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Page 676 3/4 is incorrectly numbered page 696 3/4.

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JOURNAL
OF THE
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
OF
NEWFOUNDLAND.

Anno Vigesimo Septimo Victoriae Reginae.

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



Fourth Session of the Eighth General Assembly.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND:
JAMES SEATON, PRINTER.

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND:
PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE "NEWFOUNDLAND EXPRESS."

58046



PROCLAMATION.

A. BANNERMAN, *Governor.*
[L. S.]

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

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Island stands PROROGUED until TUESDAY the THIRTIETH day of JUNE instant: and whereas I think fit to PROROGUE the said GENERAL ASSEMBLY until THURSDAY the TWENTIETH day of AUGUST next ensuing: I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, further Prorogue the said GENERAL ASSEMBLY until THURSDAY the TWENTIETH day of August next, as aforesaid: of which all Persons concerned are required and commanded to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the said Island of Newfoundland, at the Government House, at St. John's, in the said Island, this Twenty-ninth day of June, 1863, and in the Twenty-seventh Year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's command,

R. CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary



PROCLAMATION.

A. BANNERMAN, *Governor.*
[L. S.]

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

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Island stands PROROGUED until THURSDAY the TWENTIETH day of AUGUST, instant: and whereas I think fit to PROROGUE the said GENERAL ASSEMBLY until THURSDAY the FIFTEENTH day of OCTOBER next ensuing: I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, further Prorogue the said GENERAL ASSEMBLY until THURSDAY the FIFTEENTH day of OCTOBER next, as aforesaid: of which all Persons concerned are required and commanded to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the said Island of Newfoundland, at the Government House, at St. John's, in the said Island, this Eighteenth day of August, 1863, and in the Twenty-seventh Year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's command,

R. CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.



PROCLAMATION.

A. BANNERMAN, *Governor.*
[L. S.]

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

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

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

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the said Island of Newfoundland, at the Government House, at St. John's, in the said Island, this Thirteenth day of October, 1863, and in the Twenty-seventh Year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's command,

R. CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.



PROCLAMATION.

A. BANNERMAN, *Governor.*
[L. S.]

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

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Island stands PROROGUED until SATURDAY the TWELFTH day of DECEMBER, instant : and whereas I think fit to PROROGUE the said GENERAL ASSEMBLY until THURSDAY the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of JANUARY next ensuing : I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, further Prorogue the said GENERAL ASSEMBLY until THURSDAY the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of JANUARY next, *then to meet for the despatch of business* : of which all Persons concerned are required and commanded to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the said Island of Newfoundland, at the Government House, at St. John's, in the said Island, this Eighth day of December, 1863, and in the Twenty-seventh Year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's command,

R. CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

JOURNAL AND PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Fourth Session of the Eighth General Assembly
OF
NEWFOUNDLAND.

Thursday, 28th January, 1864.

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY having, by several Proclamations of His Excellency the Governor, been prorogued until this day, the Members thereof met in the Assembly Room.

(A Message from His Excellency the Governor.)

At two o'clock, a Message from His Excellency the Governor was delivered by F. W. RENNIE, Esq., the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, commanding the immediate attendance of Mr. SPEAKER and the House in the Council Chamber.

Accordingly, Mr. SPEAKER and the House attended His Excellency the Governor in the Council Chamber, and being returned,

Mr. SPEAKER informed the House, that when in attendance on His Excellency the Governor, His Excellency had been pleased to make a Speech to both Branches of the Legislature, of which Mr. SPEAKER said, for the sake of accuracy, he had obtained a copy, and which he read to the House, as follows:—

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

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

I am glad to meet you at the time when you usually assemble for the despatch of public business, and to deliberate on such measures as the Government may think it advisable to submit for your consideration, or on others emanating from yourselves, which may tend to promote the interests of the people and the prosperity of the Colony.

I am happy to inform you that the Revenue of the bye-gone year, 1863, exceeds that of the previous one by the amount of £13,372 13s. 2d,—including £1,325 15s. 8d. collected at the Labrador,—which will afterwards be referred to. It is satisfactory also to inform you that the provisions of the Act of the last Session, to reduce the interest payable upon part of the Public Debt, were successfully carried out, thereby effecting a saving to the Colony of £726 per annum.

Detailed accounts, however, of the Revenue and Expenditure, will be laid before you, and I have to regret that in the early part of the year, as heretofore, a considerable sum was paid for Pauper Relief, causing a heavy drain upon the finances,—a drain which must be expected periodically to recur, so long as the support of the Poor is thrown entirely upon the ordinary Revenues of the Colony; and, whilst such a system exists, it will be impossible altogether to prevent the improper distribution of Pauper Relief;—able-bodied and others (some exercising the privilege of voting at Elections) frequently demanding assistance to which they have no just claim; whilst the necessities of the aged and infirm are, in consequence, but too scantily relieved. To remedy so great an evil, or at least to endeavour to diminish it, the Attorney General will introduce a measure which he will speedily lay before you; and I can only hope that it will meet with your favorable consideration.

The Leader of the Government will also introduce several Bills; among others,—to facilitate the recovery of claims, by private persons, against the Government;—to consolidate and amend the practice of the Supreme Court, &c., &c.;—to provide for the further Sewerage of St. John's;—consolidation of the Customs' Laws;—taxing of Waste Lands;—to establish a Marine Court of enquiry into the causes of Shipwrecks, &c., &c.

Of the twenty Acts which were passed by you in the Session of 1863, I am happy to say nineteen have been sanctioned by the Crown. One, the Currency Act, as yet remains undetermined. It necessarily required a suspending clause. I am, however, in daily expectation of hearing from the Secretary of State on the subject, and I hope to do so in time to enable you to carry into effect its provisions, which include the introduction of a new Copper Currency, which is much wanted, but cannot be effected until the Act receives the Royal Assent.

On the subject of the Fisheries I shall offer a few observations; and, in the first place, I am happy to say that the Seal and Cod Fisheries for the year 1863 have proved much more productive than for the two preceding years.

In consequence of the almost total failure of the Seal Fishery in 1862, supposed to have arisen from the unusual pressure of ice along our coasts, together with extensive failures of the Cod fishery, particularly on the Coast of Labrador, I observed, at the opening of the last Session, that "if much good could not be done by Legislation, at all events enquiry might show the people that unsuccessful fisheries, and the consequences attending them, do not arise from the fault or neglect

of their Rulers"; and soon afterwards a Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly was appointed "to enquire into the cause of the decline of the Fisheries, and to take evidence of the working of the various modes of Fishing, as followed by our Fishermen."

The Committee met on the 20th February;—the different documents laid before them occupy, in the Appendix of the Journal of the last year, 62 pages, and the proceedings of the Committee, including the evidence taken, 174 pages. Among the documents alluded to are replies from the Outport Magistrates to a circular from the Government relative to the mode of prosecuting the Fisheries, and the introduction of improvements. There appears to be the greatest diversity of opinion among these gentlemen, as well as amongst those who were examined before the Committee, in their views as to the mode of prosecuting the fishery—but, apparently (and, perhaps, naturally) from experience derived in those localities where their interests, or those of their constituents, predominate.

The Committee, during their sittings, sent me a communication enclosing a printed circular containing nine queries, to which they solicited replies,—and the correspondence which passed will be found at pages 501 to 509 in the Appendix before alluded to.

The Committee appear to attach much importance to the hauling of Caplin and using them for manure, as most prejudicial to the Cod fishery, by depriving the fishermen of the best bait, the supply of which was alleged to be early diminishing, by the destructive practice alluded to. If it be true, as I am informed, that, last season, the quantity of Caplin was greater than has been remembered for many years, it shows how ignorant we are of the natural history and habits of that valuable little fish, which Providence sends periodically to visit our shores, nor is it known from whence it comes, or where, on its departure, it goes.

In regard to the decline of the fisheries, the causes of which the Committee was directed to enquire into,—at page 546 there is a Return of the quantity of fish exported from the Colony from the year 1840 to 1862; and, if the quantity caught is to be estimated by the quantity exported, in the Return alluded to, there appears to have been no decline in the Cod fishery; for the average quantity of Cod Fish exported for the *first* five years of the Return, viz., from 1840 to 1844, inclusive, is 944,372 qtls., and of the *last* five years, viz., from 1858 to 1862, inclusive, 1,075,687 qtls.; although, as will always be the case, more or less have been caught in certain years; but, it must not be lost sight of, that, although the average quantity caught appears not to have decreased, a great increase has taken place in the population, and, consequently, the produce has to support a much larger number of fishermen and their families; and should the population continue to increase, and trust to the fishery for their subsistence, the natural results must inevitably follow.

As I observed last Session, the community are much indebted to the Committee who conducted a laborious investigation, and particularly to their Honorable Chairman, who took much pains in preparing, and was allowed to bring in, an Act to regulate the Fisheries of this Island and its Dependencies,—which was ordered to be printed,—and, having been many months before the public, you will have the opportunity of determining on its merits; and, so much has been written on the subject of the Fisheries, by the intelligent gentlemen who conduct the ten Journals which are weekly circulated in St. John's, that, it is to be hoped, some useful results will follow.

In the last Session, there was another Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the best method for extending and improving the cultivation of the soil of this country; the Report of that Committee was also printed, and you have had ample time to consider the information they collected, and, I am sure, will give the important suggestions made by them your earnest attention.

I have alluded to £1,325 of Revenue having been collected at the Labrador. The sum is larger than was to be expected, considering that the vessel which was sent to collect the Revenue was so much obstructed by Ice that the Collector did not reach the coast until the middle of July. It was first proposed that a Steamer should be employed, but none could be hired under £430 per month.

Her Majesty's Steam Corvette *Vesuvius* met with the same obstruction (Ice), and did not reach the coast earlier than the little sailing craft which conveyed the Collector, and which performed the service well.

The Act which authorized the levying of the same duties there as are collected in the ports of the other parts of this Colony, met with formidable opposition, as you will be made aware of by the documents which will be submitted to you. I am happy to say that it, nevertheless, obtained the sanction of the Crown. I consider the passing of that Act to be of much importance to the Colony, not only as a source of Revenue, but also as the means whereby the advantages of an efficient Administration of Justice have been extended to the Labrador. The Colonial Minister's Despatch which accompanied the Warrant confirming it, touches on other important subjects, which you will have to consider when that document is laid before you.

Public attention has frequently been directed by many intelligent individuals to the necessity for a Geological Survey of the Colony; and the importance of such a Survey has become, every day, more apparent; and it must be gratifying to every one who takes an interest in this Country, to learn that there are now at work, two mines,—a Lead and a Copper one, each employing above a hundred persons, and successfully conducted by enterprising Capitalists, in limited localities; whilst the vast unexplored territory of this Island (as well as its extensive adjunct dependency, Labrador,) opens a wide field for the investigation of the Geologist, and justifies encouraging hopes that the Mineral resources of Newfoundland may yet prove most productive, and afford re-

munerative employment to its people. The Government lately opened a correspondence on this subject with Sir William Logan, and they have reason to believe that that eminent Geologist will afford such information to the Legislature as may induce it to make every endeavour to promote this most important object.

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

The Estimates for the present year will be submitted for your consideration : and the Supplies which may be considered proper for the Public Service, I am satisfied, you will cheerfully grant.

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

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

Since we met last, I have received several Despatches, some of them of importance, which I shall lay before you, by message, in a few days hence, along with certain Returns which are now preparing, to enable you better to determine on the questions they refer to.

Having trespassed long enough on your time, you will now proceed to business ; you may be assured of my co-operation ; and I hope that the Giver of all Good may aid you in your deliberations to promote the happiness and welfare of the people, and the prosperity of the Colony.

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

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

Ordered,—That Mr. Prowse, Mr. Leamon, Mr. E. D. Shea, Mr. Rendell, and Mr. Nowlan do form the Committee.

Mr. WHITEWAY gave notice that on to-morrow he will move an Address to the Governor, praying that His Excellency do cause to be furnished to this House a detailed statement of the expenditure of £85,695 12s. 7d., currency, by the General Water Company.

Ordered,—That that the House, at its rising, do adjourn till three o'clock each day.

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

Friday, 29th January, 1864.

Mr. GLEN gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary for the amount of Debentures formerly held by the Savings' Bank, yielding over five per cent. interest, and now held by that

Institution at the reduced rate of Interest of five per cent., with the amount of Interest now received for such Debentures—and also, the Premium paid thereon. Also, that on to-morrow he will ask the Hon. the Receiver General for a statement of £1,325 15s. 8d., duties collected at the Labrador, shewing the names and amount of duty paid by each person.

Mr. PROWSE, from the Select Committee to prepare an Address of Thanks in reply to the gracious Speech with which His Excellency has been pleased to open the present Session of the Legislature, presented a draft thereof, which he handed in at the Clerk's table, where it was read a first time.

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

Mr. KENT presented a Petition from Samuel Goss and others, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying that no restrictions may be placed upon the use of Herring Seines at the Labrador.

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

Mr. RRNOUF gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Premier to lay on the table of the House a copy of the Correspondence (not contained in the Journal) between Assistant Judge Robinson, the Government and S. G. Archibald, late Commissioner of Riots, relative to the payment of £258, compensation to the said Judge for property destroyed by fire in May, 1861.

Also, for a detailed statement of the quantity and amount of Provisions sent to the several Outports by the Commissioners of the Poor each month during the years 1861, 1862 and 1863; the prices paid for the same, and from whom purchased; the amount of freight paid; the names of the Poor Commissioners of the several Outports, and to whom the Provisions were given, keeping separate permanent from casual poor.

Also, to ask the Premier, whether it is the intention of the present Government to allow the fishermen to starve who, under a dispensation of Divine Providence, have been unfortunate in the late fishery.

Also, to ask the Chairman of the Board of Works, for a Return as to how the stock of Lumber, Ladders, Sticks, &c., received for Poor Relief and remaining on hand 31st December, 1863, have been disposed of.

Also, that on to-morrow he will ask leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the Sale of Coal.

Mr. WINTER gave notice that on to-morrow he will ask leave to introduce a Bill for the better Administration of Justice to the Outport Electoral Districts of this Colony, and other purposes.

Mr. Prowse gave notice that on to-morrow he will move the Suspension of the Rules of the House with respect to the Address in reply to His Excellency's Speech.

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

Monday, 1st February, 1864.

Mr. PARSONS presented a Petition from Martin Kough and others, of Quidi Vidi, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the road to the Landing Rock.

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

Mr. KAVANAGH presented a Petition from Daniel Keefe and others, of Pouch Cove, which was received and read, praying for a grant to open a road on the South-side of that Settlement.

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

Mr. KENT gave notice that, on an early day, he will ask leave to bring in a Bill to economise the expenditure of the Savings' Bank, by restricting its expenditure to the salary of the Cashier and other minor expenses, thereby saving to the Directors the necessity of receiving pay, as their office, owing to the Institution ceasing to be a Bank of Discount, approaches to a sinecure.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL gave notice that, on Monday next, he will move the appointment of a Select Committee to prepare an Address of Congratulation to Her Majesty and the Prince of Wales, on the auspicious circumstance of the birth of a son to His Royal Highness.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Address of Thanks in reply to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor at the opening of the Session, was read a second time.

Mr. PROWSE moved, seconded by the Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, That the Rules of the House be suspended, in reference to the Address of Thanks.

Ordered,—That the motion be withdrawn.

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

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

Tuesday, 2nd February, 1864.

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

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had made some

progress in the Address to them referred, and had asked leave to sit again on the further consideration thereof.

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

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

Wednesday, 3rd February, 1864.

Mr. KENT presented a Petition from Walter Grieve & Co. and others, Merchants, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying for an amendment of the law regulating the storage of Gunpowder in St. John's.

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

Mr. RORKE presented a Petition from James Hanrahan, of Carbonear, which was received and read, praying for compensation for land taken from him to improve the Streets of that town.

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

Mr. KENT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary for a copy of the Title Deed by which the present Proprietors of the Powder House at Crow's Nest Battery hold the same.

Mr. RENDELL presented a Petition from George Penny and others, of Catalina, which was received and read, praying that in any Act of the Legislature for the regulation of the Fisheries, no restriction may be placed upon the practice of Barring Herring on the Coast of Labrador.

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

Mr. KENT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the House the Report of Captain Hamilton on the Protection of the Fisheries on the Coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador.

Also: for the Report of the Judge of the Labrador Court, and of the Collector of Customs on the Labrador, for the past year.

Mr. CASEY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary for a Return of the names of parties on the South-side of Water-street, who are liable for the payment of the Water Rate, distinguishing the amount paid as property rate, from the consumer's rate, and why it is that some persons occupying stores are exempt from the payment of the consumer's rate, while others similarly situated, are compelled to pay a consumer's rate upon the stores which they occupy, in addition to the property rate, although they do not consume any water in their stores.

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

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee, that they had passed the Address to them referred, without amendment, and he handed the same in at the Clerk's table, where it was read, as follows:—

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We, the Representatives of Her Majesty's loyal subjects, the inhabitants of Newfoundland, in General Assembly convened, beg to thank Your Excellency for the gracious Speech with which you have been pleased to open the present Session of the Legislature.

It is very gratifying to us to be informed that the Revenue has been increased to the extent of £13,372 13s. 2d., including £1,325 15s. 8d. collected at Labrador, and also that the provisions of the Act to reduce the interest on the Public Debt, passed by us last Session, have been so successfully carried out, and that the sum of £726 has been added to the Revenue thereby.

The painful recurrence of Pauper Relief on a large scale, which is exercising such a demoralizing influence upon our operative population, which gives such facilities for imposition, and which is gradually destroying the habits of self-dependence amongst our fishermen, requires some prompt decisive measures to remedy so great an evil; we will, therefore, give our earnest consideration to the Bill which the Government proposes to introduce.

The new measures to which Your Excellency refers in your gracious Speech, will also receive our best attention.

We fully concur in the views of Your Excellency, that the subject of the Fisheries is of the first importance, and we trust that the valuable information obtained from the enquiry of last Session may lead to legislation of a practicable character.

In common with Your Excellency, we believe that the successful carrying out of the Act of last Session, for the Levying of Duties and the Administration of Justice at the Labrador, is not merely important as adding to our Revenue, but also as the means whereby the advantages of an efficient Administration of Justice have been extended to the scattered population on that coast.

The very able Report which was submitted by the Agricultural Committee of last Session, and which was circulated throughout the Colony, we trust, will have a beneficial influence, and induce more of our population to attend to that branch of industry, which, in connection with the Fisheries, would add so much to their prosperity and independence.

A careful and thorough Geological Survey, carried out by competent persons, would be a measure of inestimable importance to this Colony, which may one day become as remarkable for its mineral resources, as it is now for its Fisheries.

We thank Your Excellency for the promise that the accounts and statements of the year will be laid before us, and we shall make such provision for the public service as the exigencies of the case require.

On motion, that the Report be received,

Mr. SHEA moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. KENT,

That all the words of the 2nd Clause after "and," in the fourth line, be expunged, and the following be substituted, "that the sum of £506 has been saved to the Revenue, though a present loss of £660 has been occasioned by this arrangement.

And the question been put thereon, the House divided, when there appeared,

For the Amendment, 10.

Mr. Kent,
 " Parsons,
 " Kavanagh,
 " Casey,
 " Renouf,
 " Talbot,
 " E. D. Shea,
 " Barron,
 " A. Shea,
 " Nowlan.

Against the Amendment, 15.

Hon. Attorney General,
 " Colonial Secretary,
 " Receiver General,
 The Solicitor General,
 " Surveyor General,
 Mr. Whiteway,
 " Knight,
 " Leamon,
 " Prowse,
 " March,
 " Winter,
 " Rendell,
 " Moore,
 " Evans,
 " Rorke.

So it passed in the negative.

And the question on the original motion being then put,

Mr. KENT moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. SHEA,

That the following words be inserted, after the word "which," in the first line of the 3rd Clause, "for the last three years has increased beyond all precedent."

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

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

Ordered accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Rules of the House be suspended in reference to the said Address.

Ordered,—That the Address be read a third time.

And the Address was read a third time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Address do pass, and be engrossed.

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

The HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce the following Bills:—

A Bill to Consolidate and Amend the Customs' Laws.

A Bill to Provide for the Sewerage of the Town.

A Bill to Provide for the Repairs of Roads and Bridges by a Rate on certain Waste Lands.

A Bill to Amend and Consolidate the Practice, Pleading and Costs of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts.

A Bill to Consolidate and Amend the Law of Evidence.

A Bill for the more easy Recovery of Claims held by private individuals against the Government.

A Bill for the Prevention and Suppression of Lotteries.

A Bill for raising by Assessment a Fund for the Relief of able-bodied Paupers.

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

Thursday, 4th February, 1864.

On motion of Mr. WHITEWAY, seconded by Mr. KENT,

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to direct that a Detailed Statement of the sum of £85,-

695 12s. 7d, currency, expended by the General Water Company, be laid upon the table of the House.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, }
4th February, 1864. }

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

Mr. WINTER, pursuant to notice, and leave granted, presented a Bill for the better Administration of Justice to the Outport Electoral Districts of this Colony, which was read a first time.

Ordered,—That the Bill be read a second time on the Fourth of March next.

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

A Bill to Amend and Consolidate the Customs' Laws, and to Repeal certain Acts relating thereto.

A Bill to Improve and Simplify the Practice on the Common Law side of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, and to Consolidate the Laws relating thereto.

A Bill to Shorten and Simplify the forms and Pleading in the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts.

A Bill to Amend and Consolidate the Law of Evidence.

A Bill to Amend and Consolidate the Law relating to Costs on the Common Law side of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts.

A Bill to Provide for the more easy Recovery of certain Claims against the Government of this Colony.

A Bill for the Prevention and Suppression of Lotteries in this Colony.

Ordered,—That the said Bills be severally read a second time tomorrow.

He also, pursuant to notice, and leave granted, presented the following Bills :—

A Bill to make further Provision for the Sewerage of the Town of St. John's.

A Bill for Raising a Fund for the Repairs of Roads by means of a Rate upon certain Waste Lands.

A Bill for raising by Assessment a Fund for the Relief of able-bodied Paupers ; which were severally received and read a first time.

Ordered,—That the Bill to make further Provision for the Sewerage of the Town, and the Bill for raising a Fund for the Repairs of Roads, by means of a Rate upon certain Waste Lands, be severally read a second time on Thursday the 11th instant.

Ordered,—That the Bill for raising by Assessment a Fund for the Re-

lief of able-bodied Paupers, be read a second time on Monday the 15th instant.

Mr. SPEAKER informed the House, that he had received a communication from the Hon. Colonial Secretary, stating that His Excellency the Governor would receive the Deputation to present the Address of Thanks in reply to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session, on Saturday next at 11 o'clock.

Mr. CASEY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Supervisor General of Roads, to lay before the House a Return in accordance with the 10th Section of the Road Act 25th Vic., cap. 3.

Also, that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. the Premier, what action has been taken upon the Address of the House, last Session, to His Excellency the Governor, requesting that the LeMarchant Road be opened for the use of the public, and whether it is the intention of the Government to open said road the ensuing Spring. Also, for a Detailed Statement of the amount paid as compensation to parties having land taken from them on said line of road, the names of the parties who received the same, whether the land so paid for has been taken possession of by the Government, and the probable amount necessary to compensate persons who still have claims against the Government on account of land necessary to complete the opening of the same, and the names of such claimants.

Mr. KENT gave notice that, on an early day, he will move an Address to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, expressing the desire of this House that every exertion should be made to continue, in the event of any proposition being made to abrogate, the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States.

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move for the appointment of a Select Committee on Printing and Contingencies.

Mr. PARSONS gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move the following Resolution :—

Resolved,—That as the fishery in the Central and Southern Districts, the past season, proved almost a total failure, it is the duty of the Government to follow the precedent established by them in Conception Bay, last year, when the Labrador fishery failed, and to afford similar relief to the able-bodied Poor in these Districts.

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

Report of Cashier of Newfoundland Savings' Bank.

Statement of the affairs of the Commercial Bank, to 30th June, 1863.

Statement of the affairs of the Union Bank, to 31st May, 1863.

Statement of the affairs of the Newfoundland Marine Insurance Company, to 31st December, 1863.

Report and Accounts of the Floating Dry Dock Company, to 31st October, 1863.

Presentments from Grand Juries, Ferryland, Brigus, Fogo, and Harbor Grace.

Report of the General Superintendent of the Fisheries, for 1863.

Report of Mr. Henry Andrews, on the Protection of the Fisheries at Belle Isle, in 1863.

Report of James Winter, Collector of Revenue at Labrador in 1863.

Correspondence with Sir Wm. Logan by the Government, on the subject of the cheapest mode of making a Geological examination of the Island, and its probable cost.

Copy of Proceedings of the Circuit Court, in 1863, on the Coast of Labrador, under Act 26th Vic., cap. 2.

Despatch from Secretary of State for the Colonies and Inclosure, in reference to the imposition and collection of Duties on the Coast of Labrador.

Despatch from Secretary of State for the Colonies, confirming the validity of certain Acts passed by Colonial Legislatures.

Despatch from Secretary of State for the Colonies and Inclosure, relative to the constitution in the Colonies of Courts of Inquiry into the causes of Wrecks.

Copy of Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, stating that Order in Council specially confirming the Currency Act would be transmitted, also with Inclosures from the Board of Treasury and Master of the Mint, relative to the provisions of the Act.

(For which, see Appendix.)

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

Friday, 5th February, 1864.

Mr. LEAMON presented a Petition from Nathan Norman and others, of Brigus, which was received and read, praying that in any law relating to the Fisheries that may be passed by this House, no restriction will be placed upon the practice of Barring Herring on the Coast of Labrador.

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

He also presented a Petition from James Wilcox and others, of Bri-

gus, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the old line of Main Road.

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

Mr. PROWSE presented a Petition from Hannah Buffet, of Jersey Harbor, which was received and read, praying that some additional compensation may be made her for the great loss she has sustained by the death of her husband while engaged in the mail packet service between Harbor Breton and LaPoile.

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

Mr. RENOUF presented a Petition from Wm. Hassey and others, of Broad Cove and Goat Cove, which was received and read, praying for a grant to open a Branch Road from thence to the main line.

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

He also presented a Petition from John Cahil and others, of the South-side, River-head, St. John's, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the road from Vail's Bridge towards Waterford Bridge.

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

Mr. NOWLAN presented a Petition from Wm. Holden and others, of Harbor Main, and from Daniel Moore and others, of Salmon Cove, Gasters, which were severally received and read, praying for a grant to open a road from the Long Bridge at Salmon Cove, to Lee's Pond; and also that no law may be passed to prevent the taking of caplin for manure.

