 1 p.m.	18 June, 7 ¼ "	18 June, 9 p.m.
15 July, 3 p.m.	15 July, 9 "	16 July, 12 ½ p.m.	16 July, 7 ¼ "	16 July, 9 "
.....
15 Sep. 2 p.m.	.....	23 Sep. 10 p.m.	.....	.....
21 Oct. 9 p.m.	22 Oct. 9 ½ a.m.	23 Oct., 3 "	23 Oct. 8 ½ p.m.	24 Oct. 8 ½ a.m.
22 Nov. 12 ½ "	22 Nov. 12 p.m.	23 Nov. 6 "	.....	.....
19 Dec., Noon	19 Dec. 6 "	21 Dec. 6 ½ "	.....	.....

Number of trips West, per *Ariel* 12
 " " North, " 9
 =
 21
 =

"*Ariel*," to the Westward and Northward, &c.—(Continued.)

NORTHERN ROUTE.

following places.

Catalina.	Trinity.	Bay-de-Verd	Harbor Grace	Dates of Arrival at St. John's.
23 Mar. 7 p.m.	.....	.....	.....	24th March.
.....	.....	.....	.....	25th April.
20 May 6 ½ "	21 May, 5 a.m.	21 May, 11 a.m.	21 May, 3 p.m.	21st May.
19 June, 1 ½ a.m.	19 June, 8 "	.....	19 June, 5 ½ "	20th June.
17 July, 2 ½ "	17 July, 7 ½ "	17 July, 1 a.m.	17 July, 5 a.m.	17th July.
Mails conveyed by " <i>Diamond</i> ," on return from Labrador....				26th August.
25 Sep. 8 ½ p.m.	On Circuit	trip	.....	27th Sept.
24 Oct. 11 ½ a.m.	24 Oct., 6 p.m.	24 Oct. 11 p.m.	25 Oct. 4 ½ "	25th October.
24 Nov. 5 p.m.	24 Nov., 9 a.m.	25 Nov. 1 "	25 Nov. 5 p.m.	26th Nov.
23 Dec. 9 "	24 Dec. 4 ½ p.m.	25th Dec.

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