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

He also presented a Petition from Thomas St. John and others, of Cat's Cove and Settlements adjacent, which was received and read, praying that the practice of taking caplin for manure may not be discontinued.

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

Mr. RENOUF gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. the Premier to lay on the table of the House Vouchers for the expenditure of £1,385 19s. 3d., in 1861, and £646 16s. 9d. in 1862, charged under the head of Civil and Criminal Prosecutions; also, Vouchers for the expenditure of £19 7s. 5d., and £4 7s., supplies for Court-house, and £69 4s. 7d., supplies for locked-up Jurors, St. John's, charged under the head of ordinary expenses of Court-houses and Gaols, for the year 1862. Also, for a statement shewing the number of Jurors locked-up during that year, with the names of the Jurors and cases tried by them, and the date and length of time they were locked-up. Also, for a detailed statement of the amount of Assessment (if any) levied by the General Water Company on the Shipping in St. John's harbor, for the year 1863.

On motion of the Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL, seconded by Mr. PROWSE,

Resolved,—That a Select Committee be appointed on Printing and Contingencies.

Ordered,—That the Hon. Receiver General, Mr. Prowse, Mr. White-way, Mr. E. D. Shea, and Mr. Nowlan, do form the Committee.

Ordered,—That the House, at its rising, do adjourn till half-past ten to-morrow.

Then the House adjourned till to-morrow at half-past ten of the clock.

Saturday, 6th February, 1864.

It being the hour appointed by His Excellency the Governor to receive Mr. SPEAKER and the House with the Address of Thanks in reply to the Speech of His Excellency at the opening of the Session, Mr. Speaker and the House went up to Government House, and being returned,

Mr. SPEAKER informed the House, that when in attendance on His Excellency the Governor, he had presented the Address of Thanks, to which His Excellency had replied as follows:—

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

I receive with satisfaction the Address which you have presented to me, generally concurring, as it does, with the observations which I made at the opening of the Session, when I took the opportunity of alluding to some of those measures which would be submitted for your consideration.

I observe that you notice the painful recurrence of Pauper Relief, on a large scale, which, as you justly remark, “gives such facilities for imposition;” a most demoralizing practice, and one which, I have no doubt, will be so proved to you when the subject is brought under your consideration.

The information laid before you in the Reports of the Select Committees of last Session, on the subjects of the Fisheries and Agriculture, will, I hope, be attended with beneficial results; and I feel confident that both these branches of industry, on which the prosperity of the Colony so much depends, will always meet with favorable consideration from you. I am glad to observe you consider, as I expected you would, that a thorough Geological Survey of the Colony, carried out by competent judges, would be a measure of incalculable importance.

The English mail arrived on the evening after the opening of the Session, and brought me the confirmation of an Act to which I had alluded in the earlier part of the day, namely,—the Currency Act.

The Duke of Newcastle’s Despatch will be laid before you, along

with its Inclosure, namely, the observations of the Master of Her Majesty's Mint on that Act, recommending the omission of a few words in the latter part of the 8th Clause ; and this useful suggestion can easily be effected by a short Act repealing them. The Master of the Mint's observations will, I believe, be gratifying to you ; and, when the Bill comes into operation, and one uniform system of keeping accounts is adopted, it must not only be beneficial to the Commercial interests, but to the community at large, and we shall hear no more in Newfoundland of different denominations of Sterling.

I have again to thank you for your Address.

Then the House adjourned until Monday next at three of the clock.

Monday, 8th February, 1864.

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

Financial Statement of the affairs of the Colony, for the year 1864.

Estimate for defraying part of the Civil Expenditure of the Colony, for the year 1864.

Statement of Public Debt for the year 1863.

Statement of Assets and liabilities of the Colony, on 31st December 1863.

Financial Secretary's Statement of Expenditure, for each particular service, for the year 1863.

Consolidated Account of Goods Imported, for the year ended 31st December, 1863.

(For which, see Appendix.) *

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

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House a Message from His Excellency, signed by His Excellency, which he read in his place, all the Members being uncovered, and then handed in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read, as follows :—

A. BANNERMAN,
Governor.

The Governor sends herewith copy of one of the Despatches he alluded to at the opening of the Session. It is from the Colonial Minister, of date the 18th November last, enclosing copy of a letter from the Board of Treasury, which the Duke of Newcastle requests the Gover-

nor to submit to the Legislature, namely—a proposal to pay to the British Government, towards the subsidy of the Atlantic Royal Mail Company's Packet service, the same amount, of £8,500 a year, which the Colony formerly subscribed towards the maintenance of that Company; and it will be observed that the Treasury Department state that the proposed subsidy "should commence from the 18th of August last, the day "on which the service was resumed."

The Governor has to inform the House of Assembly that in acknowledging the receipt of the Duke of Newcastle's Despatch, he merely informed His Grace that it should be submitted to the Legislature on the opening of the Session. The new contract will be laid before the House.

In regard to the former subsidy alluded to in the Despatch, the Contract which was entered into between the Atlantic Steam Navigation Company and the Government of Newfoundland, on the 22nd day of October, 1858, will be found at page 311 of the Appendix to the Journal of the House of Assembly for 1859.

GOVERNMENT-HOUSE, }
February, 1864. }

(For Documents accompanying, see Appendix.)

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

Mr. PARSONS, pursuant to notice, moved the following Resolution, seconded by Mr. GLEN :—

Resolved,—That as the Fishery in the Central and Southern Districts, the past season, proved almost a total failure, it is the duty of the Government to follow the precedent established by them in Conception Bay, last year, when the Labrador Fishery failed, and to afford similar relief in those Districts.

Whereupon, the Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. LEAMON,

Resolved,—That this House, having heard the explanation of the Government as to the course intended to be adopted by them, in relation to the employment of the able-bodied poor, decline to assume the responsibility urged upon them by some of the Members for St. John's, of again commencing a system of charity, so called, which has in all countries been justly denounced as productive of evils of no common character, and as diverting the Revenue of the Colony from the promotion of public improvements to the encouragement of idleness, dishonesty and improvidence.

Ordered,—That the original motion and amendment be withdrawn.

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

Tuesday, 9th February, 1864.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Bill to Amend the Act for the Management and Collection of Customs' Duties, was read a second time.

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a second time :—

The Bill to Simplify the forms of Pleading in the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts.

The Bill to Simplify the Practice on the Common Law side of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts.

The Bill to Amend and Consolidate the Law of Evidence.

The Bill to Amend and Consolidate the Law relating to Costs on the Common Law side of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts.

The Bill for the Suppression of Lotteries.

The Bill to provide for the Recovery of Claims against the Government.

Ordered,—That the House do resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the said several Bills, on Friday next.

On motion of the HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL, seconded by Mr. KENT,

Resolved,—That a Select Committee be appointed to prepare an Address of Congratulation to Her Majesty and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on the auspicious circumstance of the birth of a son to His Royal Highness.

Ordered,—That the Hon. Attorney General, the Hon. Receiver General, and Mr. Kent, do form the Committee.

On motion of Mr. KENT, seconded by Mr. SHEA,

Resolved,—That on Wednesday, the 2nd day of March next, the House take up the notice of motion, that an Address be presented to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State, expressing the desire of this House that every exertion should be made to continue the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, in the event of any proposition being made to abrogate it.

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL gave notice that, on Wednesday the 17th inst., he will move that a Supply be granted to Her Majesty.

Mr. SHEA gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move that the Law Bills now before the House be referred to a Select Committee, with a view to the opinion of the Judges being had thereon for the information of the House.

Mr. RENOUF gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the House a Return from the Poor Commissioners at Harbor Grace, of the quantities and description of Provisions received by them for the relief of the Poor in the Fall and

Winter of 1862 and 1863, shewing the distribution of the same, and the quantity left on hand, which the Commissioners sold as unsound, and from whom the said unsound food was purchased, and the price it realized when sold.

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

Receiver General's Statement of Accounts, Treasury Department, for the year 1863.

Financial Secretary's Detailed Statement of Expenditure for certain services, for the year 1863.

Board of Works Accounts, for the year 1863.

(For which, see Appendix.)

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

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

Order in Council, in relation to Quarantine Act.

Minute of Council, in relation to Rate of Assessment levied by the General Water Company.

Surveyor General's Report upon the Survey of Waste Lands.

Despatch from Secretary of State, in relation to Telegraphic Communication at St. John's, and transmitting copy of New Contract with the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Company.

Correspondence with Assistant Judge Robinson, relative to destruction of his property by fire.

Report of Mr. Thomas Byrne, and Postmaster General, in reference to Northern Mail Route.

Correspondence with the Commandant of St. Pierre, in reference to Mail Service.

Report of Postmaster General, for the year 1863, and Post-office accounts.

(For which, see Appendix.)

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

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

Then the House adjourned until Thursday next, at three of the clock.

Thursday, 11th February, 1864.

Mr. KENT presented a Petition from the President, Officers and Members of the Newfoundland Agricultural Society, St. John's, which was received and read, praying that the House would be pleased to adopt measures for the establishment of a Public Market-house in St. John's.

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

He also presented a Petition from Joseph King and others, of Bawleen, near Pouch Cove, which was received and read, praying for a grant to open a road to connect that settlement with the Indian Meal Road, and also for the establishment of a Ferry Boat to and from Portugal Cove.

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

Mr. CASEY presented a Petition from the President, Officers and Members of the St. John's Agricultural Society, which was received and read, praying that the practice of selling all kinds of grain by weight, instead of measure, as at present, may be established.

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

Mr. MOORE presented a Petition from the President, Officers and Members of the St. John's Agricultural Society, which was received and read, praying that some law may be passed for the destruction of dogs going at large, whereby the attention of farmers would be turned to the rearing of sheep, for which the pasture lands of this country are particularly suited.

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

Mr. SHEA presented a Petition from the President and Secretary of the Fishermen's Society of St. John's, which was received and read, praying that the system of Barring Herring at Labrador may not be allowed.

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

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

Reports of Inspectors of Protestant and Roman Catholic Schools.

Report of Mr. Henry Knight, on Protection of the Fisheries at Cape John.

(For which, see Appendix.)

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

Return of Imports and Exports, for the year 1863.

Return of Shipping, for the year 1863.

Abstract of Shipping Registered at St. John's, for the year 1863.

(For which, see Appendix.)

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

Mr. KENT gave notice that, on the motion being made that a Supply be granted to Her Majesty, he will move, as an amendment,—That whereas the Financial Statements laid before the House shew that, on the 31st December next, there will be a balance against the Colony of £32,038 5s. 6d., unprovided for, and whereas such a state of affairs is at variance with all recognized principles of Finance in the conduct of

Government, and is fraught with danger to the best interests of the Colony,

Resolved,—That it is the duty of the Executive to revise the Estimates of Expenditure for the present year, and so modify the Financial arrangements as to bring the Public Expenditure within the available means of the Colony.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Bill for Raising a Fund for the Repairs of Roads by means of a Rate upon Waste Lands, was read a second time.

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Bill to make further Provision for the Sewerage of St. John's. was read a second time.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, from the Select Committee to prepare Addresses of Congratulation to Her Most Gracious Majesty and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, on the auspicious event of the birth of an Heir to His Royal Highness, presented drafts thereof, which he read in his place, and then handed in at the Clerk's table, where they were again read, as follows:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

We, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Newfoundland, in General Assembly convened, humbly present to Your Majesty our heartfelt congratulations on the auspicious event of the birth of a son to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, an event in which we hail the happy prospect of a long continuance in Your Majesty's descendants of that wise and benign rule with which, since Your Majesty's accession, the British dominions have been so highly favored.

That Your Majesty may long witness amongst a united and grateful people, that happiness and prosperity to which Your Majesty has so eminently contributed, is the fervent aspiration of Your Majesty's subjects in Newfoundland.

TO THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

We, the Commons of Newfoundland, in General Assembly convened, beg leave respectfully to congratulate Your Royal Highnesses upon the happy event which has recently taken place in Your Royal Household.

In an hereditary monarchy, the birth of a future heir to the Crown, in the promise which it gives of the peaceable and undisputed transfer of the Royal dignity from one rightful owner to another, must always be a source of gratification to those over whom he may be called to reign; but when, as in the present case, to that promise may be joined the confident expectation that the characteristics of two Royal lines, *eminent for*

an exhibition of princely virtues, will be united in their future Sovereign, his people have more than ordinary reasons for thankfulness, and for united prayers that the King of Kings will extend to him and his Royal parents His choicest blessings.

Ordered,—That the said several Addresses do pass, and be engrossed.

On Motion of the Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, seconded by Mr. KENT,

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly have passed the accompanying Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty, which they most respectfully request Your Excellency will be pleased to forward to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be laid at the foot of the Throne.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, }
12th February, 1864. }

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

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly have passed the accompanying Address to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, which they respectfully request Your Excellency will be pleased to forward to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for presentation to their Royal Highnesses.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, }
12th February, 1864. }

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

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move that an Address be sent to His Excellency the Governor, in reply to His Excellency's Message enclosing application from the Imperial Post-office Department, for renewal of the annual grant of £8,500, heretofore made by this Colony towards maintaining Steam communication between Galway and St. John's.

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

Friday, 12th February, 1864.

Mr. PARSONS gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary for a Detailed Statement of Expenditure of the sum of £200, voted to the Agricultural Society in the year 1863.

Also, to ask the Hon. the Premier to inform the House whether the Government intend to carry out any of the suggestions contained in the Agricultural Report of last Session.

Also, to ask the Surveyor General to lay on the table of the House a Return of the number of Government Ice-houses for preserving Bait, now in existence, and if there be none, what have become of those erected by the Government.

Also, that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the House the Despatch of His Excellency the Governor, which called forth the Despatch of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, with reference to the Collection of Duties on the Labrador.

Also, to ask the Colonial Secretary for a Return of the number of Cases heard before the Magistrates, for the past two years, of Brigus, Port-de-Grave, Harbor Grace, Carbonear, Old Perlican, Heart's Content, Bonavista, Twillingate and Fogo, Bay Bulls, Ferryland, St. Mary's, Placentia, Burin, Grand Bank, Lamaline, Harbor Breton, Burgeo and LaPoile.

Mr. RENOUF gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move for the appointment of a Select Committee to examine the Public Accounts.

Mr. KENT presented a Petition from W. B. McCrea, John Cahill and others, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the road leading by the Belvidere Cemetery towards the grounds used for Military and Volunteer Rifle Practice, Neagle's Hill.

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

Mr. KAVANAGH presented a Petition from G. M. Johnstone, Robert Mundy and others, of Pouch Cove, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the new line of road from Gallow's Cove Pond to Waterman's Pond, near Flat Rock.

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

The SOLICITOR GENERAL presented a Petition from Thomas Coady and others, of River-head, Harbor Grace, which was received and read, praying for a grant to rebuild the Bridge at Country Path.

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

He also presented a Petition from the Officers and Members of the Harbor Grace Agricultural Society, which was received and read, praying for a grant in aid of the Society.

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

Mr. NOWLAN presented a Petition from Patrick Larissey and others, of White Cliff, and from Pierce Grace and others, of Salmon Cove,

Gasters, District of Harbor Main, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to open roads in those localities.

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

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

Report and Plans in relation to Long Pond, South-shore, Conception Bay, as a Harbor of Refuge.

Return from the President of the Harbor Grace Water Company, for the year 1863.

Report of Mr. Byrne, on the new line of road at the head of Conception Bay.

(For which, see Appendix.)

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the Bill to Amend and Consolidate the Laws of the Customs.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

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

Then the House adjourned till Monday next at three of the clock.

Monday, 15th February, 1864.

Mr. LEAMON presented a Petition from Jonathan Mugford and others, of Bareneed, Northern Gut, Clark's Beach, and Salmon Cove, which was received and read, praying for a grant to erect a Landing Place at Northern Gut.

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

He also presented a Petition from Ambrose Murphy and others, of Frogmarsh which was received and read, praying for a grant to open a road from thence towards Bull Cove.

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

Mr. RORKE presented a Petition from John McCarthy, of Carbonear, which was received and read, praying that he may be reimbursed for loss sustained by the pulling down of his Out-house, to arrest the progress of the fire there in the year 1860.

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

He also presented a Petition from John Winterbottom and others, Wesleyans, of Carbonear, which was received and read, praying for the repeal of that Section of the Academy Act which relates to the Carbonear Grammar School, and to appropriate that portion of its endowment to which, according to population, the Wesleyans of that District may seem fairly entitled, for the support of the Carbonear Wesleyan Academy.

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

Mr. RENDELL presented the following Petition from McBride & Kerr and others, Merchants, of St. John's, which was received and read, setting forth,—

That since the passing of the Act 8th Victoria, for the regulation of Pilots in this port, and of the amendment thereon of the 19th Victoria, Steam has come into more general use in this harbor, rendering the duties of the Pilot much less arduous, and of much shorter duration than previously, when vessels were often detained for days in the narrows, or had to be worked in with much delay and risk,

We, the undersigned, Merchants, Ship-owners and others, interested in the trade and shipping of this port, humbly beg your Honorable House to take into consideration, and revise the said Pilot Acts, reducing, as we consider fairly and justly, the rates of Pilotage on steamers, and vessels employing steam tugs to bring them in or out of the harbor, to about one-half, as is the case in Great Britain and other countries where steam is in use: Also, allowing vessels employed in the coal trade between this port and Cape Breton, after the first trip in each year, to be considered, with regard to pilotage, as coasters. We also recommend the number of licensed Pilots to be reduced as they fall off, as the time taken up by them on board each vessel is not now, owing to the assistance of steam, one-half what it previously was.

We beg to call attention to the 12th Section of the 19th Victoria, requesting that side-lights may be substituted instead of mast-head lights, as they are in more general use.

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

Mr. RENDELL presented a Petition from John Waterhouse and others, of Old Perlican, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the road from thence to Bay-de-Verds.

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

Mr. KENT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary for a Return of Copy of Correspondence between the Ex-

ective and the Union and Commercial Banks, on the subject of the Banking transactions of the Colony.

Also, Copy of Agreement with the Union Bank.

Also, for a Return of Copy of Correspondence between the Executive and Imperial Authorities, on the subject of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States.

Mr. CASEY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Surveyor General to lay before the House a Return of the Awards under the St. John's Re-building Acts, during the year 1863.

The HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House a Statement of Receipts and Expenditure, and Report of General Water Company, for the year 1863, and Estimate for the year 1864.

(For which, see Appendix.)

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole upon the Bill to Improve and Simplify the Practice on the Common Law side of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. CASEY took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

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

Tuesday, 16th February, 1864.

Mr. GLEN presented a Petition from Thomas Mockler and others, of Bay Bulls, which was received and read, praying for a grant to improve the North-side Branch Road.

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

The HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House correspondence between the Government and Mr. Makinson, on the subject of the Steamer *Ellen Gisborne*, and letter from Postmaster General, in reply to an enquiry relative to the renewal of her contract for the performance of the Mail Service.

(For which, see Appendix.)

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

Ordered,—That the Notice of Motion,—That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty,—do stand first on the Order of the Day for Thursday next.

Ordered,—That the second reading of the Bill for raising by Assessment a fund for the Relief of able-bodied Poor, do stand first on the Order of the Day for Tuesday next.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the further consideration of the Bill to Improve and Simplify the Practice on the Common Law side of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. CASEY took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

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

Wednesday, 17th February, 1864.

Mr. EVANS presented a Petition from George Lake and others, of Fortune Harbor, Fortune Bay, and from Patrick Murphy and others, of Lawn, which were severally received and read, praying for a grant to open roads in those settlements.

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

Mr. McGRATH presented a Petition from P. Nowlan and others, of Point Mall, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the road from thence to the Placentia Road.

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

Mr. RENDELL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the House the following Returns :

Names of Pilot Commissioners.

The number of Meetings held by Commissioners during the last three years, ending 31st December last, and names of those attending each meeting so held.

Present number and names of Licensed Pilots under the Act, and the period when they were licensed.

What test of fitness for their duties is required by Commissioners, from Pilots licensed from them.

What is the amount, at present, of Surplus Pilot Fund, and how appropriated or invested for the benefit of infirm and disabled Pilots.

The names of defaulters, if any, of Pilots not having contributed to Fund as required by the Pilot Act, and the amount of such deficiency, if any.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL presented a Petition from Isaac Bartlett and others, of Bay Roberts, which was received and read, praying that in any Act for the regulation of the Fisheries, no restrictions may be placed upon the practice of Barring Herring on the Labrador coast.

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

Mr. WINTER presented a Petition from Jacob Smith and others, of Chance Cove, Trinity Bay, which was received and read, praying for a grant to make a road round that settlement.

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

Mr. BARRON presented a Petition from Patrick Lee and others, of River-head, St. Mary's, and from John Ryan and others, of Salmonier, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to open and repair roads in those localities.

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

Mr. WHITEWAY presented a Petition from Joseph Pomeroy and others, of Fogo, which was received and read, praying that the Bill for the protection of the Fisheries, brought in the last Session of the Legislature, may become Law.

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

On motion of Mr. PARSONS, seconded by Mr. KENT,

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly respectfully request Your Excellency will be pleased to direct to be laid on the table of the House, a copy of Your Excellency's Despatch which called forth the Despatch of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, with reference to the collection of Duties on the Labrador.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, }
17th February, 1864. }

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

On motion of the Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, seconded by the Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY,

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly respectfully acquaint Your Excellency that they have had under their mature consideration Your Excellency's Message of 8th February, enclosing an application from the Imperial Post-office Department for a renewal of the annual grant of £8,500, heretofore made by this Colony towards maintaining Steam Communication between St. John's and Galway; but while they readily admit, and are very thankful for the advantages arising to Newfoundland from the establishment of the present line of Steamers between these ports, and would, were it in their power, cheerfully contribute to the support of this enterprise, they regret to be obliged to say, that the depressed circumstances of the Colony, with which Your Excellency is so well acquainted, and its limited revenue, preclude the Assembly from acceding to the present application, and will, they hope, afford a sufficient reason to Her Majesty's Government for not appropriating a sum of money to meet the requirement referred to.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, }
16th February, 1864. }

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

On motion of Mr. KENT, seconded [by Mr. SHEA,

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly respectfully request Your Excellency will be pleased to direct a Copy of the Correspondence between the Executive and the Imperial Authorities, on the subject of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, to be laid on the table of this House.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, }
17th February, 1864. }

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

Mr. RENOUF gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Chairman of the Board of Works, to furnish the House with the Contract between the Board of Works and Wm. O'Gready, for the erection of a Boiler House at the Lunatic Asylum.

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

Thursday, 18th February, 1864.

The SPEAKER informed the House that he had received the following reply to the Address of Congratulation to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, upon his marriage :—

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, }
May 2, 1863. }

The Prince of Wales has commanded Lieut. General Knollys to thank very cordially the Commons House of Assembly of Newfoundland, for their Address of Congratulation upon His Royal Highness's Marriage.

It has not been less pleasing to the Prince of Wales to receive such gratifying assurances of the personal attachment of the inhabitants of Newfoundland, and of the agreeable recollection they have retained of His Royal Highness's visit to their shores.

The Hon'ble. FREDERIC B. T. CARTER,

Speaker of the House of Assembly of Newfoundland.

Mr. PARSONS presented a Petition from the President, Officers and Members of the Agricultural Society, which was received and read, praying for an increased grant in aid of the Institution.

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

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House correspondence on the subject of keeping the Public Monies and Accounts, between the Government and the Union and Commercial Banks, and terms of agreement made with the former.

(For which, see Appendix.)

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

Mr. KENT presented a Petition from John Steer and others, of St. John's, which was received and read, setting forth,—

That your Petitioners, feeling themselves aggrieved by the operation of certain laws establishing a Water Company, and making provision for the collection of the tax created thereupon, approach your Honorable House with feelings of respect for the authority empowered to make laws, in the full and free exercise of the privileges they enjoy as British subjects, and moved thereto by a desire for such reforms of the aforesaid laws, as are consonant with the justice of the case, and may be deemed advisable by your Honorable House.

Notwithstanding the fact, that the public mind has, of late, been very much directed to the points so strongly objected to, and pressing with undue severity on some more than on others; notwithstanding the unfair and unequal mode in which the tax has been levied, of which so much has been, and of which so much still could be said, your Petitioners confine themselves to one or two matters in connection with this subject, which demand especial notice, and to which they invite the attention of your Honorable House.

The Census of 1857, gives a population of about 25,000 people for the town of St. John's, of whom not more than are liable for the water-tax; and your Petitioners, therefore, consider, that as such a large number of persons are exempt from this impost, the burthen should be thrown upon the revenues of the Colony, and not on the few persons now so heavily taxed.

Your Petitioners deem it a great hardship that, in the event of differences with the General Water Company, they are denied the Common Law right of trial by jury, and are unable to bring their cases into the Superior Courts for adjudication.

The increase in the rate of assessment beyond the amount provided for in the Act 22 Vic., cap. 7, for the establishment of a Water Company, from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the hardship and injustice of taxing buildings in which no water is consumed, with the additional rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the incongruity which makes the consumer's rate applicable to premises and buildings, irrespective of the nature of the buildings, or of the premises comprising such buildings, the extent of the business done thereon, or the purposes for which they are used;—these, together with the fact that the whole amount expended for the establishment of the works, is far beyond the requirements of a town of the size and population of St. John's,—form the subject-matter of their grievances: and whilst they strongly condemn, as despotic and arbitrary, the manner in which the tax has been levied, and the law which authorizes its being so levied, and are made to experience how heavily it presses upon their resources and industry, they leave to the wisdom and discretion of your Honorable House the adoption of such measures as will tend to equalize its distribution, lighten the burthen, and do away with all just ground of complaint.

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

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

Resolved,—That a Select Committee be appointed to Audit the Public Accounts, with power to send for persons and papers.

Ordered,—That Mr. Renouf, Mr. Casey, Mr. Moore, and Mr. White-way, do form the Committee.

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL moved, seconded by the Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL,

That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty.

Whereupon,

Mr. KENT moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. GLEN,

That whereas the Financial Statements laid before the House show that on the 31st December next, there will be a balance against the Colony of £32,038 5s. 6d., unprovided for, and whereas such a state of affairs is at variance with all recognised principles of Finance in the conduct of Governments, and is fraught with danger to the best interests of the Colony, therefore,

Resolved,—That it is the duty of the Executive to revise the Estimates of Expenditure for the present year, and so modify the financial arrangements, as to bring the public expenditure within the available means of the Colony.

After debate,

Ordered,—That the debate be adjourned till to-morrow, and stand first on the Order of the Day.

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

Friday, 19th February, 1864.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL presented a Petition from A. E. Gabriel and others, of Lamaline, which was received and read, praying for a grant to establish a Ferry across Salmonier River.

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

He also presented a Petition from John Weir and others, Sons of Temperance, Burin, which was received and read, praying for a grant to assist in erecting a Hall in which to hold their meetings.

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

Mr. NOWLAN presented Petitions from Thomas Duggan and others, of Chappel's Cove, and from Nicholas Connors and others, of Harbor

Main, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to repair roads in those localities.

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

Mr. LEAMON presented a Petition from Robert H. Bayley and others, of Brigus, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair roads in the neighbourhood of that settlement.

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

Mr. KAVANAGH presented a Petition from E. St. John and others, of Bally Hally, and Torbay Road, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the road across Gleeson's Farm to connect the Torbay and Logy Bay Roads.

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

Mr. RENDELL presented Petitions from Thomas Oats and others, of English Harbor, and from John Pitman and others, of Trinity, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to repair and open roads in these localities.

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

(Messages from His Excellency the Governor.)

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

A. BANNERMAN, *Governor*.

The Governor has received an Address from the House of Assembly, respectfully requesting that " His Excellency will be pleased to direct " that there be laid on the table of the House, a copy of his Despatch, " which called forth the Despatch of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, " with reference to the collecting of Duties on the Labrador."

The Governor sent no such despatch to the Colonial Minister as is alluded to ; but he would remind the House that, at the opening of the Session, in announcing the confirmation of the Revenue Act, which embraced the collection of Duties at the Labrador, he stated that—

" The Colonial Minister's Despatch, which accompanied the confirmation of the Act, touches on other important subjects, which the House " would have to consider when that document was laid before it."

The Governor now sends, for the information of the House, a copy of the Despatch which he promised on the 28th January last, No. 38, of date 31st October.

The House will observe that the other important subjects are :

First.—The opinion Her Majesty's Government still retain, as to the impolicy and objectionable nature of levying duties upon Bread and Biscuit imported from Hamburg.

This is a measure which formed the subject of former discussion, and

was alluded to in Governor Darling's Speech, of the 29th January, 1857, to which the Governor begs to refer, as well as to the Despatches addressed to the Earl of Clarendon, in 1856, by the Senate of Hamburgh.

The Governor finds that the objection to repealing the duty upon Hamburgh Bread has been on the sole grounds of the loss of Revenue to the Colony; but there can be no question that, on the passing of the Reciprocity Treaty, the Hanseatic Towns were entitled, by National Commercial Treaty, to be placed on the same footing as were the United States.

The other measure to which His Grace alludes is,—that it would be right.—with reference to the imposition of duties on persons inhabiting the Coast of Labrador,—that such persons should be enabled to send Representatives to the Assembly of Newfoundland, an opinion in which the Governor cordially concurs.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, }
19th February, 1864. }

A. BANNERMAN, *Governor.*

The Governor has received an Address from the House of Assembly, requesting that His Excellency will be pleased to direct a Copy of the Correspondence between the Executive and the Imperial Authorities, on the subject of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, to be laid on the table of the House.

In reply, the Governor has to acquaint the House, that he has had no correspondence on the subject of the Reciprocity Treaty.

Much correspondence occurred relative thereto, with the Imperial Authorities, about the time Responsible Government was conceded to the Colony; but this occurred some time before the Governor's arrival in Newfoundland.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, }
19th February, 1864. }

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resumed the adjourned debate on the motion, that a Supply be granted to Her Majesty, and amendment thereon—

That whereas the Financial Statements laid before the House show that on the 31st December next, there will be a balance against the Colony of £32,038 5s. 6d., unprovided for; and whereas such a state of affairs is at variance with all recognized principles of Finance in the conduct of Governments, and is fraught with danger to the best interests of the Colony, therefore

Resolved,—That it is the duty of the Executive to revise the Estimates of Expenditure for the present year, and so modify the financial arrange-

ments, as to bring the public expenditure within the available means of the Colony.

And the question being put on the amendment, the House divided, when there appeared,

For the Amendment, 11.

Mr. Kent,
 " Parsons,
 " Kavanagh,
 " Casey,
 " Glen,
 " Renouf,
 " Talbot,
 " E. D. Shea,
 " Barron,
 " A. Shea,
 " Nowlan.

Against the Amendment, 14.

Hon. Attorney General,
 " Colonial Secretary,
 " Receiver General,
 The Solicitor General,
 " Surveyor General,
 " Knight,
 " Leamon,
 " March,
 " Winter,
 " Rendell,
 " Moore,
 " Evans,
 " Rorke.

So it passed in the negative.

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

Ordered,—That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty.

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL gave notice that, on Tuesday next, he will move the House into Committee of the Whole on the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty.

Then the House adjourned until Monday next at three of the clock.

Monday, 22nd February, 1864.

Mr. NOWLAN presented Petitions from John Costello and others, of Withoughes; James Walsh and others, of Bacon Cove, and from Thomas Larassey and others of Cat's Cove, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to repair roads there.

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

Mr. KAVANAGH presented a Petition from James Loughlin and others, of Logy Bay, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the roads there.

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

Mr. MOORE presented a Petition from Richard Anderson, of Harbor Grace, which was received and read, praying for compensation for land taken for the use of the public there.

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

Mr. MARCH presented a Petition from John Elliot and others, of Bonavista, which was received and read, praying that the practice of taking Codfish in Cod-nets may not be interfered with.

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

Mr. WINTER presented a Petition from Charles Newhook and others, of New Harbor and settlements adjacent, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the road from New Harbor to Spaniards' Bay.

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

Mr. KENT presented a Petition from Michael Barry and others, of Major's Path, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair said road.

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

He also presented a Memorial from John Keating, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying that some consideration may be made him in consequence of his business, of supplying ships with water, being destroyed, owing to the establishment of the General Water Company.

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

Mr. KENT presented a Petition from James Kent and others, fishermen and coopers, of St. John's, which was received and read, setting forth,—

That they are deeply interested in the welfare and general prosperity of the Trade and Fisheries of this Island and Labrador, and as an Act was passed in 1862, entitled, "An Act for the protection of the Salmon and Herring Fisheries," and being duly sensible of the said Act being fraught with evil, as regards the Labrador Herring Fishery and the mooring of seines to preserve the herring alive while in the act of curing them, the mooring of seines being the only acknowledged mode of securing Labrador herring, by all parties that know anything of the business, with the exception of a few parties who are aiming to monopolize the Coast of Labrador, by first trying to prohibit the use of seines.

This measure carried, as a natural consequence the owners of seines will not visit Labrador; and what follows? Why, some of the very men now petitioning your Honorable House to prohibit the mooring of seines, know well what will follow: there will be no competition in the purchase of the poor man's voyage of herring. The poor fisherman has no means of taking barrels to the Labrador, and must, of necessity, be driven to those pedlars about the coast, for barrels in which to cure his herring, the price then being fixed for truck, with a little rum for payment. Seine holders not being allowed their use to

moor, of course are not on the coast to purchase for cash, to the annoyance of those pedlars, as has been the case in former days.

We, therefore, pray, that your Honorable House will consider the bearing of the restrictions referred to, and recollect that in 1862, no herring were taken at Labrador with nets or seines, so the seines did no harm, and that in 1863, over twenty cargoes of herring, varying from 1800 to 600 barrels, chiefly Newfoundland vessels, loaded for Canada and the United States at Labrador, and that 30,000 barrels were shipped from Harbor Grace, and 27,212 barrels were shipped from St. John's, the past season, nearly the whole of which were secured by seines being moored.

We beg you to consider the employment given to our coopers, in this large number of barrels and the trimming thereof, and labour producing materials for the same, with freights to our vessels, and wages to men; and what numbers of poor families are provided for from the effects of the above references this winter.

We, therefore, pray, that your Honorable House will cause to be repealed the restrictions referred to, against the mooring of herring seines at Labrador, and allow the holders thereof to use them as their judgment and skill best dictate, and thus secure bait for the fishermen, by keeping it alive for three weeks or more, proving far superior to all the ice-houses ever built, for the preservation of bait for the cod-fishery.

Many of your Petitioners having been supplied with bait for weeks from seines moored, when all other methods have failed to secure it, we look upon the Act referred to as calculated to throw obstacles in the fisherman's and cooper's way, of no ordinary character, and doubtless will, ere long, if not repealed call forth much trouble, and great loss to a people who look upon the Bill as a perfect nuisance with reference to Labrador, the tucking system being too absurd for refutation.

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Bill to Amend and Consolidate the Laws of Customs, as engrossed, was read a third time.

On motion of the HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL, seconded by the Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL,

Resolved,—That the following Clause be added, and stand part of the Bill,—insert in the 2nd Section, after the word "President," the words, "or, in his absence, the Assistant Collector."

And the said Clause having been read a first, second and third time, was, on the question being put thereon, agreed to by the House, and

Ordered, accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled, "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Laws of the Customs."

Ordered,—That the Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL, and the Hon. ATTORNEY

GENERAL, do take the Bill to the Legislative Council and desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the further consideration of the Bill to Improve and Simplify the Practice on the Common Law side of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. CASEY took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

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

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

Tuesday, 23rd February, 1864.

FREDERICK J. WYATT, Esq., duly returned as one of the Members for the District of Bonavista, in place of M. W. WALBANK, Esq., whose seat became vacant on accepting of office, having taken and subscribed the oath prescribed by law, in presence of the Commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Governor to administer the same, took his seat as Member for the said District accordingly.

Mr. PARSONS presented a Petition from Joseph Bacon, Teacher, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying for compensation for loss sustained in his avocation as a private teacher, from the establishment of endowed Schools.

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

He also presented a Petition from Patrick Houlahan and others, of Freshwater, which was received and read, praying for a grant to open a road from thence to the Middle Cove and Torbay Roads.

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

Mr. KENT presented a Petition from John Smith and others, of Long

Pond Road, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair that road.

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

Mr. WINTER presented a Petition from George Charley and others, of Old Perlican, which was received and read, praying for a grant to open a branch road there.

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

Mr. PROWSE presented a Petition from George Lewis and others, Pilots, of St. John's, which was received and read, setting forth,—

That your Memorialists have learned that a Petition was recently laid before your Honorable House by the Merchants of this town, praying that important changes may be made in the rates of Pilotage on Vessels entering and leaving this Port.

That the proposals contained in the said Petition, if agreed to by your Honorable House, would deprive Memorialists of more than one-half of the present amount of their earnings, which are barely sufficient for their support.

That Memorialists are licensed under Acts of the Legislature, the first of which was passed upwards of thirty years ago. The object of these Acts was to induce the creation of a permanent body of Pilots, whose services were required for the welfare of the trade; and under the implied pledge of the Legislature, that the protection guaranteed by these Acts would be continued, Memorialists have, from time to time, been induced to enrol themselves in the body, abandoning all other pursuits, at the time of life when men have to decide on the calling they mean to pursue.

Some of your Memorialists are over thirty years in the Pilot service, and all are more or less so far committed to this occupation, that the chances of their earning their bread in any other way are very slight.

That Memorialists beg to state to your Honorable House, that an opinion prevails amongst the public, that the earnings of your Memorialists are double the amount they really are. That Memorialists beg to state that the average amount of Memorialists' earnings are about seventy-four pounds per annum.

They, therefore, pray, that your Honorable House will take the whole case into your consideration, and guard your Memorialists against the great wrong and breach of faith that a compliance with the Petition of the Merchants, in this case, would entail.

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

Mr. RENDELL presented a Petition from John Waterhouse and others, of Old Perlican, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the road from Grate's Cove to Hant's Harbor.

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

Mr. PROWSE presented a Petition from P. Sorsoleil and others, of

Rose Blanche and Harbor LeCOW, which was received and read, praying for grants to open roads in those localities.

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

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL moved, pursuant to Order of the Day, seconded by the Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY,

That the Bill for Raising by Assessment a Fund for the Relief of able-bodied Paupers, be now read a second time.

Whereupon,

Mr. SHEA moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. KENT,

Resolved,—That this Bill be no further proceeded with, for the following reasons:—

That as a measure of Poor Relief, its provisions are not applicable to the circumstances of this Colony.

That, instead of initiating a Bill of this description, the Government should direct its attention to the causes that produce pauperism amongst the able-bodied in this country; and in this view it is their duty to call out the resources of the Colony, by stimulating the Herring Fishery, and other imperfectly developed branches of industry, these being the means in which alone a salutary and effectual remedy can be found for the privations from which numbers of the people have suffered for some years past.

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

For the Amendment, 11.

Mr. Kent,
 “ Parsons,
 “ Kavanagh,
 “ Casey,
 “ Glen,
 “ Renouf,
 “ Talbot,
 “ E. D. Shea,
 “ Barron,
 “ A. Shea,
 “ Nowlan.

Against the Amendment, 14.

Hon. Attorney General,
 “ Colonial Secretary,
 “ Receiver General,
 The Solicitor General,
 “ Surveyor General,
 Mr. Knight,
 “ Leamon,
 “ March,
 “ Winter,
 “ Wyatt,
 “ Moore,
 “ Evans,
 “ Rorke,
 “ Prowse.

So it passed in the negative.

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

Ordered, accordingly.

And the said Bill was read a second time.

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

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

Wednesday, 24th February, 1864.

Mr. RENDELL presented a Petition from Jacob Barrett and others, of Old Perlican, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the road from thence to Bay-de-Verds.

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

Mr. PROWSE presented a Petition from G. H. Hooper and others, of Garia and Boat Cove, which was received and read, praying for a grant to enable them to erect a School-house there.

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

The SOLICITOR GENERAL presented a Petition from Isaac Bartlett and others, of Bay Roberts, which was received and read, praying for a grant to enable them to establish a School for teaching the higher branches of Education there.

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

Mr. MARCH presented a Petition from Mathew Churchill and others, of Portugal Cove, which was received and read, praying that the Bill for the Protection of the Fisheries, introduced in the last Session of the Legislature, may be passed into law.

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

The SOLICITOR GENERAL presented a Petition from John Munn and others, of Harbor Grace, Bay Roberts, Carbonear, and Brigus, which was received and read, setting forth,—

That through the influence and perseverance of the enlightened statesmen of the present age, the principles of Free Trade have gained a solid footing among the liberal institutions of Great Britain, and have conferred upon her people inestimable advantages.

That duly appreciating the beneficial effects attending the freedom of her own commerce, the Mother Country, ever anxious for the welfare of her Colonies, ratified for her Provinces of British North America, a Treaty for a reciprocity of Trade with the United States of America.

That the said Treaty was entered into in the year 1854, and was to continue in operation for ten years, with the power to either party of setting it aside by giving twelve months notice to that effect.

That until Newfoundland participated in this Treaty, our products were subject to a prohibitory duty of twenty per cent. in the American markets.

Your Memorialists beg to call the attention of your Honorable House to the fact, that at least 50,000 barrels of herring, caught by the people of this Bay at Labrador, the past season, have found their way into the United States markets direct. The markets of Canada were fully supplied early in the autumn, those of Ireland were overstocked; so that there would have been no vent for them, had the markets of the United States been closed against us. These fish were shipped in Colonial vessels, manned with our own people, and we received return cargoes of flour, pork, &c., thereby aiding and assisting our maritime interests.

The herring fishery has been of vast importance, the past season: they formed a valuable adjunct to our cod fishery at Labrador, the catch of which in many places on that coast was very partial, compensating, in a great measure, for the deficiency in our chief staple, and has been the means of providing ample supplies for many who would otherwise have been destitute. The large quantity of herring caught, the past season, at Labrador, has had more to do with the present prosperity of this Bay, than is at first sight apparent, and has been chiefly instrumental in doing away with the necessity for pauper relief, the present winter, that great drain on the revenue of the Colony, thus effecting a great saving of the public funds.

The herring fishery is becoming of much greater consequence to us than heretofore; and we believe it capable of great extension—that at present we are only on the threshold of that branch of business. With an ever increasing demand for our produce generally, in the United States, full in view, we are under the impression that to lose such a market must prove highly detrimental to the best interests of the Colony.

That looking at the advantages which have accrued to the interests of this Island, from our proximity to the United States, and the markets thus opened up for our products, especially cod oil, seal oil, herrings and salmon, we deem it a matter of the utmost importance to the present and future well-being of this Colony, to call the early attention of your Honorable House to this subject, and pray that you will be pleased to take such measures as will ensure to this Island a continuance of freedom of Trade and Commerce with the United States of America, on the principles of Reciprocity.

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

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House copy of circular Despatch from the Secretary of State, making proposition to establish a Trade Pattern Post between the United Kingdom and this Colony.

(For which, see Appendix.)

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

On motion of the Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL, seconded by the Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL,

Resolved,—That the House do resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on Supply, on Friday next.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the Bill to Shorten and Simplify the Forms of Pleading in the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. MOORE took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee, that they had passed the Bill to them referred, with some Amendments, and he handed the Bill and Amendments in at the Clerk's table.

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

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill to Amend and Consolidate the Statute Law of Evidence.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. MOORE took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

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

Mr. KENT gave notice that, on the 3rd March next, he will move the House into Committee of the Whole, on the subject of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States.

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

Thursday, 25th February, 1864.

Mr. RENDELL presented a Petition from Baine, Johnston & Co. and others; Merchants and Ship-owners, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying for an amendment on the present Seaman's Act, by which all seamen engaged at this port in vessels bound on a foreign voyage, may be engaged and discharged at a Shipping or Mercantile Marine Office here.

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

The SURVEYOR GENERAL presented a Petition from Wm. Sweetland and others, of Bonavista, and settlements adjacent, praying for a grant to repair roads in those localities.

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

Mr. RENDELL gave notice that, on this day week, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill for the amendment of the Pilots' Act.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole upon the Bill to Provide for the more easy Recovery of certain Claims against the Government of this Colony.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KAVANAGH took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole upon the Bill to Amend and Consolidate the Law relating to Costs, on the Common Law side of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. TALBOT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Bill to Improve and Simplify the Practice on the Common Law side of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, as engrossed, was read a third time.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled, “An Act to Improve and Simplify the Practice on the Common Law side of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, and to Consolidate the Laws relating to the same.”

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Bill to Amend and Consolidate the Statute Law of Evidence, as engrossed, was read a third time.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled, “An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Statute Law of Evidence.”

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Bill to Shorten and Simplify the forms of Pleading in the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, as engrossed, was read a third time.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled “An Act to Shorten and Simplify the Forms of Pleading in the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, and to render them more adapted than at present to the discovery and determination of the real points in dispute between the parties to a suit.”

Ordered,—That the HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL and the SOLICITOR GENERAL do take the said several Bills to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

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

Friday, 26th February, 1864.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a third time, as engrossed :—

The Bill to Provide for the more easy Recovery of certain Claims against the Government.

The Bill to Amend and Consolidate the Law relating to Costs on the Common Law side of the Courts.

Ordered,—That the first Bill pass, and be entitled, “An Act to Provide for the more easy Recovery of certain Claims against the Government of this Colony.”

Ordered,—That the second Bill pass, and be entitled, “An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Law relating to Costs on the Common Law side of the Supreme Court and Central Circuit Court.”

Ordered,—That the Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL and the SOLICITOR GENERAL do take the said several Bills to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on Supply.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

Ordered,—That the Committee have leave to sit again on Tuesday next.

Mr. KENT gave notice that, on Monday next, he will ask leave to bring in a Bill to amend the “Act to Prevent dangerous quantities of Gunpowder being kept within the Town of St. John’s.”

Mr. KANANAGH presented a Petition from Thomas Cadigan, of Logy Bay, which was received and read, pray that the House would grant him a sum of money to enable him to remove a rock at his fishing stage.

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

Mr. PARSONS presented a Petition from Thomas Vincent and others, of Logy Bay, which was received and read, praying for a grant to open a road from the Fishing Rooms, towards the Main Road, for the purpose of enabling them to convey manure to their farms.

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

He also presented a Petition from Thomas Bates, of St. John’s, which was received and read, setting forth, the heavy loss sustained by him in being prevented completing a house which he had commenced building on the Military Road, owing to the Surveyor General interdicting the same, on the ground that it was erected contrary to Law. That by so doing he has sustained heavy damage, and praying that the House would take his case into consideration, and make such an award thereon as may appear just.

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

Mr. PARSONS gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move for the appointment of a Select Committee on the Petition of Thomas Bates.

Then the House adjourned till Monday next at three of the clock.

Monday, 29th February, 1864.

Mr. WINTER presented a Memorial from J. Hann, of Pinchard's Island, which was received and read, setting forth the great advantages that would result from the use of Cod-floats in the Fishery of this Country, and praying the consideration of the House thereon.

(*For copy of Memorial, see Appendix.*)

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

Mr. KENT presented a Petition from Baine, Johnston & Co. and others, of St. John's, which was received and read, setting forth,—

That the Reciprocity Treaty with America has now been eight years in operation, and the time being at hand when the question will have to be considered, your Petitioners beg leave to offer their opinions on the merits of that measure.

The general interests of the Colony have unquestionably been promoted by the operation of the Treaty. Since it came into operation, a great impetus has been given to our pickled fish trade. The oils of this country, owing to the export to the United States, have realized larger prices than before. Codfish has been exported there to a moderate extent, while the general price of the article has been much higher in this country, and the remission of duty on flour has enabled local biscuit bakeries to go into successful operation, and which are of great public value, by supplying a long felt want.

Your Memorialists believe that the benefits of the Treaty will be progressive, and that when the present unhappy civil war shall have terminated, extended markets will open for our pickled fish, and a branch of industry, in our herring fishery, will thus be more fully developed, which will be the best remedy for the pauperism that has so long prevailed in this Colony.

Your Memorialists, therefore, pray, that your Honorable House will not fail to adopt the measures that are necessary to secure to the Colony the benefits of a continuance of this valuable Treaty.

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

Mr. PARSONS presented a Petition from Francis Rielley and others, of Torbay, which was received and read, praying for a grant to make a road over Buckley's Hill.

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

Mr. E. D. SHEA presented a Petition from Robert Temple, Chairman of the Protestant Board of Education, Ferryland, which was received and read, praying that a Salary might be appropriated to the Schoolmaster of the second Protestant School in that locality.

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

The SOLICITOR GENERAL presented a Petition from Matthew Ryan and others, of Spaniard's Bay, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the road along the North-side of the Pond.

He also presented a Petition from James Drover, of Upper Island Cove, which was received and read, setting forth that he has acted as Constable there for thirty years, and praying that for the time to come a Salary may be paid him.

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

Mr. RENDELL presented a Petition from John Tilly and others, of Upper Shoal Harbor, Random Sound, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete roads in that locality.

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the Bill for Raising a Fund for the Repairs of Roads, by means of a Rate on certain Waste Lands.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. EVANS took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

(*A Message from the Legislative Council.*)

The Master-in-Chancery to the Legislative Council brought down the following Message:—

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they Have passed a Bill, entitled “An Act to Amend an Act passed in the 26th year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled ‘An Act for the Protection of the Herring and Salmon Fisheries on the Coasts of this Island, and for other purposes,’” to which they request the concurrence of the Assembly.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, }
February 29th, 1864. }

And then the Messenger withdrew.

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

The Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, entitled “An Act to Amend an Act passed in the twenty-sixth 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,’” was read a first time.

Ordered,—That the Bill be read a second time on the 14th instant.

The SURVEYOR GENERAL gave notice that, on Wednesday next, he will move the House into Committee of the Whole on Roads and Bridges.

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

Tuesday, 1st March, 1864.

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

Return shewing the quantities and value of the undermentioned articles imported in each year, from 1850 to 1863, inclusive, these articles being subject to duty previous to the year 1855, and admitted free under the Reciprocity Treaty, from 1855 to 1863, inclusive, distinguishing the countries whence these Imports are free, from those countries which are not affected by the Treaty.

Total value of Goods which are admitted free under the Reciprocity Treaty, imported in the years 1850 to 1863, inclusive, specifying the value of Imports from each Country affected by the Treaty.

Statement of quantity and value of Exports to the United States, for the years 1851 to 1863, inclusive.

Return of quantity and value of Bread imported from all Countries, for the years 1851 to 1863, with the amount of duty received thereon.

(For which, see Appendix.)

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

The HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Acts for the establishment of the General Water Company.

Mr. SHEA presented a Petition from James Furlong and others, of Point Mall, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the road between Great and Little Placentia.

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

Mr. KENT presented a Petition from John Steer and others, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the road from Long Pond Road to New-town Road.

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

Mr. KENT gave notice that, in Committee of the Whole on the Reciprocity Treaty, he will move the following Resolutions:—

Whereas the Treaty entered into between Great Britain and the United States of America, for the establishment of Reciprocal Free Trade between those States and the British American Provinces, has nearly reached the first term of its duration: And whereas it is provided that at the end of that term, either of the contracting parties may give notice of its wish to terminate the same: And whereas it is desirable that the British Government should be informed of the opinion of the Colonies, as to the effect of the Treaty on their interests, and in this view it becomes the duty of the House, representing the people of this Colony, to record their views on this important subject, therefore,

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this House, that the Treaty has worked advantageously for the Trade and industry of the Colony, and

as the benefits of the measure promise to be progressive, it is most desirable that its continuance should be secured.

Resolved,—That a Memorial, embodying the views contained in the foregoing Resolution, be transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, praying that, in the event of any negotiation taking place on the subject, the interests of this Colony, as expressed in the said Resolution, may receive due consideration at the hands of Her Majesty's Government.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the further consideration of Supply.

And the House having sat until twelve o'clock,

Wednesday, 2nd March, 1864.

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

Ordered,—That the Committee have leave to sit again on Friday next.

On motion of Mr. PARSONS, seconded by Mr. CASEY,

Resolved,—That a Select Committee be appointed on the Petition of Thomas Bates.

Ordered,—That Mr. Parsons, Mr. Casey, Mr. Moore, Mr. Winter, and Mr. Rendell, do form the Committee.

Mr. KENT, pursuant to notice, and on leave granted, presented a Bill to Amend the Act for regulating the Storage of Gunpowder in St. John's, which was read a first time.

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

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, pursuant to notice, and on leave granted, presented a Bill to Amend the Act for the establishment of a General Water Company, which was read a first time.

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

Mr. TALBOT gave notice that, in Committee on Supply, he will move the re-consideration of the vote of £200 to the Judge of the Labrador Court.

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

Thursday, 3rd March, 1864.

Mr. BARRON presented a Petition from Dennis Murphy and others, of the South and North sides of Salmonier, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the road along the North-side, to connect with the Salmonier main line.

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

Mr. KAVANAGH presented a Petition from Richard Churchill and others, of Portugal Cove, which was received and read, praying for a grant to make a branch road from the School-house there.

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

Mr. RENDELL presented a Petition from Oliver Rouse and others, of Bay-de-Verds, and Grate's Cove, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the road between those settlements.

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

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL presented a Petition from Elias Picot and others, of Bay-de-Verds, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the road from thence to Old Perlican.

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

He also presented a Petition from John English, of Job's Cove, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the Bridge on the road leading to his fishing room, which has been destroyed this winter by the falling of a cliff.

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, on the subject of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. LEAMON took the Chair of the Committee.

The Black Rod being at the door,

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

(A Message from the Legislative Council.)

The Master-in-Chancery to the Legislative Council brought down the following Message :—

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they have passed the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Laws of the Customs," with some Amendments, to which they request the concurrence of the Assembly.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, }
2nd March, 1864. }

NICHOLAS STABB,

Senior Member Presiding.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

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

The Amendments of the Legislative Council, in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Laws of the Customs," were read a first time, as follows :—

Section 42.—After the word “given,” at the end of the Section, add
 “ Provided that goods destroyed in the Warehouse by
 accidental fire, shall not be liable to duty.”

Section 62.—After the words “entry thereof” in the thirteenth line, add
 the words, “or secured according to Law.”

Passed the Legislative Council, }
 2nd March, 1864. }

NICHOLAS STABB,
Senior Member Presiding.

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

(*A Message from the Legislative Council.*)

The Master-in-Chancery to the Legislative Council brought down the
 following written Message:—

Mr. SPEAKER,

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they
 have passed the Bills sent up, namely “An Act to Amend and Consoli-
 date the Law relating to Costs on the Common Law side of the Su-
 preme and Central Circuit Courts,” without Amendment, and “An
 Act to Provide for the more easy Recovery of certain Claims against the
 Government of this Colony,” with some Amendments, to which they re-
 quest the concurrence of the Assembly.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, }
 3rd March, 1864. }

JOHN ROCHFORT,
Senior Member Presiding.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

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

The Amendments of the Legislative Council, in and upon the Bill
 sent up from the Assembly, entitled “An Act to Provide for the more
 easy Recovery of certain Claims against the Government of this Colony,”
 were read a first time, as follows:—

In the first Section, on the last line, after the words “Attorney Gener-
 al,” insert “or, in his absence, the Solicitor Gen-
 eral.”

In the second Section, on the first line, after the words “Attorney Gen-
 eral,” insert “or, in his absence, for the Solicitor
 General.”

In the fourth Section, on the second line, after the words “Attorney
 General,” insert “or, of the Solicitor General.”

Passed the Legislative Council, }
 3rd March, 1864. }

JOHN ROCHFORT,
Senior Member Presiding.

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

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

The Chairman resumed the Chair of the Committee.

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

Ordered,—That the Committee stand first on the Order of the Day for to-morrow.

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

Friday, 4th March, 1864.

Mr. RENDELL presented a Petition from Thomas Hyde and others, of Red Island Cove, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the road from thence to Bay-de-Verds.

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

Mr. KENT presented a Petition from David Bulger and others, of Portugal Cove, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the Public Wharf there.

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States of America.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. LEAMON took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee, that they had considered the business to them referred, and had come to certain resolutions thereon, which they had directed him to report to the House, and he handed the Resolutions in at the Clerk's table, where they were read, as follows:—

Resolved,—That an experience of nine years in the working of the Reciprocity Treaty has shown, that whilst it has, in some respects, proved beneficial to this country, it has not been attended with all the advantages and favourable results (particularly in relation to our staple export) which were at first anticipated, and the expectation of which led

to the cession of the important privileges granted to the Americans, and it would therefore be unwise in this Colony, at a time when, by reason of civil war in the United States, one-half of the consideration for our large concession of fishery rights has failed, hastily to pledge itself to the unconditional adoption of the present terms of the Treaty, with the Northern States only; but that the House having learned that the Treaty is now under the consideration of Congress, with a view to its revision, should await the negotiations upon the subject; and endeavour to obtain the abolition of American bounties on home-cured fish, and any other modification of the Treaty that may be favorable to Newfoundland, with the object of ensuring to this Island a continuance of the Freedom of Trade and Commerce with the United States of America on the principles of Reciprocity; and that, in the meantime, an humble Address be adopted to Her Majesty, praying Her not to terminate the said Treaty without affording to the Legislature an opportunity of communicating their views with respect to it.

Resolved,—That the following Address be presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty :—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,—

We, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Newfoundland, in General Assembly convened, having had under our anxious consideration the practical operation in this Colony of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, the first term of which will shortly expire, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased not to terminate the said Treaty without affording to the Legislature of this Colony an opportunity of submitting their views and wishes with respect to it.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, }
4th March, 1864. }

On motion that the Report be received,

Mr. KENT moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. SHEA,

That the Report be not received, and that the following Resolutions be substituted in lieu thereof:—

Whereas the Treaty entered into between Great Britain and the United States of America, for the establishment of Reciprocal Free Trade between those States and the British American Provinces, has nearly reached the first term of its duration: And whereas it is provided that at the end of that term, either of the contracting parties may give notice of its wish to terminate the same: And whereas it is desirable that the British Government should be informed of the opinion of the Colonies, as to the effect of the Treaty on their interests, and, in this view, it becomes the duty of the House, representing the people of this Colony, to record their views on this important subject, therefore,

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this House, that the Treaty has worked advantageously for the Trade and industry of the Colony, and

as the benefits of the measure promise to be progressive, it is most desirable that its continuance should be secured.

Resolved,—That a Memorial, embodying the views contained in the foregoing Resolution, be transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, praying that, in the event of any negotiation taking place on the subject, the interests of this Colony, as expressed in the said Resolution, may receive due consideration at the hands of Her Majesty's Government.

And the question being put on the Amendment, there appeared,

For the Amendment, 10.

Mr. Kent,
 “ Parsons,
 “ Kavanagh,
 “ Casey,
 “ Glen,
 “ Renouf,
 “ Talbot,
 “ Barron,
 “ A. Shea,
 “ Nowlan.

Against the Amendment, 15.

Hon. Attorney General,
 “ Colonial Secretary,
 “ Receiver General,
 The Solicitor General,
 “ Surveyor General,
 Mr. Knight,
 “ Leamon,
 “ March,
 “ Winter,
 “ Wyatt,
 “ Moore,
 “ Evans,
 “ Rorke,
 “ Prowse,
 “ Rendell.

So it passed in the negative.

And the question on the original motion being then put, the House again divided, when there appeared,

For the Motion, 15.

Hon. Attorney General,
 “ Receiver General,
 “ Colonial Secretary,
 The Surveyor General,
 “ Solicitor General,
 Mr. Knight,
 “ Wyatt,
 “ Rendell,
 “ Leamon,
 “ Moore,
 “ Prowse,
 “ Evans,
 “ March,
 “ Rorke,
 “ Winter.

Against the Motion, 10.

Mr. Kent,
 “ Parsons,
 “ Kavanagh,
 “ Casey,
 “ Renouf,
 “ Talbot,
 “ Glen,
 “ Barron,
 “ A. Shea,
 “ Nowlan.

So it passed in the affirmative, and
Ordered, accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen be engrossed.

Ordered,—That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, respectfully requesting that he will be pleased to cause the Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty to be transmitted to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be laid at the foot of the Throne.

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

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

Monday, 7th March, 1864.

Mr. E. D. SHEA presented a Petition from Joshua Power and others, of Brigus, and Cape Broyle, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the road between those settlements.

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

Mr. KANANAGH presented a Petition from Jeremiah Walsh and others, of Outer Cove and Middle Cove, which was received and read, praying for a grant to build a bridge over Pine River.

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

Mr. WINTER presented Petitions from Henry Meadows and others, of Grate's Cove, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to open and repair roads in the neighbourhood of that settlement.

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

He also presented a Petition from John Lewis and others, of Hant's Harbor, Grate's Cove, and Old Perlican, which was received and read, praying for the appointment of an Officer for serving Writs there.

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

The SURVEYOR GENERAL presented a Petition from Wm. Sweetland and others, of Bonavista, which was received and read, praying for a grant to open roads in that locality.

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

Mr. CASEY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, praying that Captain Hamilton's Re-

port for the past year, in reference to the Labrador, be laid before the House.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the Bill for the Prevention and Suppression of Lotteries in this Island.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. EVANS took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the Bill to make further provision for the Sewerage of the Town of St. John's.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. RORKE took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

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

Ordered,—That the Order of the Day for a Committee of the Whole upon the Bill for Raising by Assessment a Fund for the Relief of able-bodied Paupers, be discharged.

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

Tuesday, 8th March, 1864.

Mr. CASEY presented a Petition from Samuel Ruby and others, of Bay Bulls Road, which was received and read, praying for a grant to open a road to their farms, lying about six miles north of said road.

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a third time, as engrossed :—

The Bill for the Suppression of Lotteries.

The Bill to make further provision for the Sewerage of the Town of St. John's.

Ordered,—That the first Bill do pass, and be entitled “An Act for the Prevention and Suppression of Lotteries in this Colony.”

Ordered,—That the second Bill do pass, and be entitled “An Act to make further Provision for the Sewerage of the Town of St. John's.”

Ordered,—That the Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL and Mr. E. D. SHEA do take the said several Bills to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

(A Message from the Legislative Council.)

The Master-in-Chancery to the Legislative Council brought down the following Message :—

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they have passed a Bill, entitled “An Act for the Amendment of the Law with respect to Wills in this Island,” to which they request the concurrence of the Assembly.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, }
8th March, 1864. }

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

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

The Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, entitled “An Act for the Amendment of the Law with respect to Wills in this Island,” was read a first time.

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

Mr. WINTER gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Receiver General, for a Return of the Amount of Duties which would have been received on goods admitted duty free under the Reciprocity Treaty of 1855, with the ten per cent. duties thereon ; the amount of new and additional duties laid on other goods, with the ten per cent. duty thereon, to make up the deficiency ; also, the total duties paid on those goods, both included, with the ten per cent. thereon, for five and a-half

years, from 1855 to 1860, both inclusive ; a similar Return for the years 1861, '62 and '63 ; the amount of duty on biscuit for the above eight and a-half years, with ten per cent. ; also, an abstract of the above, shewing the total amount and value of goods imported, with the amount of increased duty, with the ten per cent. thereon included ; the duties paid since the Reciprocity Treaty came into operation.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on Supply.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

Ordered,—That the Committee have leave to sit again on Friday next.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Amendments of the Legislative Council, in and upon the Bill to Amend and Consolidate the Laws of the Customs, and the Amendments of the Legislative Council, in and upon the Bill to provide for the more easy Recovery of certain Claims against the Government of this Colony, were severally read a second time.

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

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

Wednesday, 9th March, 1864.

Mr. WYATT presented a Petition from George Skelton and others, of Greenspond, and settlements adjacent, which was received and read, praying for a grant to make a road to English Harbor.

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

Mr. EVANS presented a Petition from John Hooper and others, of Fox Cove, Tite's Cove, and Herring Cove, which was received and read, praying for a grant to make a road to connect these settlements.

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

Mr. KENT presented a Petition from Thomas Coady and others, of Torbay, which was received and read, praying for a grant to open a road from the main line to North Pond Road.

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

Mr. McGRATH presented a Petition from Philip Carew and others, of Point Lance, which was received and read, praying for a grant to make a road to the Fishing Rooms of that settlement.

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

The SOLICITOR GENERAL presented a Petition from Charles Webber and others, of Harbor Grace, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the road to Bannerman Lake.

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

Mr. MOORE presented a Petition from Patrick Loughlin and others, of River Head, Harbor Grace, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the Hard Path Road.

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

Mr. RENOUF presented a Petition from Mary Brennan and others, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying that an additional Fire-break might be opened to the westward of Job's Bridge.

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

He also presented a Petition from Michael Heally and others, of Blackhead, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the road from Cape Spear to St. John's.

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

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY presented Petitions from W. J. Gallop and others, of Gaultois, and Hermitage Bay; from George Snelgrove and others, of Brunette, and from Robert Brennan and others, of Harbor Breton, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to open and repair roads in those localities.

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

Mr. SHEA presented a Petition from Edward Humprey and others, which was received and read, praying for a grant to build a Bridge over Rocky River on the road to Placentia.

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

Mr. RENOUF presented a Petition from Thomas Butler, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying compensation for loss sustained by being obliged to remove a house which he had erected, in consequence of its being considered a nuisance.

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

Mr. RENOUF gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move for the appointment of a Select Committee on the foregoing Petition of Thomas Butler.

Mr. WYATT presented a Petition from J. T. Oakley and others, of Greenspond, which was received and read, praying that a Light-house may be erected on the Stinking Islands.

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

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move the House into Committee of the Whole on Ways and Means.

Mr. RENOUF gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move for a copy of Judge Robinson's claim for compensation out of the road grant, of

the construction put upon the legal points of said claim by Her Majesty's Attorney General.

Mr. WYATT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move for the appointment of a Select Committee to take evidence, and report to the House the localities where it may be desirable to erect Light-houses on the Coasts of this Island, in order that they may be placed in rotation, as the Light-house Fund will permit, on such parts of the coast where they will be deemed of the greatest advantage.

Mr. EVANS presented a Petition from John M. Pike and others, of Flat Island, which was received and read, praying for a grant to build a School-house there.

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

On motion of the SURVEYOR GENERAL, seconded by the Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL,

Resolved,—That the House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole upon Roads and Bridges.

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

Mr. RENDELL, pursuant to notice, and on leave granted, presented a Bill to amend the Laws for the Regulation of Pilots and Pilotage of Vessels at the Port of St. John's, which was read a first time.

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

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

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to direct that a copy of Captain Hamilton's Report on the Protection of the Fisheries in the year 1863, be laid on the table of this House.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, }
9th March, 1864. }

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

Thursday, 10th March, 1864.

Mr. RENOUF gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Chairman of the Board of Works for a Detailed Statement of all monies paid to H. Seymour, for supplies for the Public Institutions, for the years 1861, '62, and '63, shewing the names of the Institutions, and the articles so supplied.

Also, that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Leader of the Government for a Return of Monies spent in Harbor Grace, Brigus, and Carbonar, in the fall of 1863, shewing the amount expended on Bridges, and what Bridges, and how much on other Work not Bridges.

Also, for a Detailed Statement of the sum of £92 1s. 5d., fees received by the Board of Works, for Patients in the Lunatic Asylum, for the year 1863, and the weekly charge for the maintenance of such Patients.

Also, for a Detailed Statement of the sum of £77 1s. 1d., fees received by the Board of Works from Patients in the St. John's Hospital, for the year 1863, and the weekly charge for the maintenance of such Patients.

Also, that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to bring in a Bill for establishing the standard weight of grain and pulse, and to regulate the sale of Bread, Coals and other articles.

Mr. SHEA gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Receiver General, prior to going into Committee on Ways and Means, to lay on the table of the House a copy of the Resolution he intends to move in relation to that question.

Mr. KAVANAGH presented a Petition from John Sankey and others, of Torbay, Flat Rock, and Seal's Cove, which was received and read, praying for a grant to make a branch road from Flat Rock to Seal's Cove.

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

He also presented a Petition from George Cook and others, of White Hills, which was received and read, praying for a grant to make a road from thence to join the Middle Cove Road.

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the following Bills were read a second time :—

The Bill for the Amendment of the General Water Company's Acts.

The Bill for the Amendment of the Law with respect to Wills in this Island.

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

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

Friday, 11th March, 1864.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the further consideration of Supply.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

Ordered,—That the Committee have leave to sit again on Tuesday next.

Mr. RENOUF gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Leader of the Government for Vouchers for Expenditure in 1863, under the following heads:—

Crown Lands' Act, 7th Vic.,

Executive Responsibility,

Unforeseen Contingencies,

Coroners,

Carrying out Crown Lands' Act,

Election Expenses,

St. John's Rebuilding Act,

Carboncar Street Act,

Protection of Fisheries,

Volunteer Organization Act,

Lunatic Asylum,

St. John's Hospital,

St. John's Penitentiary,

St. John's Poor House,

Expenses of Court Houses and Gaols,

New Gaol Fence,

General Repairs of Roads and Bridges,

Repairs of Damage by Floods,

Repairs, Fuel and Light Colonial Building.

Mr. SHEA gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the House a Return of the names of the parties imprisoned and fined in Harbor Grace, in the last three months of the year 1862; the places where such parties resided, and the offences for which such fines and imprisonment were imposed.

Then the House adjourned until Monday next at three of the clock.

Monday, 14th March, 1864.

Mr. KENT presented a Petition from James Reddy and others, of Flat Rock, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the new line of road from Waterman's Pond to the Pouch Cove Road.

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

He also presented a Petition from John Dwyer and others, of Fresh-water Road, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the said road.

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

Mr. SHEA presented a Petition from John Walsh and others, of St. Mary's, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the road at the River-head of Salmonier.

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

Mr. PROWSE presented a Petition from Robert Kent and others, of St. John's, Officers of the St. John's Athenæum, which was received and read, praying for the grant of a Site upon which to erect a Building for the purposes of the Institution.

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

Mr. SHEA presented a Petition from James McLoughlin and others, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying that the Law to prevent the Barring of Herring on the Coast of Labrador may not be repealed.

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the further consideration of the Bill for Raising a Fund for the Repairs of Roads, by means of a Rate upon certain Waste Lands.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. EVANS took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee, that they had passed the Bill to them referred, without Amendment, and he handed the Bill in at the Clerk's table.

On motion that the Report be adopted,

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

That the Bill be amended, by striking out the following words in the second Section, "be sold by public auction by the Surveyor General, and the proceeds, after deducting all expenses, be paid over to the Receiver General for the uses of the Colony," and add as follows:—"It shall be lawful for the Surveyor General, and he is hereby authorized, to survey the said lands, and lay them out in lots of twenty acres each, and dispose of the same to actual settlers, at a price not less than three pence per acre, and also that a sum of twenty shillings sterling, per

acre, for every acre of such land brought into a state of cultivation by such settlers, be paid to them out of the public funds of the Colony.

And the question being put thereon, there appeared,

For the Amendment, 10.

Mr. Kent,
 “ Kavanagh,
 “ Casey,
 “ Renouf,
 “ Glen,
 “ Talbot,
 “ E. D. Shea,
 “ Barron,
 “ McGrath,
 “ Nowlan.

Against the Amendment, 15.

Hon. Attorney General,
 “ Colonial Secretary,
 “ Receiver General,
 The Solicitor General,
 “ Surveyor General,
 Mr. Knight,
 “ Wyatt,
 “ Rendell,
 “ Leamon,
 “ Moore,
 “ Prowse,
 “ Evans,
 “ March,
 “ Winter,
 “ Rorke.

So it passed in the negative.

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

Ordered accordingly.

Mr. KENT moved, seconded by the Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL,

That the Bill to Amend the Act for the Protection of the Herring and Salmon Fisheries, be now read a second time.

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

For the Motion, 6.

Mr. Kent,
 Hon. Attorney General,
 Mr. Rendell,
 “ Evans,
 “ March,
 “ Winter.

Against the Motion, 16.

Hon. Colonial Secretary,
 “ Receiver General,
 The Surveyor General,
 “ Solicitor General,
 Mr. Knight,
 “ Leamon,
 “ Moore,
 “ Prowse,
 “ Rorke,
 “ Kavanagh,
 “ Casey,
 “ Renouf,
 “ Talbot,
 “ Glen,
 “ E. D. Shea,
 “ Nowlan.

So it passed in the negative, and

Ordered, accordingly.

Ordered,—That the second reading of the Bill to Provide for the better Administration of Justice to the Outports, stand first on the Order of the Day for the 4th April next.

Ordered,—That the Committee of the Whole upon Roads and Bridges stand first on the Order of the Day for Wednesday next, and take precedence of Notices of Motion.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the Amendments of the Legislative Council on the following named Bills.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. MOORE took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee, that they had considered the business to them referred, and had severally passed the Amendments of the Legislative Council in and upon the Bills sent up from the Assembly, entitled “An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Laws of the Customs,” and on the Bill, entitled “An Act for the more speedy Recovery of Claims against the Government.”

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the Bill to Amend the Act relating to Wills in this Island.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. MOORE took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

(A Message from the Legislative Council.)

The Master-in-Chancery to the Legislative Council brought down the following Message :—

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they have passed, without amendment, the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act to make further provision for the Sewerage of the Town of St. John’s.”

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, }
March 14th, 1864. }

And then the Messenger withdrew.

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

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to bring in a Bill to appoint local Marine Boards, and to extend to Newfoundland and its Dependencies certain Powers given to such Boards by Acts of the Imperial Parliament.

Also, for leave to bring in a Bill for the Construction of a Public Park.

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

Tuesday, 15th March, 1864.

Mr. CASEY presented a Petition from Thomas Burridge, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying for a grant to assist him in establishing a Lime-kiln, for the purpose of burning the Lime Stone of this Country.

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

The SURVEYOR GENERAL presented a Petition from Wm. Kirby and others, of King's Cove, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the road between Trinity, Plate Cove, and Kiel's.

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

Mr. BARRON presented a Petition from John Ryan and others, of Salmonier, which was received and read, praying for a Ferry on the South-side of the Arm.

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

Mr. KAVANAGH presented a Petition from Wm. Thorn and others, of Torbay, which was received and read, praying for a grant to assist in repairing their Fishing Stages, which have been carried away in the late gale.

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

Mr. KAVANAGH gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to the Governor on the foregoing Petition from the inhabitants of Torbay.

(Messages from His Excellency the Governor.)

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House three written Messages from His Excellency, signed by His Excellency, which he read in his place, all the Members being uncovered, as follow:—

A. BANNERMAN, *Governor*.

The Governor has received an Address from the House of Assembly, requesting that a Copy of Captain Hamilton's Report on the Protection of the Fisheries may be laid before the House.

The Governor has to acquaint the House, that there are two Reports from Captain Hamilton on the subject referred to; one dated September 28th, 1863, relative to complaints made by Admiral Reynaud, commanding the French Squadron in North America, &c.,—and also from Captain de Jonquiers of the Corvette *Berthollet*, of alleged encroachments by English residents at the Island of St. John, and depredations at the harbours of "Fleur de Liz," "La Scie," and "St. Anthony," which complaints were referred to Captain Hamilton; and with the assent of Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, he was requested by the Governor to inquire into, and report upon the same.

The second Report is dated September 30th, 1863, and from which the Governor sends such extracts as he believes cannot fail to be interesting to the Legislature, particularly on the subject of the valuable fisheries on the coast of Labrador.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, }
11th March, 1864. }

A. BANNERMAN, *Governor*.

In the latter part of the year 1862 reliable information reached the Admiral, Commander-in-Chief on this Station, as well as the Governor of the Colony, that parties possessing fishing privileges on the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador contemplated to disregard laws in existence, or hereafter to be passed by the Colonial Legislature, for regulating the mode of conducting the Fisheries, provided such laws interfered with the mode usually in practice.

The Governor considered it to be his duty, therefore, to apprise the Colonial Minister, requesting instructions for his guidance, in order that the same might be communicated to the Admiral.

His Grace, in a despatch dated the 2nd February, 1863, forwarded to the Governor the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown in England on the question referred to them; and His Grace concludes the despatch by saying:—

"I have only to add my desire that, while asserting the authority of Colonial Law in Colonial Waters, within the limits of existing treaties, you will take care to do so in the manner which is likely to be least offensive to the foreigners who may fall within its scope."

It will be seen from the Report of Captain Hamilton, laid before the House of Assembly, that in the fishing season of 1863, that gallant Officer had no trouble on the question referred to, or any other, during his cruizes on the coast of Labrador.

The Governor, however, considers it proper that the opinions of the Law Officers of the Crown should be placed on record, and with that view they are herewith sent; and discussions having arisen in regard to the Treaties of 1818 and 1855, he sends authentic extracts from these Treaties, which may be useful as a matter of reference.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, }
15th March, 1864. }

A. BANNERMAN, *Governor*.

The Governor, in the month of June last, considered it proper to forward to the Duke of Newcastle, a copy of the Minutes of the Committee which was appointed last Session on the subject of the Fisheries, and also the Draft of a Bill brought in by the Honorable Chairman of that Committee, for the regulation of the Fisheries, which was ordered to be printed for the information of the public, to remain for future consideration.

The Governor was induced to forward these documents a few months earlier than they would otherwise have reached the Colonial Office, in order to ascertain if there were any provisions in the proposed Act likely to interfere with Treaties or interests, Commercial or National, and if so, that they should be pointed out.

The Governor herewith sends, for the information of the Legislature, the Duke of Newcastle's Reply, and the Despatch of the 2nd February, 1863, (to which it alludes,) which, the House will find, is noticed in the preceding Message of this day's date.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, }
15th March, 1864. }

(For Documents accompanying, see Appendix.)

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the further consideration of Supply.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

Ordered,—That the Committee have leave to sit again on Friday next.

Mr. CASEY gave notice that, when the grant for the Agricultural Society will be proposed in Supply, he will move that a sum of Thirty Pounds be appropriated, in addition, for the purpose of encouraging the burning of Lime for Agricultural purposes.

Mr. KAVANAGH gave notice that, in Committee on Supply, he will move that a vote of Fifty Pounds be made to encourage the growth of Flax in this Country.

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

Wednesday, 16th March, 1864.

Mr. KENT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Surveyor General for a Return of the Expenditure of the amount appropriated for Roads in 1862, for the District of St. John's, distinguishing the amount voted for the Eastern and Western Districts, on the principle of appropriation on which the road grant is divided, viz., population.

(Messages from the Legislative Council.)

The Master-in-Chancery to the Legislative Council brought down the following Messages:—

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they have passed, without amendment, the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act for the Prevention and Suppression of Lotteries in this Colony.”

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, }
16th March, 1864. }

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they have passed the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act to Improve and Simplify the Practice on the Common Law side of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, and to Consolidate the Laws relating to the same,” with some Amendments, to which they request the concurrence of the Assembly.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, }
16th March, 1864. }

And then the Messenger withdrew.

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

The Amendments of the Legislative Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled “An Act to Improve and Simplify the

Practice on the Common Law side of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, and to Consolidate the Laws relating to the same," were read a first time, and are as follows:—

Amendments made by the Legislative Council upon the Bill sent up by the House of Assembly, entitled "An Act to Improve and Simplify the Practice on the Common Law side of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, and to Consolidate the Laws relating to the same."

Strike out the 5th Section.

In the 11th Section, strike out the words "appointed by Her Majesty." After the word "proof," insert "by affidavit before some competent authority within the jurisdiction of the Court." After the word "same," insert "or by such official character and signature being verified by certificate purporting to be under the hand and seal of a Consular authority, or of a Notary Public, whose official character and signature shall be verified in manner aforesaid." After the word "affidavit," insert "or certificate." After the word "affidavit," insert "or certificate."

In the 12th Section, strike out the words "and in all actions *ex delicto*," and in place thereof, insert these words after the word "dollars."

In the 13th Section, strike out the words "competent authority," and down to the word "agent," and, instead thereof, insert, "one or other of the authorities mentioned in the 10th Section, and verified in the same way."

Add at the end of the 17th Section: "Provided that it shall be incumbent on every Defendant who shall have given bail as aforesaid, within fourteen days thereafter, to obtain the Plaintiff's assent in writing, or a Judge's order, to be made upon sufficient proof, after hearing the parties, declaring the sufficiency of such bail, and upon such assent or order being duly made and filed, the liability of the Sheriff with respect to such Bond shall cease: Provided further, that in default of such assent or order, it shall be lawful for the Sheriff to proceed forthwith upon the Bond for the recovery of the sum sworn to, and such further sum aforesaid, and to hold the same as indemnity against any claim that may be preferred against him as hereafter mentioned: Provided also, that it shall be lawful for such bail, at any time before a *Capias ad satisfaciendum* shall have been issued in the cause, or within four days thereafter, upon obtaining a Judge's order in that behalf, to be made as of course, upon a sufficient affidavit of the conditions here imposed having been complied with, and upon payment of the costs, if any, incurred by the Sheriff in any action aforesaid, to render the Defendant to the custody of the Sheriff in discharge of their Bond, and where such render shall be before execution as aforesaid, such Defendant shall not again be discharged but by operation of Law, until he shall have given sufficient security, to the satisfaction of a Judge, to pay the amount of any judgment that may be, or may have been, obtained against him, or to render himself to the Sheriff within four days after a *Ca. sa.* shall have issued against him thereon."

In the 18th Section, after the word "Bond," insert "after judgment." After the word "therein," insert "where no such order or assent aforesaid has been had." Strike out the words "amount of the Judgment in the cause in which it shall have been given, he may recover any loss thereon occasioned by him," and, instead thereof, insert "amount of the sum sworn to, and such further sum for costs as aforesaid, he may recover any deficiency in such amounts."

In the 20th Section, strike out the words "competent authority," and down to the word "agent," and, instead thereof, insert "one or other of the authorities mentioned in the 10th Section, and verified in the same way."

In the 21st Section, strike out the word "and," between "alias and plurics," and insert "or." Strike out the word "judgment," and insert "order." Strike out "29th," and insert "28th."

In the 22nd Section, strike out "of the Judgment in the cause in which it shall have been signed," and insert "of the sum sworn to, and such further sum for costs as aforesaid." Strike out "loss thereby occasioned to him," and insert "deficiency in such amounts."

In the 24th Section, insert after the word "Master," "by action or suit (if necessary) in his own name or otherwise." After the words "service of," strike out "such," and insert "the warrant of." After the words "service of such," insert "warrant of," and the same in the last line.

In the 31st Section, strike out the word "non-appearance," and insert after the word "Defendant," "not appearing and pleading." For "4," put "3." Before "exceeding," insert "not." After the word "indorsed," insert "and."

In the 32nd Section, strike out "non-appearance," and insert "Defendant not appearing and pleading."

In the 33rd Section, after the word "appear," insert "and plead."

In the 34th Section, strike out "appearance," and insert "appearing and pleading, and without further notice to the Defendant." After "writ," insert "and of the declaration, where required."

In the 35th Section, add "and plead," and "and pleaded," respectively throughout after "appear," and "appeared."

In the 37th Section, after the words "Court of Record," insert "or Judge," and erase "and by any Judge sitting at *Nisi Prius*, or other presiding officer."

In the 45th Section, strike out "in" before "actions," on the 6th line. Strike out the words "By leave of a Court or Judge," before "and," and insert them after "and."

In the 53rd Section, for "Superior," substitute "Supreme."

At the end of the now 53rd Section, add "or such Writ of Execution may, at any time before its expiration, be renewed by the party issuing it, for one year from the date of such renewal, and so on from time to

time, during the continuance of the renewed writ, by having the same resealed with the seal of the Court out of which the same shall have issued, such resealing being marked with the initials of the Chief Clerk, or a Commissioner, together with the date of resealing; and a Writ of Execution, so renewed, shall have effect, and be entitled to priority according to the time of the original delivery thereof."

Insert between the now 53rd Section and the now 55th, the following Section, which will then be the 54th:—

"Execution may be levied, as well as attachment laid, upon money choses in action—equitable interests in property, real or personal, and all other property and effects whatsoever; and for the purpose of ascertaining the nature and amount of goods, debts and effects upon which Warrants under Executions may be laid in the hands of third persons, and for realizing the same; and also for realizing choses in action seized under Execution, the like proceedings shall be had as are prescribed in cases of attachment under the 23rd Section of this Act."

In the 75th Section, for "three," substitute "six."

In the 95th Section, after "one," insert "or more." For "other," substitute "surviving."

In the 119th Section, before "conspicuous," insert "some."

In the 122nd Section, after "Officer of the Court," insert "or some other person or persons."

In the 125th Section, after "Officer of the Court," insert "or some other person or persons."

Add at the end of the 133rd Section, "and notwithstanding that the time originally fixed may have elapsed."

In the 161st Section, after "immediately," strike out "but," and insert "in the second case."

In the 162nd Section, strike out "and any Judge sitting at *Nisi Prius*."

In the 166th Section, for "should," substitute "shall." After "Christmas Day," insert "New Year's Day."

In the 167 Section, instead of "Seal of the same Court," substitute "the Seal of the said Court." After "Circuit Courts," insert "or any of them." Strike out "the Supreme or Circuit," and substitute "any or either of the said Courts."

Insert as new 168th Section: "Where both parties agree, or where the Defendant not appearing at the trial, the Plaintiff is willing, and the Court shall not otherwise order, it shall be lawful for the Court, or a Judge thereof, to try and to assess the damages upon any issue or default, and the finding of such Court or Judge shall have the same effect, and Judgment shall be entered thereon as in cases of trial or assessment by a Jury."

Insert as new 169th Section: "So much of the 3rd Section of the Act

13th Vic., cap. 7, entitled 'An Act to fix and establish the terms of the Supreme, Central Circuit, and Sessions Courts, and to extend the jurisdiction and amend the practice of the said Courts,' as prevents the issuing of attachment for contempt shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed."

Amendments in Schedule of Forms:—

No 1.—After "in," and before "action," insert "an."

Endorsements:—Number them 1, 2, 3.

Add to the notice "unless the said debt and costs be previously paid."

Form No. 4.—In the margin, number the notice "Endorsement No. 4."

Add the following form, as No. 5:—

FORM OF SUMMARY WRIT.

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

To A. B., of _____, Greeting:

We command you, that within four days after service of this Writ upon you, you do appear and plead in our _____ Court to an action at the suit of C. D., who claims from you _____ for the matters contained in the annexed particulars, and in default of your so doing, the Plaintiff may proceed to Judgment and Execution.

Witness, &c.

A Summary Writ of Attachment, or Capias, may be framed, in accordance with the preceding form. And all such Writs must contain the usual indorsements.

Form No. 6.

(Signed,) M. W. W., C. C. & Registrar,
Commissioner.

Form No. 20.—Strike out "that you omit not, by reason of any liberty in your bailiwick, but,"

No. 23.—Strike out "Capias or." In the recital strike out "arrested," and "as the case may be," and "arrest or."

In the condition of the Bond, strike out "full," and insert "the said sum of _____ or the," and after the word judgment, insert "if it be less than the said sum," and strike out from "in case," to "attachment."

No. 25.—FORM OF BOND TO THE SHERIFF IN CASES OF CAPIAS.

Know all men, by these presents, that We, A. B., of _____ C. D. of _____, and E. F., of _____, are severally held, and firmly bound unto the Sheriff of the _____ District of Newfoundland, in the penal sum of (double the amount sworn to) each, to be paid to the said Sheriff, his Successors and Assigns, and for which payment,

well and truly to be made, we severally bind ourselves, our Executors and Administrators, by these presents.

Scaled with our Seals, and dated at this day of A. D.,

Whereas the said A. B. has been arrested at the suit of G. H., for the sum of (the amount sworn to) and is desirous of giving security, pursuant to the Statute for release of such arrest. Now the nature of this obligation is such, that if the said sureties do, and shall, within fourteen days hereafter, justify themselves as sufficient bail in this cause, pursuant to the Statute in such case provided, or render the said A. B. to the custody of the said Sheriff, to abide the judgment of the Court in this cause, and if within four days after a *Capias ad satisfaciendum* shall have issued against the said A. B. in this cause, the said A. B. shall render himself to the Sheriff thereon, or shall pay the amount of the Judgment therein with costs of Execution, then this obligation to be void, but otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

No. 26.—After the word “appearance,” insert “and plea.”

No. 28.—In the condition of the Bond, between “the,” and “Court,” insert in brackets “(Court which shall next sit within the District).”

Throughout the Forms in the Schedule, alter “£ s. d.,” to “\$ c.”

Passed the Legislative Council, }
16th March, A. D., 1864. }

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the further consideration of Roads and Bridges.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee, that they had considered the business to them referred, and had come to certain Resolutions thereon, which they had directed him to report to the House, and he handed the same in at the Clerk's table, where they were read, as follows:—

Resolved,—That from and out of such monies as may, from time to time, remain in the hands of the Receiver General unappropriated, there be granted to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, the sum of Ten Thousand Pounds, to be expended in the constructing, repairing and improving of Main and other Roads, Streets, and Bridges in this Colony, and for defraying all expenses attendant thereon, which sum shall be distributed and appropriated as follows, that is to say :

On the Great Northern Mail Route from Head of Conception Bay to White Bay	....	....	£552	18	6
On the Main Line of Road from Holyrood to Placentia	....	....	225	0	0
On the Main Line of Road from Burin to Garnish	....	....	100	0	0
On the Main Line of Road from Fortune Bay to Hermitage Bay	....	....	50	0	0

£927 18 6

This amount to be appropriated rateably, in proportion to population, viz. :—

....	£9,072	1	6
------	------	------	--------	---	---

£10,000 0 0

Resolved,—That the sum of £9,072 1s. 6d. be appropriated to the following Districts, according to population :—

DISTRICTS.	POPULATION.	RATE.	£.	s.	d.
Saint John's East and West	30,476	1s. 6½d.	2,317	8	11
Harbor Main	5,386	"	409	11	2½
Port-de-Grave	6,489	"	493	8	8½
Harbor Grace	10,067	"	765	10	2¾
Carbonear	5,233	"	397	18	6½
Bay-de-Verds	6,221	"	473	1	1¼
Trinity Bay	10,736	"	816	7	8
Bonavista Bay	8,850	"	672	19	4½
Twillingate and Fogo	9,717	"	738	17	11¼
Ferryland	5,228	"	397	10	11
Placentia and St. Mary's	8,334	"	633	14	7½
Burin	5,529	"	420	8	8¼
Fortune Bay	3,493	"	265	12	3¼
Burgeo and LaPoile	3,545	"	269	11	4¼
Total population	119,304		£9,072	1	6

On motion that the Report be adopted,

Mr. KENT moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. SHEA;

That the Report be not adopted, and that the following Resolution be substituted in lieu thereof:—

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this House, that the sum of £15,000 should be voted for the Road Service of the Colony for the present year.

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

For the Amendment, 9.

Mr. Kent,
 “ Kavanagh,
 “ Casey,
 “ Renouf,
 “ Glen,
 “ Talbot,
 “ A. Shea,
 “ E. D. Shea,
 “ Barron,

Against the Amendment, 14.

Hon. Attorney General,
 “ Colonial Secretary,
 “ Receiver General,
 The Solicitor General,
 “ Surveyor General,
 Mr. Knight,
 “ Wyatt,
 “ Leamon,
 “ Moore,
 “ Prowse,
 “ Evans,
 “ March,
 “ Winter,
 “ Rorke.

So it passed in the negative.

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

Ordered accordingly.

The SURVEYOR GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Road Bill, in accordance with the Resolutions reported from the Committee of the Whole House on Roads and Bridges.

Ordered,—That the House, at its rising, do adjourn until Friday next. Then the House adjourned until Friday next at three of the clock.

Friday, 18th March, 1864.

Mr. KAVANAGH presented a Petition from John Summers and others, of Portugal Cove, which was received and read, praying for employment on Public Works.

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

Mr. KAVANAGH gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, in reference to the Petition of the inhabitants of Portugal Cove.

Mr. PARSONS presented a Petition from Patrick Redmond and others, of Belle Isle, which was received and read, praying for employment on Public Works.

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the further consideration of Supply.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

Ordered,—That the Committee have leave to sit again on Tuesday next.

(A Message from the Legislative Council.)

The Master-in-Chancery to the Legislative Council brought down the following Message:—

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they have passed the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act to Simplify the forms of Pleading in the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, and to render them more adapted than at present to the discovery and determination of the real points in dispute between the parties to a Suit,” with some Amendments, to which they request the concurrence of the Assembly.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, }
18th March, 1864. }

And then the Messenger withdrew.

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

The Amendments of the Legislative Council in and upon the foregoing Bill, were read a first time, as follows:—

Amendments made by the Legislative Council upon the Bill sent up by the House of Assembly, entitled “An Act to Shorten and Simplify the Forms of Pleading.”

10th. Section.—At the commencement, insert “Except as hereinafter provided.”

11th Section. Between "this," and "section," in the 8th line, insert "or the preceding."

15th Section.—At the end, add "unless the time be extended by the Court or a Judge."

31st. Section —After "*son assault demesne*," insert "*molliter manus imposuit*, in defence of possession."

65th Section.—After "Christmas Day," insert "New Year's Day."

In the Schedule, alter "£" into "\$."

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

Passed the Legislative Council, }
18th March, 1864. }

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

Mr. PROWSE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to the Governor, on the subject of ground for the Athenæum.

Mr. RENOUF gave notice that, in Committee on Supply, he will move a reconsideration of the vote of £1500 for the Saint John's Hospital, and £1500 for the Poor Asylum.

Also, that he will ask the Chairman of the Board of Works to lay on the table of the House a Return of the names of the Servants in the Lunatic Asylum, their occupation and wages.

Then the House adjourned until Monday next at three of the clock.

Monday, 21st March, 1864.

Mr. BYRNE presented a Petition from John Murphy and others, of Chapel's Cove, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the road leading to the Harbor Main line.

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

Mr. KAVANAGH presented a Petition from James Walsh and others, of Outer Cove, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete Rourke's Lane.

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

The SURVEYOR GENERAL presented a Petition from Wm. Kirby and others, of King's Cove, and Plate Cove, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the road between those settlements.

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

Mr. KENT presented a Petition from Nicholas Roach and others, of Middle Cove, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the road leading to the Torbay Main Line.

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

Mr. NOWLAN presented Petitions from James Kelly and others, of Bacon Cove, Patrick Curran and others, of Cat's Cove, and also from James Wade and others, of the same place, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to open and repair the roads in those localities.

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

Mr. NOWLAN also presented Petitions from John Joy and others, of Holyrood and Harbor Main, and from T. Duggan and others, of Chapel's Cove, which were severally received and read, praying that no restrictions may be placed upon the practice of taking Caplin for manure.

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Amendments of the Legislative Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Laws of Customs," and the Amendments of the Council upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled "An Act to Provide for the more easy Recovery of certain Claims against the Government of this Colony," were severally read a third time.

Ordered,—That the said several Amendments do pass, and that a Message be sent to the Legislative Council acquainting them that this House concurs therein.

Ordered,—That the Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL and the SOLICITOR GENERAL do take the Message to the Legislative Council.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the consideration of the Bill to Amend the Acts for the establishment of a General Water Company.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. EVANS took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

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

Mr. RENOUF, pursuant to notice, and on leave granted, presented a Bill to regulate the standard weight of Grain, and to regulate the sale of Bread and Coals, which was read a first time.

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

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

A Bill to establish a Public Park.

A Bill for the establishment of Marine Courts.

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

The SURVEYOR GENERAL, pursuant to notice, and on leave granted, presented a Bill for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for making and repairing Roads, Streets and Bridges, which was read a first time.

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Bill to amend the Act for the Regulation of the Pilotage at the Port of St. John's, was read a second time.

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Amendments of the Legislative Council upon the Bill to Simplify the Practice on the Common Law side of the Courts, and the Amendments of the Council on the Bill to Shorten and Simplify the Forms of Pleading in the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, were severally read a second time.

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

MR. CASEY gave notice that, in Committee on Ways and Means, he will move that an Import Duty of one half per cent., be levied on all Dutiable Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the Port of St. John's, to be applied to the purposes of the General Water Company.

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

Then the House adjourned until Monday next at three of the clock.

Monday, 28th March, 1864.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Bill to Amend the Acts for the establishment of the General Water Company, and the Act for the Incorporation of the Harbor Grace Water Company, as engrossed, was read a third time.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled “An Act for the Amendment of the General Water Company Acts, and also of the Act for the Incorporation of the Harbor Grace Water Company.”

Ordered,—That the Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL and the Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY, do take the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

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

Resolved,—That this House do now adjourn.

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

Tuesday 29th March, 1864.

Mr. RORKE presented a Petition from Edward Pike and others, of Mosquitto, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair Roads and Bridges in that locality.

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

Mr. KAVANAGH presented a Petition from George Cook and others, of White Hills, which was received and read, praying for a grant to make the road from John Salmon's to the Middle Cove Road.

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

Mr. KENT presented a Petition from James Cole and others, Farmers, of Torbay, Portugal Cove, Logy Bay, and Bally Hally Roads, which was received and read, praying for a grant to open a road to William's Pond, to enable them to have access to the public Bog there.

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

Mr. McGRATH presented a Petition from A. Blackador and others, of LaManche Mines, which was received and read, praying for a grant to encourage Education there.

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

Mr. RENOUF presented a Petition from Edward Lee Moore, Surveyor of Shipping in St. John's, which was received and read, praying that the Local Act, providing for the Survey of Shipping, may be amended, by increasing the fees set forth therein.

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

(A Message from the Legislative Council.)

The Master-in-Chancery to the Legislative Council brought down the following Message:—

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they have passed, with some Amendments, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Statute Law of Evidence," to which they request the concurrence of the Assembly.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, }
28th March, 1864. }

And then the Messenger withdrew.

The Amendments of the Legislative Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Statute Law of Evidence," were read a first time, and are as follows:—

Amendments made by the Legislative Council, in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Statute Law of Evidence."

In the 2nd Section, between the words "thereupon" and "had," insert the word "immediately." Strike out, from the word "attachment," to the word "if," and insert, instead thereof, "by order of the Court, or a Judge."

In the 3rd Section, strike out from the word "writ" to the end of the Section, and insert, instead thereof, "rule or order of the Court, or a Judge, either contained in the rule or order for the examination of such prisoner, or made separately therefrom."

Strike out "other than for assault and battery," in the 8th Section, and, at the end of the Section add, : "Provided that nothing herein contained shall preclude a defendant from becoming a witness, should he think fit, in any summary proceeding for assault and battery, or upon any charge under the Act 4, Wm. 4th, cap. 7, entitled 'An Act to provide for the maintenance of Bastard Children.'"

In the 22nd Section, after the word "insanity," insert "or absence from the jurisdiction."

In the 47th Section, after the word "shall," on the last line, insert "without further proof."

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

Passed the Legislative Council, }
22nd March, A. D., 1864. }

President.

Ordered,—That the said Amendments be read a second time tomorrow.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the further consideration of Supply.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee, that they had considered the business to them referred, and had come to certain Resolutions thereon, which they had directed him to report to the House, and he handed the same in at the Clerk's table, where they were read, as follows :

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that there be granted to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, the following Sums of Money to defray the Civil Expenditure of the Island for the year ending 31st December, 1864 :

The Private Secretary to the Governor, two hundred pounds.

The First Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office, two hundred pounds.

The Second Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office, one hundred pounds.

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- The Clerk in the Receiver General's Office, two hundred pounds.
- The Civil Engineer in the Surveyor General's Office, one hundred and fifty pounds.
- The Superintendent of Public Works and Buildings, one hundred and fifty pounds.
- The sum of one hundred and sixty pounds, to defray the salary of the Surveyor of Roads.
- The sum of one hundred and twenty-five pounds to defray the salary of the Inspector of Roads.
- The Keeper of the Colonial Building, sixty pounds.
- The Office Keeper and Messenger Colonial Secretary's Office, seventy Pounds.
- The Keeper of the Half-way House, Salmonier, thirty-five pounds.
- The Gate Keeper at Government House Lodge and Preserver of Grounds about the same, sixty pounds.
- The Judge of the Court of Labrador, two hundred pounds.
- The Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Supreme Court and Central Circuit Court, three hundred and fifty pounds, and twenty pounds for the purchase of Printed Forms.
- The Clerk in the Office of the Chief Clerk and Registrar, Supreme Court, eighty pounds.
- The Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Northern Circuit Court, two hundred pounds.
- The Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Southern Circuit Court, two hundred pounds.
- The Sheriff's Bailiff in the Central District, fifty pounds.
- The Crier and Tipstaff of the Supreme Court at St. John's, sixty pounds.
- The Crier and Tipstaff of the Northern Circuit Court at Harbor Grace, twenty pounds.
- The Bailiff of the Labrador Court, forty-five pounds.
- The sum of three hundred pounds, to defray the expenses of Crown Prosecutions.
- The sum of two hundred pounds, to defray the expenses of Coroners.
- The sum of three hundred and fifty pounds, towards defraying the expenses of Judges and Officers on Circuit, and of Crown Prosecutions thereon.
- To two Police Magistrates at St. John's, six hundred and fifty pounds.
- To the Clerk of the Peace at St. John's, two hundred and twenty pounds.
- To the General Superintendent of Police, one hundred pounds.
- To two Sergeants of Police, one hundred and forty pounds.
- To nineteen Constables at St. John's, nine hundred and ninety-five pounds.
- The sum of three hundred pounds, for Clothing for Constables at St. John's, Harbor Grace, and Carbonear.
- The Gaoler at St. John's, one hundred and fifty pounds.
- The Turnkey at St. John's, fifty pounds.
- The Assistants, eighty-five pounds.
- The Keeper of the Court House at St. John's, fifty-five pounds.

- The Keeper of the Court House at Harbor Grace, ten pounds.
 A Magistrate at Brigus and Port-de-Grave, one hundred and fifty pounds
 A Magistrate at Harbor Grace, two hundred pounds.
 A Magistrate at Carbonear, one hundred and fifty pounds.
 A Magistrate at Old Perlican, one hundred and fifty pounds.
 A Magistrate at Trinity, one hundred and fifty pounds.
 A Magistrate at Bonavista, one hundred and fifty pounds.
 A Magistrate at Twillingate and Fogo, one hundred and fifty pounds.
 A Magistrate at Bay Bulls, one hundred pounds.
 A Magistrate at Ferryland, one hundred and fifty pounds.
 A Magistrate at St. Mary's, fifty pounds.
 A Magistrate at Placentia, one hundred and thirty pounds.
 A Magistrate at Burin, one hundred and fifty pounds.
 A Magistrate at Lamaline, one hundred and fifty pounds.
 A Magistrate at Grand Bank, one hundred and fifty pounds.
 A Magistrate at Harbor Breton, one hundred pounds.
 A Magistrate at Burgeo and LaPoile, one hundred pounds.
 A Clerk of the Peace for Brigus and Port-de-Grave, sixty pounds.
 A Clerk of the Peace for Harbor Grace, one hundred and fifty pounds.
 A Clerk of the Peace for Carbonear, one hundred and ten pounds.
 A Clerk of the Peace for Trinity, sixty pounds.
 A Clerk of the Peace for Bonavista, sixty pounds.
 A Clerk of the Peace for Twillingate and Fogo, sixty pounds.
 A Clerk of the Peace for Burin, sixty pounds.
 A Clerk of the Peace for Harbor Breton, thirty-five pounds.
 One Constable at Petty Harbor, twenty pounds.
 One Constable at Torbay, twenty pounds.
 One Constable at Portugal Cove, twenty pounds.
 One Constable at South Shore, twelve pounds.
 One Constable at Harbor Main, twenty pounds.
 One Constable at Cat's Cove, twenty pounds.
 Four Constables at Brigus and Port-de-Grave, one hundred and ten pounds.
 Three Constables at Bay Roberts, forty-nine pounds.
 Thirteen Constables at Harbor Grace, six hundred and fifty-five pounds.
 Eight Constables at Carbonear, three hundred and forty-five pounds.
 One Constable at Bay-de-Verds, twelve pounds.
 One Constable at Western Bay, twelve pounds.
 One Constable at Hant's Harbor, twelve pounds.
 One Constable at Old Perlican, twenty pounds.
 One Constable at Heart's Content, twelve pounds.
 Two Constables at Trinity, thirty-seven pounds.
 One Constable at New Harbor, twelve pounds.
 One Constable at Catalina, twenty-five pounds.
 Two Constables at Bonavista, twenty-four pounds.
 One Constable at Tickle Cove, twelve pounds.
 One Constable at King's Cove, twenty pounds.
 One Constable at Salvage, twelve pounds.

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- One Constable at Greenspond, twenty-five pounds.
Three Constables at Twillingate and Fogo, forty-nine pounds.
One Constable at Exploits, twelve pounds.
One Constable at Bay Bullis, twenty-five pounds.
One Constable at Witless Bay, twelve pounds.
One Constable at Upper Island Cove, twelve pounds.
One Constable at Lower Island Cove, twelve pounds.
One Constable at Toad's Cove, twelve pounds.
One Constable at Brigus South, twelve pounds.
One Constable at Cape Broyle, twelve pounds.
One Constable at Caplin Bay, twelve pounds.
One Constable at Ferryland, twenty-five pounds.
One Constable at Aquaforte, twelve pounds.
One Constable at Fermeuse, twelve pounds.
One Constable at Renewse, twelve pounds.
One Constable at St. Mary's, twenty-five pounds.
One Constable at Placentia, twenty-five pounds.
One Constable at Little Placentia, twenty pounds.
One Constable at Oderin, twelve pounds.
One Constable at Merasheen, twelve pounds.
One Constable at Burin, twenty-five pounds.
One Constable at St. Lawrence, twelve pounds.
One Constable at Lamaline, twelve pounds.
One Constable at Grand Bank, twelve pounds.
One Constable at Jersey Harbor, twelve pounds.
One Constable at Harbor Breton, twenty-five pounds.
One Constable at Burgeo Islands, twelve pounds.
One Constable at Hermitage Bay, twelve pounds.
One Constable at Spaniard's Bay, twelve pounds.
One Constable at Channel, twelve pounds.
One Constable at Bird Island Cove, twelve pounds.
One Constable at Bishop's Cove, twelve pounds.
A Gaoler at Brigus and Port-de-Grave, ten pounds.
A Gaoler at Harbor Grace, ninety pounds.
A Gaoler at Trinity, twenty-five pounds.
A Gaoler at Bonavista, twenty-five pounds.
A Gaoler at Greenspond, fifteen pounds.
A Gaoler at Twillingate and Fogo, twenty pounds.
A Gaoler at Ferryland, twenty-five pounds.
A Gaoler at Placentia, twenty-five pounds.
A Gaoler at Burin, twenty-five pounds.
The District Surgeons for St. John's, two hundred pounds.
The Gaol Surgeon for St. John's, forty pounds.
The District Surgeon for Conception Bay, one hundred pounds.
The Gaol Surgeon for Conception Bay, thirty pounds.
The Physician of the Lunatic Asylum, three hundred pounds.
For Medical attendance at St. John's Hospital, two hundred and fifty pounds.

- The sum of two hundred and fifty pounds, towards defraying the salary of the Commissioner of the Poor.
- The sum of ninety pounds, towards defraying the salary of the Inspector of the Poor.
- The sum of ninety pounds, towards defraying the salary of the Assistant Inspector of the Poor.
- The sum of sixty pounds, towards defraying the salary of the Keeper of the Poor Asylum.
- The sum of forty-four pounds, towards defraying the salary of the Assistant Keeper of the Poor Asylum.
- The sum of ten thousand pounds, towards the relief of the Permanent and Casual Poor of St. John's and the Outports.
- The sum of three thousand pounds, towards defraying the expenses of Servants and Lunatic Paupers in the Lunatic Asylum.
- The sum of one thousand five hundred pounds, towards defraying the expenses of Paupers in the St. John's Hospital.
- The sum of one thousand five hundred pounds, towards defraying the expenses of Servants and Paupers in the Poor Asylum.
- A Ferryman at Great Placentia, thirty pounds.
- A Ferryman or Ferrymen at Salmonier, twenty-five pounds.
- A Ferryman at Malbay, twelve pounds.
- A Ferryman at Colinet, twenty-five pounds.
- A Ferryman at Portugal Cove, twenty-five pounds,
- A Ferryman at Trinity, thirty pounds.
- A Ferryman at Topsail, twenty-five pounds.
- A Ferryman at Harbor Grace, thirty pounds.
- A Ferryman at Little St. Lawrence, ten pounds.
- A Ferryman at Holyrood, thirty pounds.
- A Ferryman from Burin to Mud Cove, twenty-five pounds.
- A Ferryman at Aquaforte, fifteen pounds.
- A Ferryman at Mortier Bay, twenty-five pounds.
- A Ferryman at Connaigre Bay, thirty pounds.
- A Ferryman at Fogo, or Dead Man's Bay, ten pounds.
- A Ferryman from King's Cove to Upper Amherst Cove, twenty-five pounds.
- The sum of four hundred and fifty pounds, towards defraying the expenses of Repairs on the Colonial Building.
- The sum of four hundred pounds, towards defraying the expenses of Repairs on the Lunatic Asylum.
- The sum of one hundred pounds, towards defraying the expenses of Repairs on the St. John's Hospital.
- The sum of one hundred pounds, towards defraying the expenses of Repairs on the Poor Asylum.
- The sum of three hundred pounds, towards defraying the expenses of Repairs on Court Houses and Gaols at St. John's and the Outports.
- The sum of twenty-five pounds, towards defraying the expenses of Repairs on the Block-house.
- The sum of two hundred pounds, for Fuel and Light in Government House.

- The sum of two hundred pounds, for Fuel and Light in the Colonial Building.
- The sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, towards defraying the expenses of Fuel, Light, and Repairs on the Custom House at St. John's.
- The sum of one thousand one hundred pounds, towards defraying the ordinary Expenses of Court Houses and Gaols in this Colony.
- The sum of thirty-six pounds and ten shillings, towards defraying the expenses of Men stationed at Fort Amherst.
- The sum of eighty pounds, towards defraying the expenses attending the Firing of Fog Guns.
- The sum of two hundred and twenty-six pounds, towards defraying the expenses of Lighting St. John's with Gas.
- The sum of seventy-five pounds to the Harbor Grace Gas Light Company, towards defraying the expenses of Lighting Harbor Grace with Gas.
- The sum of two hundred pounds, towards defraying the expenses of Shipwrecked Crews.
- The sum of twenty-five pounds, towards the support of the Dorcas Society at Harbor Grace.
- The sum of twenty-five pounds, towards the support of the Dorcas Society at Carbonear.
- The sum of fifty pounds, towards the support of the Dorcas Society at St. John's.
- The sum of fifty pounds, towards the support of the Industrial Department of the Orphan Asylum School at St. John's.
- The sum of two hundred and fifty pounds, towards the support of the Agricultural Society at St. John's.
- The sum of one hundred pounds, towards the support of the Agricultural Society in the District of Conception Bay.
- The sum of ten pounds, to Patrick Burke, St. John's.
- The sum of One hundred pounds, towards the employment of the Poor in the Factory, St. John's.
- The sum of three hundred and fifty pounds, towards the general Repairs of Roads and Bridges in this Colony.
- The sum of six hundred and fifty pounds, towards the support of a Steamer, to ply between the North and South-sides of Conception Bay.
- The sum of six hundred pounds, towards defraying the expenses of the Protection of the Fisheries.
- The sum of four hundred pounds, towards defraying the expenses of the Revenue Cruiser, Labrador.
- The sum of forty pounds, to the widow of the late Lionel T. R. Chancey.
- The sum of twenty-five pounds, to the widow of the late Wm. Buckley.
- The sum of thirty pounds, to the widow of the late Jeremiah Dunn.
- The sum of thirty pounds, retiring allowance to Patrick Kough.
- The sum of two hundred pounds, retiring allowance to Charles Simms.
- The sum of seventy-five pounds, retiring allowance to Peter Winsor.
- The sum of one thousand pounds for Printing and Stationery.

- The sum of seventy-five pounds, towards defraying the expense of carrying the Crown Lands' Act into operation.
- The sum of one hundred pounds, towards defraying the expenses of Postages and other Incidentals.
- The sum of three hundred pounds, towards defraying the expenses of Insuring Public Buildings.
- The sum of five hundred pounds, to defray Unforeseen Contingencies.
- The sum of three thousand two hundred and eighty-one pounds, sixteen shillings and eight pence, towards defraying the Postal Service of this Colony.
- The sum of fifteen pounds, towards defraying the expenses of Repairing the Town Clock.
- The sum of four thousand five hundred pounds, towards defraying the expenses of Steamers to the Outports.
- The sum of seventy-five pounds, towards defraying the cost of Land, and other expenses in connection with the Fever Hospital at Harbor Grace.
- The sum of one hundred pounds, towards defraying the expenses attending the Fever Hospital at St. John's.
- The sum of five hundred pounds, towards defraying the expenses attending a Geological Survey of this Island.
- The sum of one thousand, three hundred and eighty-three pounds, and three shillings, towards defraying the cost of the damages caused by the Flood, in November last past.
- The sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, towards defraying the arrears of salary to the Teacher of the Roman Catholic Commercial School at Bay-de-Verds.
- The sum of one hundred and eighty pounds, to be distributed amongst the several Protestant Commercial Schools now established.
- The sum of fourteen pounds and sixpence, towards re-imbursing Patrick Morris, of Burin, for passages and other expenses incurred in connection with workmen employed at Burin.
- The sum of twenty pounds, to defray the Rent of a Gymnasium for the use of the Rifle Volunteers.

Ordered.—That the Resolutions be adopted, and that a Select Committee be appointed to prepare a Bill in accordance with the foregoing Report.

Ordered.—That the Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL, Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY and SURVEYOR GENERAL do form the Committee.

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL gave notice that, on-tomorrow, he will ask leave to bring in a Bill to Indemnify His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman, for certain sums of money advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury for the service of the Colony.

He also gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to bring in a Bill in accordance with the Resolutions reported from Committee on Supply.

(Messages from His Excellency the Governor.)

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

A. BANNERMAN, *Governor.*

The Governor sends herewith, the copy of a Despatch which should have been presented along with Captain Hamilton's Reports, as it refers to one of them, on the subject of the complaints made by the French Admiral, and Captain de Jonquieres, of encroachments made by Newfoundland fishermen on the drying grounds of French fishermen, on the Western French Shore.

GOVERNMENT-HOUSE, }
28th March, 1864. }

A. BANNERMAN, *Governor.*

The Governor sends, for the information of the House of Assembly, copy of a Despatch from the Duke of Newcastle, No. 42, of the 18th November last, enclosing copy of a letter from the Lords of the Treasury, both relative to the establishment of a Fog Alarm at Cape Race.

The Governor has recently heard that experiments are still continued at Dungeness and other localities, to test the efficacy of Daboll's trumpet, the Fog Whistle on Partridge Island, and other inventions, with a view of determining on a perfect Fog Alarm; but on this important subject there is much diversity of opinion, even among those gentlemen who navigate the ocean steamers, so frequently passing the Cape. In consequence of a Report made by Captain Orlebar to the Board of Trade, the Governor has been apprised that it is now under the consideration of that body, whether it may not be advisable to change the Light on the Cape from a fixed to a revolving one, and he has been directed by the Board to furnish certain information on that subject. The change which is contemplated will be independent of any decision which may be arrived at relative to a Fog Alarm on the same headland.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, }
28th March, 1864. }

(For Despatches accompanying, see Appendix.)

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

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the Surveyor General's Statement of Expenditure under the Crown Lands' Act, for the years 1862 and '63; also, Return of Grants issued for the same period.

(For which, see Appendix.)

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

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

Wednesday 30th March, 1864.

Mr. WYATT presented a Petition from George Skelton and others, of Bonavista Bay, which was received and read, praying for a grant to open roads at Fool's Island, Cat Harbor, and other Settlements towards Indian Bay.

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

Mr. WHITEWAY presented a Petition from Thomas Brown and others, of Herring Neck, which was received and read, praying that a Magistrate may be appointed for that Settlement.

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

He also presented a Petition from Patrick Ward and others, of Tilton Harbor, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the Bridges from the Main Land to Kelly's Island, and on the road to Joe Bat's Arm.

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

Mr. KAVANAGH presented a Petition from Michael Roche and others, of Outer Cove, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the road joining the Middle Cove Road.

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

The SURVEYOR GENERAL presented Petitions from Robert Tilly and others, of Bird Island Cove, and from Thomas Ford and others, of Upper Amherst Cove, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to repair roads in and near those Settlements.

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

Mr. McGRATH presented a Petition from Michael Foley and others, of Fox Harbor, which was received and read, praying for a grant to build a Landing Place at Little Placentia.

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

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House a Report and Plans in reference to the proposed Canal at Fogo.

(For which, see Appendix.)

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

On motion of the Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL, seconded by the Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY,

Resolved,—That the House do now resolve itself into Committee of the whole on Ways and Means.

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the Chair of the Committee.

And the Committee having sat until twelve of the clock,

Thursday, 31st March, 1864.

The CHAIRMAN left the Chair of the Committee.

MR. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee, that they had considered the business to them referred, and had come to certain Resolutions thereon, which they had directed him to report to the House, and he handed the Resolutions in at the Clerk's table, where they were read, as follows :—

Resolved,—That the present Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into this Colony and its Dependencies, be continued, with the exceptions hereinafter mentioned, and that there be added thereto a duty of one shilling per ton, on all Coals imported into St. John's, other than such as come under the provisions of the Reciprocity Treaty.

Resolved,—That Biscuit, the produce of the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the North American Provinces, imported direct from these places, be placed in the list of exemptions.

Resolved,—That a Select Committee be appointed to bring in a Bill in accordance with the preceding Resolutions.

Resolved,—That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, in answer to His Excellency's Message of the 19th February last.

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly, having had under their serious consideration the Despatch of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, No. 38, on the subject of the Act of the last Session of the Legislature, entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into this Colony and its Dependencies," respectfully acquaint Your Excellency, that Biscuit is not, as His Grace seems to suppose, free from duty when imported from the United States, the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the North American Colonies, but, on the contrary, is, and (except in 1856 and 1857, when Biscuit, the produce of the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the North American Provinces, was admitted duty free) has always been, from whatever country imported, subject to the same duty as Biscuit from Hamburgh, and as the Revenue from this source is considerable, the Assembly are unwilling, in the present circumstances of the Colony, to surrender it. The Assembly will not, however, object so far to adopt His Grace's recommendation, as to abolish the duty now levied upon Biscuit from the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the North American Colonies, but they are respectfully of opinion, that as the duty on fish can only affect the French settlements of St. Pierre and Miquelon,

the abrogation of this duty could not be well agreed to, while there is an express prohibition by the Government of France against the importation of fish into these Islands, and so long as the Government bounty on French caught fish is continued.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, }
31st March, 1864. }

On motion that the Report be adopted,

Mr. CASEY moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. PARSONS,

That so much of the Resolution as imposes a duty on Coals be expunged, and that the following words be substituted in lieu thereof:—

Resolved,—That an import duty of one half per cent. be levied upon all dutiable Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the Port of St. John's, to be applied to the purposes of the General Water Company.

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

For the Amendment, 7.

Mr. Casey,
“ Parsons,
“ Kavanagh,
“ Renouf,
“ Kent,
“ Talbot,
“ Rorke.

Against the Amendment, 10.

Hon. Attorney General,
“ Receiver General,
The Surveyor General,
Mr. Whiteway,
“ Knight,
“ Rendell,
“ Moore,
“ Prowse,
“ March,
“ Winter.

So it passed in the negative.

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

Ordered accordingly.

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

Ordered,—That the Hon. Receiver General, the Surveyor General, and Solicitor General, be a Select Committee to prepare a Revenue Bill.

Ordered,—That the following Addresses be severally presented to His Excellency the Governor:—

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly, having had under consideration the accompanying Petition from Thomas Butler, respectfully request that Your

Excellency will be pleased to take the same into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, }
31st March, 1864. }

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly, having had under consideration the accompanying Petition from certain Fishermen and Planters, inhabitants of Torbay, respectfully submit the same for Your Excellency's favorable consideration.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, }
31st March, 1864. }

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly, having had under consideration the accompanying Petition from certain inhabitants of Portugal Cove, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear just.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, }
31st March, 1864. }

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly, having had under consideration the accompanying Petition from the Committee and Officers of the St. John's Athenæum, requesting a grant of certain land for the purpose of building an Athenæum, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, }
31st March, 1864. }

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

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL, pursuant to notice, and on leave granted, presented a Bill for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for defraying the Civil Expenditure of the Colony, and a Bill to Indemnify His Excellency the Governor for certain sums of money advanced by him on account of the public service of the Colony, which were severally read a first time.

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

(A Message from His Excellency the Governor.)

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

A. BANNERMAN, *Governor*.

At the opening of the Session, the Governor alluded to the formidable opposition which the Act for levying Duties at the Labrador had met with, and transmitted to the House, by message, a copy of the Duke of Newcastle's Despatch, No. 38, of the 31st October, confirming the Act. He now considers it proper to transmit herewith, for the information of the House of Assembly, correspondence and documents on the same subject, in order that the Legislature and community may be made aware of the views entertained—and which Her Majesty's Government have been urged to carry into effect,—relative to a most important and valuable dependency of this Colony,—by those large mercantile houses which, in 1856, Governor Darling describes as carrying on a lucrative import trade, “by selling and bartering provisions, clothing, spirits, and supplies of other kinds, upon which no duty whatever is paid.”

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, }
30th March, 1864. }

(For Documents accompanying, see Appendix.)

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

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL gave notice that, on Wednesday next, he will move the House into Committee of the Whole on Local Steam.

Mr. PROWSE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to the Governor on the Petition of Hannah Buffett.

Mr. RENOUF gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act passed in the twenty-first year of the reign of Her Present Majesty, entitled “An Act to provide for the appointment of Surveyors of Shipping in this Island, and for other purposes connected therewith.”

Mr. WHITEWAY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move that a Message be sent to the Legislative Council, on the subject of their claim to Sessional allowance.

Mr. KENT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Attorney General, why the Despatch of the Duke of Newcastle, on the subject of pay to Legislative Councillors, sent down to the House in the Session of 1863, and which was received by the Governor early in March 1862, was not communicated to the House then in Session, and why the Members of the Executive, being Members of the Legislative Council, permitted, on the 26th March, 1862, an Address to the Duke of Newcastle to be adopted, in which is the following paragraph :—“ That this Session has just drawn to a close without your Grace’s Judgment having been conveyed to the Legislature.”—(Extract from Journals of Legislative Council, March 26th, 1862, page 66) ; and why the said Members of the Legislative Council did report as follows, in relation to said Address :—“ Hon. Mr. PINSENT, from the Deputation appointed to convey the Address of the Council to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in answer to the reasons of the Assembly on the subject of Sessional Pay, to His Excellency the Governor, reported that they had waited on His Excellency, who informed them, that he would forward the said Address to the Secretary of State by the earliest opportunity.”—(Legislative Council Journals, page 67 ;)—when the facts of the case were, that the reply to the case on Sessional Pay, referred to in the Address, was in the possession of the Executive for some fourteen days previously to the passing, by the Legislative Council, of the said Address.

Mr. RENOUF gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Surveyor General for a Return of the number of Barrels of Oatmeal supplied to the Poor Asylum, for the months of January, February and March, of the present year, and the price thereof.

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

Friday, 1st April, 1864.

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL presented a Petition from the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, of Newfoundland, which was received and read, setting forth the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors, and praying that the House would enact such a Law as shall enable the electors of any town or settlement, by a majority vote of two-thirds of their numbers, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within the limits of their own locality.

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

Mr. RENOUF presented a Petition from Thomas Blackler and others, of the South-side of St. John's, which was received and read, praying for a grant to extend and repair the road on the South-side of the Harbor.

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

Mr. MOORE presented a Petition from the Officers of the Harbor Grace Fire Company, which was received and read, praying for a grant to enable them to keep their Engine and Apparatus in repair.

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

He also presented a Petition from Edward Peters, of Harbor Grace, which was received and read, praying for payment of costs incurred by him in being obliged to defend a vexatious suit taken against him by Thomas Bearn, of St. John's, for recovery of land granted to him by the Government.

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

Mr. WHITEWAY presented a Petition from Prescott Emerson, praying for remuneration for Reporting the proceedings of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, for the last two years.

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

The HON. RECEIVER GENERAL, from the Select Committee to prepare a Revenue Bill, presented a draft thereof, which he handed in at the Clerk's table, where it was read a first time.

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, upon the further consideration of the Bill to amend the Law with respect to Wills, in this Island.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. RENOUF took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, upon the Bill to amend the Law for the regulation of Pilotage.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. RORKE took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the Amendments of the Legislative Council upon the Bill to Improve and Simplify the Practice on the Common Law side of the Courts.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. LEAMON took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee, that they had considered the Amendments to them referred, and had made some Amendments thereon, which they had directed him to report to the House, and he handed the Amendments in at the Clerk's table.

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

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the Bill to Simplify the Forms of Pleading on the Common Law side of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

The HON. RECEIVER GENERAL took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee, that they had passed the Amendments to them referred, without amendment.

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

Ordered,—That the Bill to regulate the standard Weight of Grain, and to regulate Weights and Measures, be read a second time on Monday next, and stand first on the Order of the Day.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a second time :—

The Bill for the establishment of a Public Park.

The Bill for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for making and repairing Roads, Streets and Bridges.

The Amendments of the Legislative Council on the Bill to amend the Law of Evidence.

The Bill for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for defraying the Civil Expenditure of the Colony for the year ending 31st December, 1864.

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

Mr. MOORE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, on the Petition of Edward Peters, and on the Petition of the Harbor Grace Fire Company.

Then the House adjourned until Monday next at three of the clock.

Monday, 4th April, 1864.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Bill to amend the Act relating to Wills, as amended, was read a third time.

Ordered,—That the Bill, as amended, do pass, and that a Message be sent to the Legislative Council, requesting their concurrence in the Amendments made by this House.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Amendments of the House of Assembly in and upon the Amendments of the Council upon the Bill sent down from the Assembly, entitled “An Act to Improve and Simplify the Practice on the Common Law side of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, and to consolidate the Laws relating to the same,” were read a third time.

Ordered,—That the Amendments, as amended, do pass, and that a Message be sent to the Legislative Council, requesting their concurrence in the Amendments made by this House.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Amendments of the Legislative Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled “An Act to Shorten and Simplify the Forms of Pleading in the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, and to render them more adapted than at present to the discovery and determination of the real points in dispute between the Parties to a Suit,” were read a third time.

Ordered,—That the Amendments do pass, and that a Message be sent to the Legislative Council, acquainting them that this House concurs therein.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Bill to amend the Act for the Regulation of Pilotage in St. John's was read a third time, as engrossed.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled “ An Act to Amend an Act passed in the eight year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled “ An Act to amend the Laws for the Regulation of Pilots, and the Pilotage of Vessels at the Port of St. John’s; also, to Amend an Act passed in the nineteenth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled “ An Act to Amend the Laws for the Regulation of Pilots and the Pilotage of Vessels at the Port of St. John’s.””

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Bill for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into this Colony and its Dependencies, was read a second time.

Ordered,—That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, upon the Amendments of the Legislative Council upon the Bill to amend the Law of Evidence.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. MOORE took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee, that they had passed the Amendments to them referred, without amendment, and he handed the same in at the Clerk’s table.

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

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

Tuesday, 5th April, 1864.

Mr. WHITEWAY presented a Petition from M. W. Hutchings and others, which was received and read, praying for a grant to make a road from the Topsail Road to the Limestone Quarry there.

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

Mr. SHEA presented a Petition from F. L. Bradshaw and others, of Placentia, which was received and read, praying for a grant to build a Bridge over Rocky River.

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

He also presented a Petition from Joseph Woods, Publisher of the St. John’s Almanack, which was received and read, praying for a grant to assist him in the undertaking.

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

Mr. CASEY presented a Petition from Peter Short and others, of Bay Bulls Road, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the Church Road adjoining Heavy Tree Road.

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Amendments of the Legislative Council upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Law of Evidence," were read a third time.

Ordered,—That the Amendments do pass, and that a Message be sent to the Legislative Council, acquainting them that this House concurs therein.

Ordered,—That the Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL and Mr. PROWSE do take the Message to the Legislative Council.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Bill to establish the Weight of Grain, and to regulate the sale of Bread, Coal, &c., was read a second time.

Ordered,—That the House do, on to-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole upon the said Bill.

(Messages from the Legislative Council.)

The Master-in-Chancery to the Legislative Council brought down the following Messages:—

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they concur in, and have adopted the Amendments made by the Assembly, in and upon the Bill sent down, entitled "An Act for the Amendment of the Law with respect to Wills in this Island."

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, }
5th April, 1864. }

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they concur in, and have adopted the Amendments of the Assembly in and upon the Amendments of the Council on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Improve and Simplify the Practice on the Common Law side of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, and to consolidate the Laws relating to the same."

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, }
5th April, 1864. }

And then the Messenger withdrew.

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

Ordered,—That the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the better Administration of Justice to the Outports, be discharged.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Bill to Indemnify His Excellency the Governor for certain sums of money advanced by him for the service of the Colony, was read a second time.

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the Bill for the establishment of a Public Park in St. John's.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. EVANS took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Bill for granting to Her Majesty a sum of Money to defray the Civil Expenditure of the Colony for the year 1864, was committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee, that they had passed the Bill to them referred, without Amendment.

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

Wednesday, 6th April, 1864.

Mr. PROWSE presented a Petition from Robert Grieve, of St. John's, which was received and read, setting forth that in accepting the Contract for Coastal Steam, he was under the belief that the amount thereof would be paid him in Sterling at the Exchange of 20 per cent., in-

stead of which, he has been paid at the rate of 15½ per cent., and praying that the House would take such action thereon as may appear just.

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

Mr. PARSONS presented a Petition from Thomas Marks, late of St. John's, and now of Boston, which was received and read, praying for compensation for loss sustained by pulling down his house in Carbonear, to arrest the progress of fire there, in the year 1860.

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

Mr. E. D. SHEA presented a Petition from Mathew Phelan and others, of Ferryland, which was received and read, praying that regulations may be adopted for the use of Cod-seines in that locality.

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

The SURVEYOR GENERAL presented a Petition from Mathew Walsh and others, of Knight's Cove and King's Cove, which was received and read, praying that Cod-seines may be prohibited from being used at the Point of Blackhead Bay.

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

He also presented a Petition from William Brown and others, of Bonavista, which was received and read, praying for the construction of a Breakwater on the North-side of the Harbor.

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

He also presented a Petition from Peter Ward and others, of Bonavista and Settlements adjacent, which was received and read, praying that a Law may be passed to prevent the use of Cod-nets, Bultows, Jiggers, and Chain Moorings in carrying on the Fishery.

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

(A Message from His Excellency the Governor.)

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

A. BANNERMAN, *Governor*.

The Governor sends, for the information of the House of Assembly, a Report from Captain Orlebar, relative to a Light being placed on Powle's Head, near Trepassey, that Harbor being admirably adapted as a Refuge one, when the Eastern coast is beset with Ice. The Packets carrying Mails under Contract,—the Galway, and Cunard's from Halifax,—are bound when they cannot reach St. John's, for Ice,—to land the Mails on the South, or Southwestern Coast, and to forward them by land; but this stipulation resolves itself into an impossibility, when there is no possibility to convey these Mails.

Captain Orlebar, in his Report, alludes to that serious drawback.

In connection with this subject, his honor the Chief Justice delivered a Presentment from the Grand Jury of Ferryland, dated the 3rd of October last, praying that investigation should be made as to the expendi-

ture of a large sum, voted by the Assembly and given by the Telegraph Company, several years ago, for the District of Ferryland.

The Grand Jury was informed by the Governor, that their Petition would be submitted to the House of Assembly, when, he had no doubt, the Members of the District would give their aid to support any investigation that might be required.

Captain Orlebar's Report is dated 25th September, 1863, and should have been earlier laid before the House, had the Governor not considered it necessary to obtain further information, with a view to call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the importance of establishing a Light upon Powle's Head, and the necessity for opening such a communication by land, between the Southwest coast and St. John's, as will render practicable the conveyance of the Mails from thence to the Capital.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, }
6th April, 1864. }

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

Mr. PROWSE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to the Governor on the Petition of Robert Grieve.

The SURVEYOR GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to the Governor, praying that he will be pleased to cause a survey of the intended locality for a Breakwater at Bonavista, to be made, preparatory to the expenditure of the sum appropriated in Supply for Breakwater and Public Wharf.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a third time, as engrossed:—

The Bill for the establishment of a Public Park.

The Bill for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for defraying the Civil Expenditure of the Colony, for the year ending 31st December, 1864.

Ordered,—That the first Bill do pass, and be entitled “An Act for the Establishment of a Public Park in St. John's.”

Ordered,—That the second Bill do pass, and be entitled “An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for defraying the Civil Expenditure of the Colony, for the year ending 31st December, 1864, and for other purposes.”

Ordered,—That the Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL and the Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL do take the said several Bills to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

· On motion of Mr. WYATT, seconded by Mr. SHEA,

Resolved,—That a Select Committee be appointed to take evidence and report to this House the localities where it may be most desirable to erect Lighthouses on the coast of this Island, in order that they may be placed in rotation, as the Lighthouse fund will permit, on such parts of the coast where they will be deemed of the greatest advantage.

Ordered,—That Mr. Wyatt, Mr. Knight, Mr. Winter, Mr. A. Shea, Mr. Glen, and Mr. Nowlan do form the Committee.

Mr. RENOUF, pursuant to notice, and on leave granted, presented a Bill to amend the Act to provide for the appointment of Surveyors of Shipping in this Island, which was read a first time.

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

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

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly, having had under consideration the accompanying Petition from Hannah Buffett, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, }
6th April, 1864. }

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

On motion of Mr. MOORE, seconded by Mr. RORKE,

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly, having had under consideration the accompanying Petition from the Harbor Grace Fire Company, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, }
6th April, 1864. }

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly, having had under consideration the accompanying Petition from Edward Peters, respectfully request that Your

Excellency will be pleased to take the same into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, }
6th April, 1864. }

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

Ordered,—That the Committee of the Whole on Local Steam, stand first on the Order of the Day for Monday next.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, upon the Bill for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for making and repairing Roads, Streets and Bridges.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move that a Message be sent to the Legislative Council for the amount of their Contingencies.

Also, that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature.

Also, to move the Suspension of the Rules, in reference to the Contingency Bill.

Mr. PARSONS gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to the Governor, on the subject of the Petition of Wm. Branscomb, Attorney for Thomas Marks.

Also, for an Address to the Governor, praying that he will cause the amount paid for Clothing for No. 4 Rifle Company to be refunded to the party by whom the money was advanced.

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

Thursday, 7th April, 1864.

Mr. CASEY presented a Petition from John Whiteway and others, of Deer's Marsh, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the Deer's Marsh Road.

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

The SOLICITOR GENERAL presented a Petition from James Crane and others, of Upper Island Cove, which was received and read, praying for the establishment of a Way-office there.

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

He also presented a Petition from Richard Lahey, of Harbor Grace, which was received and read, praying for compensation for the loss of his Horse, while engaged in the Mail service between that town and Brigus.

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

The SOLICITOR GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, on the foregoing Petitions of James Crane and Richard Lahey.

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the General Account of Expenditure for the Rifle Volunteer Companies, to 31st March, 1864.

(For which, see Appendix.)

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

Mr. WHITEWAY presented a Petition from Augustus O. Hayward, of St. John's, Barrister-at-Law, which was received and read, praying for compensation for Reporting the proceedings of the Northern Circuit Court, for the last two years.

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

Mr. WHITEWAY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to the Governor, on the Petitions of Prescott Emerson and A. O. Hayward.

(Messages from the Legislative Council.)

The Master-in-Chancery to the Legislative Council brought down the following Messages:—

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they have passed the 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 31st day of December, 1864, and for other purposes."

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, }
7th April, 1864. }

MR. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they have passed, without amendment, the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act to Amend an Act passed in the eight year of Her Present Majesty, entitled ‘An Act to Amend the Laws for the Regulation of Pilots and the Pilotage of Vessels at the Port of St. John’s’; also, to Amend an Act passed in the nineteenth year of the Reign of Her Present Majesty, entitled ‘An Act to Amend an Act, entitled ‘An Act to Amend the Laws for the Regulation of Pilots and the Pilotage of Vessels at the Port of St. John’s.’”

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, }
7th April, 1864. }

And then the Messenger withdrew.

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the Revenue Bill.

MR. SPEAKER left the Chair.

MR. KNIGHT took the Chair of the Committee.

MR. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee, that they had passed the Bill to them referred, without amendment, and he handed the Bill in at the Clerk's table.

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the Bill to regulate the Standard Weight of Grain, and to regulate the sale of Bread, Coals and other articles.

MR. SPEAKER left the Chair.

MR. KAVANAGH took the Chair of the Committee.

MR. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

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

Friday, 8th April, 1864.

MR. SHEA presented a Petition from Matthew Londregan and others, of Cape Shore, which was received and read, praying for a grant to open a road to the Main Line.

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

Mr. KENT presented a Petition from Wm. Heneberry and others, of St. John's, occupiers of land on the Freshwater Road, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the said road.

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Revenue Bill was read a third time, as engrossed.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled “ An Act for Granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize Imported into this Colony and its Dependencies.”

Ordered,—That the HON. RECEIVER GENERAL and Mr. WINTER do take the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the Bill to Indemnify His Excellency the Governor for certain Sums of Money advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury for the uses of the Colony.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. BARRON took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee, that they had passed the Bill to them referred, without amendment, and he handed the Bill in at the Clerk's Table.

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Bill to Amend the Act to provide for the Surveying of Shipping, was read a second time.

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the further consideration of the Bill for making and repairing Roads, Streets and Bridges.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee, that they had passed the Bill to them referred, without amendment, and he handed the Bill in at the Clerk's table.

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the further consideration of the Bill to establish the Standard Weight of Grain, and to regulate the sale of Bread, Coals and other articles.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KAVANAGH took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

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

Mr. RENOUF gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move that the Rules of the House be suspended, in reference to the Bills at present before it.

Mr. WHITEWAY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, requesting that inasmuch as the Salaries of Officers and all other Contingent Expenses of the Legislature, for the last Session, have been paid, except the allowance to the Speaker and Members of this House, His Excellency will be pleased to cause payment to be made of the amounts due to the Speaker and such Members for the last Session, the Sessional pay to the Speaker and Members of this House having been always included in the Contingency Bills recognized by the Legislature and acknowledged by the Country.

Mr. SPEAKER informed the House that he had received a communication from the Hon. Colonial Secretary, stating that it was the intention of His Excellency the Governor to close the present Session of the Assembly on Wednesday next at two o'clock.

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

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

Saturday, 9th April, 1864.

Mr. RENOUF presented a Petition from Adam Martin and others, Shipwrights, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the Road on the South-side as far as the Floating Dock.

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

He also presented a Petition from Matthew Cudihy, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying for compensation for loss sustained by placing a public Hydrant in front of his property in Duckworth Street.

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

Mr. RENOUF gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, on the Petition of Matthew Cuddihy.

Mr. GLEN gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, on the subject of marking and completing the opening up a road from the Southern Shore to Conception Bay, as recommended in the Petition of the Fishermen's Society, of St. John's, about half the said road has been opened and marked, at a cost of twenty-five pounds, formerly voted by this House.

The HON. RECEIVER GENERAL, from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Contingencies of the present Session of the Legislature, presented the Report, which he handed in at the Clerk's table, where it was read, as follows :—

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Contingencies of the present Session of the Legislature, beg leave to report that they have attended to the business to them referred, and have come to the following Resolutions thereon :—

Resolved,—That there be paid to the Speaker, Members, Officers and Servants of the House, for their services during the present Session, as follows :—

The Speaker	....	....	....	£200	0	0
The Clerk, and for Superintending the Printing and Indexing of the Journals	....	....	....	275	0	0
The Assistant Clerk	....	....	....	125	0	0
The Solicitor	....	....	....	150	0	0
The Sergeant-at-Arms	....	....	....	100	0	0
R. B. Holden, engrossing Bills and attending Select Committees	....	....	....	100	0	0
The Doorkeeper	....	....	....	45	0	0
The Deputy Doorkeeper	....	....	....	30	0	0
The Messenger	....	....	....	40	0	0
The Under Doorkeeper	....	....	....	35	0	0
The Assistant Ditto	....	....	....	15	0	0
The Outer Doorkeeper	....	....	....	15	0	0
The Fireman	....	....	....	30	0	0
The Reporters of the Debates of the House of Assembly	....	....	....	225	0	0
Henry Winton, Publishing Debates of the House of Assembly	....	....	....	70	0	0
James Seaton, Ditto	....	....	....	70	0	0
Proprietor of <i>Newfoundlander</i> , Ditto	....	....	....	70	0	0
Robert Winton, Reporting and Publishing Ditto	....	....	....	90	0	0
Wm. Squarey, Copying Debates in <i>Standard</i>	....	....	....	35	0	0
Henry Winton, for Miscellaneous Printing	....	....	....	302	1	8
James Seaton, for Newspapers for Members	....	....	....	9	2	0
Proprietor of <i>Newfoundlander</i> , Ditto	....	....	....	9	17	8
Robert Winton, Ditto	....	....	....	10	5	10
James Seaton, for Printing Journals of House of Assembly, Estimate	....	....	....	250	0	0

Robert Dicks, for Binding Journals of House of Assembly	....	....	43	6	8
The Chairman of Supply	....	....	50	0	0
Henry Winton, Newspapers for Members	....	....	9	15	0
To 29 Members of the House of Assembly, (the Speaker not included,) being 7 Outport Members at £63, and 22 Members resident in St. John's at £42....			1365	0	0
The Clerk, to defray the Contingent Expenses of his office	....	....	187	5	7
The Clerk, to defray the Contingent Expenses of the Legislative Library	....	....	126	1	2
Thomas McConnan, Stationer	....	....	90	12	3
The Sergeant-at-Arms, to defray the Contingent Expenses of his office	....	....	86	16	6
To Wm. Reddin, for compiling Statistics for the House of Assembly. in the Sessions of 1863 and '64	....	....	17	10	6
Wm. Doubtney. for Ditto, 1863	....	....	7	10	0
<i>Resolved</i> ,—That there be paid to the Speaker, for his services last Session	....	....	200	0	0
To 29 Members of Assembly, (the Speaker not included.) being 7 Outport Members, and 22 Members resident in St. John's, for their services last Session			1365	0	0
The Committee have had before them an account from the Newfoundland Telegraph Company, amounting to £15 10s. 3d., for Telegraph Messages to and from Conception Bay, during the present Session, which they leave for the consideration of the House.					

J. BEMISTER, *Chairman*,
W. V. WHITEWAY,
D. W. PROWSE,
E. D. SHEA,
P. NOWLAN.

Ordered,—That the Report be adopted.

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL, pursuant to notice, and on leave granted, presented a Bill to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature, which was read a first time.

Ordered,—That the Rules of the House be suspended in reference to the said Bill.

Ordered,—That the Bill be now read a second time.

And the Bill was read a second time accordingly.

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

Ordered,—That the following Addresses be severally presented to His Excellency the Governor:—

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to cause a Survey to be made of the locality intended for a Breakwater at Bonavista, preparatory to the expenditure of the money appropriated for that service and for a Public Wharf.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, }
9th April, 1864. }

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly, having had under consideration the accompanying Petitions from Prescott Emerson, Augustus O. Hayward, and Henry A. Clift, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the said Petitions into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, }
9th April, 1864. }

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly, having had under consideration the accompanying Petition from Thomas Marks, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, }
9th April, 1864. }

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly, having had under consideration the accompanying Petition from the Rev'd. W. F. Meek and other inhabitants of Upper Island Cove, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be

pleased to take the said Petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, }
9th April, 1864. }

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly, having had under consideration the accompanying Petition from Richard Lahey, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, }
9th April, 1864. }

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

On motion of the Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL, seconded by the Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL,

Resolved,—That a Message be sent to the Legislative Council, respectfully requesting that they will be pleased to furnish this House with the amount of their Contingent Expenses for the present Session.

Ordered,—That the Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL and the Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL do take the Message to the Legislative Council.

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

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly, having had under consideration the accompanying Petition from Robert Grieve, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, }
9th April, 1864. }

Ordered,—That the Address be engrossed, and that a Message be sent to the Legislative Council, requesting their concurrence therein.

Ordered,—That Mr. PROWSE and Mr. WHITEWAY do take the Address and Message to the Legislative Council.

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

Resolved,—That the Rules of the House be suspended, in reference to all Bills now before the House.

Mr. PARSONS moved, seconded by Mr. CASEY,

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly beg leave to bring under Your Excellency's notice the accompanying copy of a Report made in 1862, by a Committee of this House, to whom was referred a Petition of Mr. Henry Renouf, praying that this House would grant a sum of money to defray the cost of clothing and accoutrements for the men of the 4th Volunteer Rifle Company. It will be observed that the Report states "that the debt " was incurred under the full impression and assurance that the amount " would be paid by the Government, and such being the case, we think " the prayer of the Petition ought to be favorably considered." The House of Assembly, therefore, beg respectfully to request, that Your Excellency will take the matter into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, }
9th April, 1864. }

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

For the Motion, 14.

Mr. Kent,
" Kavanagh,
" Casey,
" Renouf,
" Talbot,
" Glen,
" E. D. Shea,
" Barron,
" Nowlan,
" Wyatt,
" Rendell,
" Leamon,
The Solicitor General,
" Surveyor General.

Against the Motion, 10.

Hon. Attorney General,
" Colonial Secretary,
" Receiver General,
Mr. Whiteway,
" Knight,
" Prowse,
" Evans,
" March,
" Rorke,
" Winter.

So it passed in the affirmative.

Ordered,—That the Address be engrossed, and that a Message be sent to the Legislative Council requesting their concurrence therein.

Ordered,—That Mr. RENOUF and Mr. CASEY do take the Message and Address to the Legislative Council.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the following Bills were read a third time, as engrossed :—

The Bill to Indemnify His Excellency the Governor for certain sums of Money advanced by him for the public service:

The Bill for establishing the Standard Weight of Grain, and to regulate the Sale of Bread, Coal, &c.

Ordered,—That the first Bill do pass, and be entitled “An Act to Indemnify His Excellency Governor Sir Alexander Bannerman, for certain sums of Money advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury for the service of the Colony.”

Ordered,—That the second Bill do pass, and be entitled “An Act for Establishing the Standard Weight of Grain and Pulse, and to regulate the Sale of Bread, Coals and other articles.

Ordered,—That the Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL and Mr. RENOUF do take the Bills to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Then the House adjourned until Monday next at three of the clock.

Monday, 11th April, 1864.

Mr. PROWSE presented a Petition from D. W. Prowse, Secretary to the St. John's Athenæum, which was received and read, praying for a grant to enable them to liquidate the debt upon the Institution.

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

He also presented a Petition from R. H. Dawe, of Burgeo, which was received and read, praying for remuneration for acting as Preventive Officer there, for six years.

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

He also gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to the Governor on the Petition of the St. John's Athenæum, and on the Petition of R. H. Dawe, of Burgeo.

Mr. PARSONS, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the Petition of Thomas Bates, presented the Report, which he handed in at the Clerk's table, where it was read, as follows :—

The Select Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Thomas Bates, beg leave to submit that they have examined the merits of the said Petition ; and to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, have had be-

fore them several parties whose evidence is herewith attached. From the testimony of these individuals, as well as from documentary testimony, the Committee believe that Thomas Bates was certainly obstructed in the erection of his house by the official letter of the Surveyor General, which is also annexed; and that in consequence of that obstruction, he was prevented pursuing the business he contemplated following, and was, therefore, seriously damaged in credit; and up to the time the Government permitted him to proceed with his building, (over a twelvemonth from the time he received the Surveyor General's letter,) he was compelled to devote the means he possessed for finishing his dwelling, to the support of his family. The whole difficulty, the Committee submit, was occasioned by the late Surveyor General permitting Bates to lay his sill contrary to the Street Act. Had this not been done the after matter could not have arisen. The Committee deem it only just that the Petitioner should be reasonably compensated for the injury he has sustained.

R. J. PARSONS, *Chairman*,
 H. T. MOORE,
 JOHN CASEY,
 S. RENDELL,
 JOHN WINTER.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, }
 April 9th, 1864. }

(*For Evidence accompanying, see Appendix.*)

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

Mr. PARSONS gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to the Governor on the Report of the Select Committee on the Petition of Thomas Bates.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to the Governor, on the Petition of the Inhabitants of Bay Roberts, for a superior School.

Mr. MOORE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to the Governor, requesting that His Excellency will be pleased to adopt measures forthwith, to ascertain the cost required for a sufficient Sewerage of the Town of Harbor Grace, and for the purpose of instituting measures for the carrying out of the above work.

Mr. SHEA gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to the Governor, on the subject of the Newfoundland Almanack.

Mr. CASEY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to the Governor, on the Petition of John Connell.

Mr. WHITEWAY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to the Governor, on the subject of the Report of the Select Committee on the Petition of John Toor, for compensation for loss of office.

Also, for an Address to the Governor, on the Petition of M. W. Hutchings and others, praying for a grant to make a road for the pur-

pose of obtaining Limestone from a locality near Topsail, to burn Lime for Agricultural purposes.

Also, for an Address to the Governor, requesting that the amount of £100, voted for a Lock-up at Fogo in the Supply Act of 1844, may be expended for that purpose.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Bill for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for making and repairing Roads, Streets, and Bridges, in this Colony, was read a third time, as engrossed.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled “An Act for Granting to Her Majesty a sum of Money for Making and Repairing Roads, Streets, and Bridges, within this Colony.”

Ordered,—That the SURVEYOR GENERAL and Mr. PROWSE do take the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the Bill to amend the Act to regulate the Surveying of Shipping.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. NOWLAN took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee, that they had passed the Bill to them referred, without amendment, and he handed the Bill in at the Clerk's table.

Ordered,—That the Bill be now read a third time.

And the Bill was read a third time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled “An Act to amend an Act passed in the twenty-first year of Her Present Majesty, entitled “An Act to provide for the appointment of Surveyors of Shipping in this Island, and for other purposes connected therewith.”

Ordered,—That Mr. RENOUF and Mr. CASEY do take the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

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

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

Resolved,—That this House do now adjourn.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at eleven of the clock.

Tuesday, 12th April, 1864.

The SURVEYOR GENERAL presented a Petition from A. S. Bayly and others, of Bonavista, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the road at Lance Cove.

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the consideration of Local Steam.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee, that they had considered the business to them referred, and had come to a Resolution thereon, which they had directed him to report to the House, and he handed the Resolution in at the Clerk's table, where it was read, as follows :—

Resolved,—That the employment of only one Steamboat for the conveyance of the Mails on both the Northern and Southern Coasts of this Island, has been found insufficient for effectually carrying out this service, and that the Government be therefore authorized to employ a second boat for this purpose, if such can be had at a moderate addition to the present cost.

Resolved,—That the Government be authorized to enter into Contracts for the encouragement of Steam Communication in Conception Bay, by a more suitable Steamer than at present, upon such terms as can be best obtained.

Ordered,—That the said Resolutions be adopted.

(Messages from the Legislative Council.)

The Master-in-Chancery to the Legislative Council brought down the following written Messages :—

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they have passed, without amendment, the following Bills sent up, entitled respectively “An Act for the Establishment of a Public Park in St. John's,” “An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize imported into this Colony and its Dependencies,” “An Act to Indemnify His Excellency Governor Sir Alexander Bannerman, for certain Sums of Money advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury for the service of the Colony,” and “An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of Money for constructing and repairing Roads, Streets and Bridges, within this Colony.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, }
April 12th, 1864. }

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they have passed, without amendment, the Bills sent up, entitled respectively "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," and "An Act to Amend An Act passed in the twenty-first year of the Reign of Her Present Majesty, entitled "An Act for the appointment of Surveyors of Shipping in this Island, and for other purposes connected therewith."

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, }
April 12th, 1864. }

And then the Messenger withdrew.

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

(Messages from the Legislative Council.)

The Master-in-Chancery to the Legislative Council brought down the following Messages:—

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they concur in, and have passed the Address sent up from the Assembly on the subject of the Petition of Robert Griève.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, }
April 12th, 1864. }

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they have passed the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for establishing the Standard Weight of Grain and Pulse, and to regulate the sale of Bread, Coal, and other articles," with some amendments, to which they request the concurrence of the Assembly.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, }
April 12th, 1864. }

And then the Messenger withdrew.

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

The Amendments of the Legislative Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled "An Act for establishing the

Standard Weight of Grain and Pulse, and to regulate the sale of Bread, Coal and other articles," were read a first and second time, and are as follows :—

Amendments made by the Legislative Council in and upon the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for Establishing the Standard Weight of Grain and Pulse, and to regulate the Sale of Bread, Coals, and other articles.

1st Section, after the word "exposed," insert "or offered."

Before the last clause in the 2nd Section, insert "And when any of the articles aforesaid shall be sold by the barrel, every such barrel shall contain at least three bushels of the weight aforesaid."

14th Section.—Strike out from the word "for," on the third line, down to the word "to," on the sixth line, and insert before the word "to," "and:" Between the word "inspect" and "all," in the same line, insert "not less than once in every three months."

Strike out the 15th Section.

At the end of the 18th Section, add "and shall continue in force for one year from that time.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

Passed the Legislative Council, }
April 12th, 1864. }

Ordered,—That the House do resolve itself into Committee of the Whole upon the said Amendments presently.

(A Message from the Legislative Council.)

The Master-in-Chancery to the Legislative Council brought down the following Message :—

MR. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they have adopted and passed the accompanying Report of the Select Committee on the Contingencies of the Council, for the present Session, to which they request the concurrence of the Assembly.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, }
April 12th, 1864. }

The Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the Contingent Expences of this House, for the present Session, beg leave to report, that they have examined the accounts of the Clerk, amounting to one hundred and five pounds, seven shillings and sevenpence; and those of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, amounting to twenty-five

pounds, one shilling and sixpence, which they recommend to be paid. And the Committee further recommend, that the Members and Officers of this House be paid for their services, during the present Session, as follows :—

The Hon. the President of the Council	....	£200	0	0
The Clerk and Master-in-Chancery	....	350	0	0
The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod	....	120	0	0
The Reporter	....	125	0	0
The Doorkeeper	....	50	0	0
The Assistant Doorkeeper and Messenger	....	30	0	0
The Messenger	....	25	0	0
The Proprietor of the <i>Times</i> , Publishing Debates	....	40	0	0
The Proprietor of the <i>Newfoundland</i> , Copying Do.....	....	30	0	0
The Proprietor of the <i>Ledger</i> , Copying Ditto	....	30	0	0
J. W. McCoubrey, Miscellaneous Printing	....	135	5	5
Probable Cost of Printing and Binding Journals, present Session	....	200	0	0
Clerk's Account for Contingencies	....	105	7	7
Proprietor of the <i>Courier</i> , Copying Debates	....	30	0	0
Sessional Allowance to Eleven Members of Council, exclusive of the President, £42 each, less amounts deducted for non-attendance of Members, agreeably to a Resolution of this House passed the 11th May, 1860	....	370	0	0
President and Members' Pay for last Session	....	502	0	0
Usher Black Rod's Account for Contingencies	....	25	1	6
		£2,367 14 6		
		£2,367 14 6		

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

Passed the Legislative Council, }
April 12th, 1864. }

And then the Messenger withdrew.

Ordered,—That the said Message be referred to the Committee of the Whole upon the Bill to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature.

Pursuant to Order, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, upon the Amendments of the Council upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled "An Act for establishing the Standard Weight of Grain and Pulse, and to regulate the Sale of Bread, Coals, and other articles."

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KAVANAGH took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee, that they had passed the Amendments to them referred, without amendment, and he handed the Amendments in at the Clerk's table.

Ordered,—That the Report be adopted.

Ordered,—That the Amendments be now read a third time.

And the Amendments were read a third time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Amendments do pass, and that a Message be sent to the Legislative Council, acquainting them that this House concurs therein.

Ordered,—That Mr. RENOUF and Mr. BARRON do take the Message to the Legislative Council.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the Bill to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee, that they had considered the Bill to them referred, and had made some progress therein, which they had directed him to report to the House, and had instructed him to ask leave to sit again on the further consideration thereof.

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

(A Message from His Excellency the Governor.)

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the following written Message from His Excellency the Governor, signed by His Excellency, which he read in his place, all the Members being uncovered, and then handed it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read, as follows:—

A. BANNERMAN, *Governor*.

The Governor has to thank the House of Assembly for their Address of the 31st March, which he received on Saturday, in reply to his former Message, sending copy of the Duke of Newcastle's Despatch, No. 38, relative to Duties levied on Hamburgh Bread.

He observes the Assembly states, that as the Revenue derived from that source is considerable, they are unwilling, in the present circumstances of the Colony, to surrender it;—they will not, however, object so far to adopt His Grace's recommendation, as to abolish the duty laid upon Biscuit from the United Kingdom, Channel Islands, and North American Provinces.

While the Governor is happy to find that the House has come to this determination, he thinks some misconception must have arisen relative to the Despatch alluded to,—for no such recommendation was made by the Duke. His Grace, in that Despatch and a former one, merely urges

upon the Legislature to place Hamburgh on the same footing as the United Kingdom, &c., &c., evidently believing that Bread *was* admitted duty free, imported from Great Britain, the Channel Islands, and North American Provinces.

It is evident also His Grace believes that Bread from the United States is duty free, and the noble Duke must have been misled by the Table of Duties and Exemptions which appear in the Revenue Acts, transmitted annually to the Colonial Department to be submitted to Her Majesty for confirmation.

The Governor, although resident in the Colony since the year 1857, has been laboring under the same delusion; for notwithstanding that he has in his possession, and had read a Return of Colonial Tariffs—(Newfoundland included,) laid before Parliament on the 23rd August, 1860, and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed,—he was equally misled by that document. It now appears, that inasmuch as the United States Government had resolved that the words "*Bread Stuffs of all kinds*" did not mean or include *Bread*, that article, if exported from Newfoundland to the States, would be subject to payment of duty, and consequently, Bread from the United States would be placed on the same footing here; and the Governor only recently discovered that the Receiver General here had acted accordingly, and levied duty.

This case of Duties on Bread exemplifies the wise course which has been adopted by the United States Government, in directing inquiry to be made into the practical workings of the Reciprocity Treaty, its operations and inequalities, to remove objections, &c., &c.

In regard to Bread Stuffs of all kinds, the Governor will endeavour to acquire authentic information through the British Ambassador at Washington, before the House again assembles, and hopes, before that period, to be prepared to lay before the Assembly such other matters as he may consider it desirable to submit to the House, should discussions arise relative to the continuance of the Reciprocity Treaty.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, }
12th April, 1864. }

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

And the House having sat till twelve o'clock, P. M.,

Ordered,—That the House, at its rising, do adjourn until eleven o'clock.

And the House adjourned until this day at eleven of the clock.

Wednesday, 13th April, 1864.

(A Message from the Legislative Council.)

The Master-in-Chancery to the Legislative Council brought down the following Message :—

MR. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they concur in and have passed the accompanying Address sent up from the Assembly, on the subject of the Petition of Henry Renouf.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, }
April 13th, 1864. }

And then the Messenger withdrew.

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

MR. CASEY presented a Petition from Wm. Sinnot and others, of Old Bay Bulls Road, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the road connecting with the Old Placentia Road.

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

MR. MOORE presented a Petition from John Munn and others, of Harbor Grace, which was received and read, setting forth,—That Petitioners view with the utmost regret and disapprobation the continued claim set up by the Legislative Council to Sessional pay, and most unreservedly object to its allowance, because of its being most derogatory to the dignity of the Council, and also a source of increased and heavy expense to the country, which has recently suffered so much from adverse circumstances, causing great financial depression.

Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray, that your Honorable House will firmly refuse the claim of the Council, as aforesaid, and thus uphold the character and independence of the Colony.

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

MR. PROUSE presented a Petition from H. K. Dickinson, M. W. Walbank, and J. W. B. Bowring, Captains of Volunteer Rifle Companies, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying that in the event of Clothing for any of the Volunteer Corps being paid for by the Government, their Companies may be entitled to the same consideration.

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the further consideration of the Bill to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature.

MR. SPEAKER left the Chair.

MR. KNIGHT took the Chair of the Committee.

MR. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

Ordered,—That the Bill, as amended, be engrossed, and read a third time this day.

And the Bill being engrossed, was read a third time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled “An Act to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature.”

Ordered,—That the Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL and Mr. PROWSE do take the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

(*A Message from the Legislative Council.*)

The Master-in-Chancery to the Legislative Council brought down the following Messages:—

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council regret that they cannot proceed with the Bill to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature, in its present state, because the amount of their Contingencies, as sent by Message to the House of Assembly, by its own request, is not included in the Bill, and the Council refer to their Resolution and Messages of the last and previous Sessions.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, }
April 13th, 1864. }

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they have passed the accompanying Address to His Excellency the Governor, to which they request the concurrence of the Assembly.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, }
April 13th, 1864. }

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, while regretting that the protraction of the dispute as to the right of Members of Council

to Sessional pay, has resulted in the rejection of the Bill to provide for the Contingent Expenses of this Session, are decidedly of opinion that it would be manifestly unjust and unfair that the Officers and Servants of both Branches of the Legislature, should be prejudiced by the action of the Legislature as to the right of its Members only, by being deprived of the Salaries which they have earned, and which are their chief means of support, and they accordingly respectfully recommend that the said Officers and Servants be paid out of the Public Treasury, notwithstanding the loss of the said Bill.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, }
April 13th, 1864. }

And then the Messenger withdrew.

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

Ordered,—That the following Addresses be severally presented to His Excellency the Governor:—

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly, having had under consideration the accompanying Petition of Isaac Bartlett and others, inhabitants of Bay Roberts, on the subject of a School, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the said Petition into Your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, }
13th April, 1864. }

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly, having had under consideration the accompanying Petition of Robert Dawe, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, }
13th April, 1864. }

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly, having had under consideration the accompanying Petition of the Officers of the St. John's Athenæum, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly, having had under consideration the Petition of Thomas Bates and the Report of the Select Committee, which accompany this Address, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, }
13th April, 1864. }

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly, having had under consideration the necessity of Sewerage for the Town of Harbor Grace, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased, with a view to future legislation, to adopt measures for ascertaining the cost necessary for providing a sufficient system of Sewerage for that town, and will adopt such other measures as may be necessary for carrying out this useful undertaking.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, }
13th April, 1864. }

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly, having had under consideration the great utility of the Newfoundland Almanack, respectfully request that Your

Excellency will be pleased to take the matter into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as to Your Excellency may seem just.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, }
13th April, 1864. }

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly, having had under consideration the accompanying Petition of John Connell, late High Constable at Harbor Grace, praying for compensation for loss of office, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, }
13th April, 1864. }

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly, having had under consideration the necessity of a Lock-up-house at Fogo, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to direct that the sum of one hundred pounds, voted for this service in the year 1844, may be so expended.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, }
13th April, 1864. }

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly, having had under consideration the accompanying Petition of Monier Hutchings and others, praying for a grant to make a road leading to a Limestone Quarry near Topsail, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the said Petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, }
13th April, 1864. }

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly, having had under consideration the Report of the Select Committee on the Petition of John Toor, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, }
13th April, 1864. }

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

Mr. WYATT gave notice, that on the first day of next Session, he will move that all Supplies required for the Public Service be advertised for by Public Tender.

A Message from His Excellency the Governor, by F. W. RENNIE, Esq., the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

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

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

Accordingly, Mr. SPEAKER and the House attended His Excellency the Governor, in the Council Chamber, when His Excellency was pleased to assent, in Her Majesty's name, to the following Bills :

An Act to provide for the Sewerage of the Town of Saint John's.

An Act for the Establishment of a Public Park in Saint John's.

An Act to provide for the more easy Recovery of certain Claims against the Government of this Colony.

An Act to Improve and Simplify the Practice on the Common Law side of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, and to Consolidate the Laws relating to the same.

An Act to Shorten and Simplify the Forms of Pleading in the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, and to render them more adapted than at present to the discovery and determination of the real points in dispute between the parties to a Suit.

An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Statute Law of Evidence.

An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Law relating to Costs, on the Common Law side of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts.

An Act for the Amendment of the Law with respect to Wills in this Island.

- 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.
- An Act for the Prevention and Suppression of Lotteries in this Island.
- An Act to Amend an Act passed in the eighth year of the Reign of Her Present Majesty, entitled "An Act to Amend the Laws for the Regulation of Pilots and the Pilotage of Vessels at the Port of St. John's"; also to Amend an Act passed in the nineteenth year of the Reign of Her Present Majesty, entitled "An Act to Amend the Laws for the Regulation of Pilots, and the Pilotage of Vessels at the Port of Saint John's."
- An Act for establishing the Standard Weight of Grain and Pulse, and to regulate the Sale of Bread, Coals, and other articles.
- An Act to Amend an Act passed in the twenty-first year of the Reign of Her Present Majesty, entitled "An Act to provide for the appointment of a Surveyor of Shipping in this Island, and for other purposes connected therewith."
- 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 Amend and Consolidate the Laws of the Customs.
- An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported into this Colony and its Dependencies.
- An Act for granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of this Colony, for the year ending the Thirty-first day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-four, and for other purposes.
- An Act to Indemnify His Excellency Governor Sir Alexander Bannerman, for certain Sums of Money advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury for the service of the Colony.

After which His Excellency was pleased to make the following Speech:—

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

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

The public business of the Session being brought to a close, it will terminate by prorogation to-day; and you will thus be relieved from Legislative duties, and be enabled to pursue your usual and more pleasant and profitable avocations.

Among the Acts which you have passed, I observe there are six relating to the practice, pleading and regulation of the Courts of Judicature, &c., &c., and to the amendment of the Law in other respects. As the objects of these Acts are to assimilate here, legal proceedings, to the practice prevailing in English Courts. I hope they may prove as beneficial as, I am sure, they are intended to be, and afford the learned Judges here the advantage which they may avail themselves of, viz.:

reference to the opinions of the Judges of the English Bench, on many most important cases which have been decided by them.

At the commencement of the Session, in alluding to the heavy drain upon the finances of the Colony, by the large sum paid for pauper relief, I stated that "to remedy so great an evil, or at least to endeavour to diminish it, the Attorney General would introduce a measure which, I could only hope, would meet with your favorable consideration." I am happy to find that the provisions of the Act brought in by that officer were pretty fully discussed, and that a Poor Law Bill has now been read a second time, and its principle affirmed by the House of Assembly of Newfoundland, with a view to its final adoption at a future time, after it has received the consideration of the country.

Another Bill, an important one, I think,—namely, to tax the possessors of tracks of wilderness or waste lands, was also postponed; but, I understand, necessarily so, in order that further information should be acquired in relation to these lands and their different localities.

An Act for the regulation of the Fisheries was introduced last Session. It was printed and very properly circulated, in order that all parties engaged in the Fisheries might have an opportunity of considering its provisions; but there has been so much difference of opinion among them,—with difficulties as well as prejudices to overcome,—that, I understand, the honorable gentleman who introduced the measure has (I think very wisely) thought it inexpedient, at present, to ask for legislation on so important a question.

You are aware that after the opening of the Session, a despatch arrived with Her Majesty's special confirmation of the Currency Act, and no time was lost in making the necessary arrangements, and communicating with the proper authorities, so that a supply of Gold, Silver and Copper Coins should be furnished from the Royal Mint for the use of the Colony, and I am in daily expectation of being in a position to issue the Proclamation required by the Act.

It is gratifying to observe that the Sewerage of St. John's is progressing, and that further provision has been made this Session for carrying on that most useful work.

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

I have to thank you for the Supplies which you have granted for the Public Service, and they shall be appropriated as you have determined. Should the Fisheries be more successful this season, (which I sincerely hope they will,) less Pauper Relief will be required, and I trust that next Session you will be enabled to vote a larger sum for the Road Service.

Considering the numerous applications which are annually made to you for the repair of roads, it would, perhaps, be worthy of your consideration, whether statute labor should not be required, (a system which, I believe, prevails every where else,) in aid of the repairs of such branch

roads as have been made for the convenience of parties who are located in their vicinity.

Before the prorogation, I am desirous to make a few observations on a subject which has given rise to some discussion in your Honorable House. I allude to the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States of America.

As the period is drawing to a close when the provisions of that Treaty would terminate, unless continued by mutual consent, (referring to the Message which I directed to be presented to you yesterday,) it was with great satisfaction I observed that the Congress of the United States had resolved to direct "inquiry to be made into the practical working of "the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, "and, if experience had developed defects and inequalities in the operations and workings of the said Treaty, whether it may not be expedient, for the mutual advantage of the parties to the said Treaty, to "alter and amend the same, in such manner as to remove such objections, and render the same reciprocally beneficial to both parties thereto." Nothing could be more reasonable than such a Resolution on the part of the Government of the United States, who have directed the gentlemen connected with their Consular Department, and employed in the different North American Provinces, to make the necessary inquiries, and report the same to Congress.

You, Gentlemen, have passed an Address to the Queen on the subject of this Treaty, and nothing will afford *me* greater satisfaction than its continuance, with any modifications and amendments which may be considered necessary to promote the interests of those who are parties to its provisions.

For my own part, I shall only say that I believe reciprocity with Great Britain and the United States may be carried further, by amicable arrangements; for I think we may expect, and safely ask for a participation in their coasting trade, as they do in ours, and that we may be placed on the same footing in regard to the Registration of Shipping, as they are placed by us.

I have not forgotten the objections which were made, (and that too by some professed *free traders* in this Colony,) to allowing the *Victoria*, Captain Sluyter, to convey Goods and Passengers to Conception Bay. Differing, as I did, from the construction put on the Navigation Laws, in regard to that vessel, and, in accordance with the powers vested in me, I directed the Custom House Authorities, on that occasion, to place the *Victoria* on the same footing as a British ship, and the case being referred to the Home Government, my decision was confirmed as correct.

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

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

I have, by Messages, during the Session, directed several Reports and Documents, on different subjects, to be laid before you; and I would

take the liberty particularly to request your attention to those relative to Labrador,—namely, the Reports of Captain Hamilton, and the correspondence which had taken place between the Merchants carrying on trade on that coast, and Her Majesty's Government, &c. You will see how very hostile these gentlemen are (and which does not surprise me) to the Government of Newfoundland interfering, in any way, with the coast of Labrador; and they actually propose that a Bill should be brought into Parliament to re-annex this valuable dependency of Newfoundland to the Government of Canada. They may have been led to believe that we look upon it with *cool indifference*, but I think they will be mistaken, for I hope that, ere long, it may prove of the utmost importance, by affording employment to our fishermen, and giving them a much greater scope for pursuing a branch of industry which they seem to prefer to any other.

I shall say no more on this subject, further than to place on record this day, the Jurisdiction which I consider my Commission as Governor of Newfoundland, gives me on the Coast of Labrador,—namely,—*commencing at Anse (Blanc) Sablon, in Latitude 51° 52' N. and Longitude 57° 9' W., including Woody Island, running due North and South, to Latitude 52°; from thence, all the Coast of Labrador and Islands adjacent, up to Cape Chudleigh, in Latitude 62° 37', Longitude 65° W., at the entrance of Hudson's Straits*; or, in plain language, embracing territorial limits of all the Coasts of Labrador and Islands adjacent, from Blanc Sablon Bay to Cape Chudleigh.

I have now only to express my wishes for your health, happiness and prosperity.

It has just been announced to me, that the question of pay to the Members of the Legislative Council remains unsettled, which I regret, as it must occasion inconvenience to individuals unconnected with the dispute; and, I hope, next Session it may terminate by some amicable and satisfactory adjustment.

After which the Hon. the President of the Legislative Council, by His Excellency's Command, said:

GENTLEMEN,

It is the pleasure of His Excellency the Governor, that this General Assembly be prorogued until Wednesday the 22nd day of June next, and this General Assembly is, accordingly, prorogued until Wednesday the 22nd day of June next, to be then here holden.

JOHN STUART,

Clerk General Assembly.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1864.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Governor	.....	£2,080	0	0	
“ Private Secretary	.....	200	0	0	
“ Keeper of Government House Lodge	.....	60	0	0	
					<u>£2,340 0 0</u>

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

The Colonial Secretary	.....	£500	0	0	
“ First Clerk	.....	200	0	0	
“ Second Clerk	.....	100	0	0	
“ Office Keeper	.....	70	0	0	
					<u>870 0 0</u>

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Receiver General	.....	£500	0	0	
“ Clerk	.....	200	0	0	

CUSTOMS' DEPARTMENT.

The Assistant Collector	.....	300	0	0	
“ Labrador Collector	.....	100	0	0	
“ Landing and Tide Surveyor	.....	250	0	0	
“ Two Landing Waiters	.....	400	0	0	
“ First Clerk and Warehouse-keeper	.....	200	0	0	
“ Second do.	.....	150	0	0	
“ Third do.	.....	150	0	0	
“ Fourth do.	.....	150	0	0	
“ Assistant, in absence of 2nd Clerk	.....	50	0	0	
“ Landing Waiter and Clerk, Harbor Grace	.....	125	0	0	
“ Locker	.....	80	0	0	
“ Tidewaiters and Boatmen, including Harbor Grace	.....	1,740	0	0	
“ Crew of Night Boat	.....	300	0	0	
“ Non Official members of the Board of Revenue	.....	50	0	0	
“ House-keeper £40, incidentals £150	.....	190	0	0	

Carried forward . . . £4,935 0 0 £3,210 0 0

Estimates and Public Accounts.

Brought forward.....	£4,935	0	0	£3,210	0	0
SUB-COLLECTORS.						
Harbor Grace	£160—Trinity	£150	£310	0	0	
LaPoile	135—Carboncar	125	260	0	0	
Fogo	125—Greenspond	125	250	0	0	
Lamaline	100—Gaultois	100	200	0	0	
Brigus	100—Placentia	100	200	0	0	
Harbor Breton	100—Burin	100	200	0	0	
Twillingate	.....	.....	100	0	0	
PREVENTIVE OFFICERS.						
Bay Bulls	£50—Ferryland	£50	100	0	0	
Burgeo	£50—Bay-de-North and Eng- lish Harbor	£80	130	0	0	
Channel	£50—Pushthrough	£50	100	0	0	
Little Placentia	£50—St. Mary's	£50	100	0	0	
Belloram	£50—St. Lawrence	£50	100	0	0	
Bay Roberts	£50—LaManche	£50	100	0	0	
Per Centage on Duties to Outport Officers	.....	.....	540	0	0	
						7,625 0 0
The Financial Secretary	.....	.....				300 0 0
BOARD OF WORKS.						
The Surveyor General	.....	£400	0	0		
“ Secretary Board of Works	.....	200	0	0		
“ Civil Engineer	.....	150	0	0		
“ Superintendent Public Works and Buildings	.....	150	0	0		
“ Surveyor of Roads	.....	160	0	0		
“ Inspector of Roads	.....	125	0	0		
						1,185 0 0
COLONIAL BUILDING.						
The Keeper	.....	£60	0	0		
Repairs	£450—Fuel and Light	£200	650	0	0	
						710 0 0
CROWN LANDS' ACT.						
Repairs Government House	.....	£300	0	0		
Chainman	.....	40	0	0		
Deputy Surveyors and Incidentals	.....	75	0	0		
Pension to Mrs. Westcott	.....	30	0	0		
						445 0 0
Carried forward	.....					£13,475 0 0

Estimates and Public Accounts

	Brought-forward	....	£13,475	0	0
Repairs of Lunatic Asylum	....	£400	0	0	
" Saint John's Hospital	....	100	0	0	
" Poor Asylum	....	100	0	0	
" Block House	....	25	0	0	
Fuel and Light Custom House	....	100	0	0	
			725	0	0

COURT HOUSES AND GAOLS.

Supplies to Court Houses and Gaols	£1,100	0	0
Repairs	Ditto	Ditto	300 0 0
			1,400 0 0

EDUCATION.

Estimated amount under Education Act	£11,875	0	0
Academy Act	....	....	1,750 0 0
			13,625 0 0

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Chief Judge	....	....	£1,248	0	0
" Two Puisne Judges	....	....	1,300	0	0
" Labrador Judge	....	....	200	0	0
" Attorney General	....	....	500	0	0
" Solicitor General	....	....	200	0	0
" Sheriff Central District	....	....	300	0	0
" Bailiff Ditto	....	....	50	0	0
" Sheriff Northern District	....	....	300	0	0
" Ditto Southern District	....	....	200	0	0
" Chief Clerk and Registrar Supreme Court	....	....	350	0	0
" Chief Clerk and Registrar Northern Circuit	....	....	200	0	0
" Chief Clerk and Registrar Southern Circuit	....	....	200	0	0
" Clerk in Registrar's Office, Supreme Court	....	....	80	0	0
Stationery in	Ditto	Ditto	....	20	0 0
The Bailiff Labrador Court	....	....	45	0	0
" Crier and Tipstaff, St. John's	....	....	60	0	0
" Ditto; Harbor Grace	....	....	20	0	0
			5,273	0	0

£ Carried forward £34,498 0 0

Estimates and Public Accounts.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

Brought forward £34,498 0 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Crown Prosecutions	£300 0 0
Coroners	200 0 0
Circuits of Judges	350 0 0

850 0 0

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The Chief Magistrate, St. John's	£350 0 0
“ Junior Ditto, Ditto	300 0 0
“ Clerk of the Peace, Ditto	220 0 0
“ General Superintendent Police . .	100 0 0
Two Sergeants Police, St. John's	140 0 0
Fourteen Constables, Ditto, at £55	770 0 0
Five Ditto, Ditto, at £45	225 0 0
The Gaoler, Ditto	150 0 0
“ Turnkey, Ditto	50 0 0
Two Assistants, Ditto	85 0 0
The Keeper of Court House, St. John's	55 0 0
Ditto Ditto, Harbor Grace	10 0 0
Police Clothing, St. John's, Harbor Grace, and Carbonear	300 0 0

OUTPOSTS.

Sixteen Stipendiary Magistrates, as per detailed list	£2,180 0 0
Eight Clerks of the Peace, as per detail- ed list	595 0 0
Nine Gaolers	260 0 0
Eighty-two Constables, as per detailed list	2,001 0 0

7,791 0 0

MISCELLANEOUS IN AID OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

Printing and Stationery	1,000 0 0
Postages and Incidentals	100 0 0
Insurance on Public Buildings	300 0 0
Fuel and Light Government House	200 0 0
Unforseen Contingencies	500 0 0

2,100 0 0

Carried forward £45,239 0 0

Estimates and Public Accounts.

Brought forward		....	£45,239	0	0
INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.					
Amount of Public Debt £172,795 1s. 2d.					
Interest payable half-yearly	....	£8,710	0	0	
Interest on floating debt	....	1,500	0	0	
					10,210 0 0
RELIEF OF THE POOR.					
The Commissioner	....	£250	0	0	
“ District Surgeons, St. John’s	....	200	0	0	
“ Gaol Ditto Ditto	....	40	0	0	
“ District Surgeon, Conception Bay	....	100	0	0	
“ Gaol Ditto, Ditto	....	30	0	0	
“ Physician Lunatic Asylum	....	300	0	0	
Medical attendance, St. John’s Hospital	....	250	0	0	
Inspector of Poor	....	90	0	0	
Assistant Ditto	....	90	0	0	
Keeper of Poor House	....	60	0	0	
Assistant Ditto	....	44	0	0	
Permanent and Casual Poor, St. John’s and Outports	....	10,000	0	0	
Servants and Paupers, Lunatic Asylum	....	3,000	0	0	
Ditto Ditto, St. John’s Hospital	....	1,500	0	0	
Ditto Ditto, Poor Asylum	....	1,500	0	0	
					17,454 0 0
POSTAL DEPARTMENT.					
The Post Master General	....	£300	0	0	
“ First Clerk	....	130	0	0	
“ Second Ditto	....	100	0	0	
“ Third Ditto	....	60	0	0	
“ Two Assistants	....	70	0	0	
“ Messenger	....	60	0	0	
Post Masters and Way Masters	....	427	0	0	
Contracts for carrying Mails	....	1,834	16	8	
Ditto Winter Service Greenspond, Twillingate and Fogo	....	100	0	0	
Incidentals	....	200	0	0	
					3,281 16 8
PENSIONS.					
James Crowdy, late Colonial Secretary	....	£400	0	0	
E. M. Archibald, “ Attorney General	....	350	0	0	
Joseph Noad, “ Surveyor General	....	285	0	0	
					£1,035 0 0
Carried forward		....	£76,184	16	8

Estimates and Public Accounts,

PENSIONS.—Continued.

Brought forward	£1,035	0	0	£76,184 16 8
B. G. Garrett, late Sheriff	275	0	0	
A. W. DesBarres, late Assistant Judge	286	0	0	
Christopher Ayre, " Clerk in Secretary's Office	175	0	0	
Charles Sinms, late Chief Clerk and Registrar in Central District	200	0	0	
Peter Winsor, late Magistrate, Ferryland	75	0	0	
Widow Chancey	40	0	0	
Widow Dunn	30	0	0	
Widow Buckley	25	0	0	
Patrick Kough	30	0	0	
				2,171 0 0

FERRIES.

Estimated Expenditure for the service	372	0	0
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LEGISLATIVE CONTINGENCIES.

Estimated Amount	£5,750	0	0
Arrears from 1863	1,763	17	8
			7,513 17 8

MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL.

Men stationed at Fort Amherst	£36	10	0
Cost of Fog Guns	80	0	0
St. John's Gas Company	226	0	0
Harbor Grace Ditto	75	0	0
Shipwrecked Crews,	200	0	0
Doreas Society, St. John's	50	0	0
Ditto Harbor Grace	25	0	0
Ditto Carbonear	25	0	0
St. John's Factory	100	0	0
Orphan Asylum School, Industrial Department	50	0	0
Agricultural Society	250	0	0
Allowance to Patrick Burke	10	0	0
Keeper Half-way House to Salmonier	35	0	0
General Repairs, Roads and Bridges	350	0	0
Conception Bay Steam Service	650	0	0
Outport Steam Ditto	4,500	0	0
Protection of Fisheries	600	0	0
Labrador Revenue Cruiser	400	0	0
			4
Carried-forward	£7,662	10	0
			£86,241 14 4

Estimates and Public Accounts.

MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL.—*Continued.*

Brought forward.....	£7,662	10	0	£86,241	14	4
Repairing Town Clock	15	0	0			
Cost of Land, and amount to finish Fever Hospital at Harbor Grace.....	75	0	0			
Fever Hospital, St. John's	100	0	0			
Roads and Bridges	10,000	0	0			
Geological Survey	500	0	0			
Amount required to meet Damages by Flood, in November, 1863	1200	0	0			
				19,552	10	0
				£105,794	4	4
Balance from the year 1863				32,616	17	10
				£138,411	2	2

ASSETS.

Customs' Revenue, estimated at	£100,000	0	0			
Ditto for Labrador	1,500	0	0			
Crown Lands, estimated at	600	0	0			
Postal Revenue, ditto	1,000	0	0			
Licenses, Fines, Fees, &c.	1,400	0	0			
Profits of Savings' Bank	1,872	16	8			
				£106,372	16	8
Balance against the Colony				32,038	5	6
				£138,411	2	2

DEBT REPAYABLE.

Amount of Debentures overdue, from year 1863	£429	0	0			
Amount of Debentures due in the year 1864	3,500	0	0			
				£3,929	0	0

JOHN BEMISTER,

Receiver General.

Estimates and Public Accounts.

GENERAL LIGHT HOUSES.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1864.

The Inspector . . . .	. . . .	£200	0	0	
Fort Amherst, Keeper £100, Assistant £50		150	0	0	
Harbor Grace " 105	"	70	175	0	0
Cape Spear " 100	"	70	170	0	0
Cape Bonavista " 100	"	70	170	0	0
Green Island " 100	"	70	170	0	0
Offer Wadham " 100	"	70	170	0	0
Cape Pine " 100	"	70	170	0	0
Dodding Head " 100	"	70	170	0	0
Baccalieu " 100	"	70	170	0	0
St. Mary's " 100	"	70	170	0	0
Harbor Grace Beacon 40	. . . .	40	0	0	
					£1,925 0 0
Oil, Fuel, Stores, &c . . . .	. . . .	1,835	10	0	
Estimated cost of Light House on Brunette Island . . . .	. . . .	3,202	10	0	
					5,038 0 0
					£6,963 0 0

ASSETS.

Balance from the year 1863 . . . .	. . . .	£1,240	7	7	
Estimated amount of Light Dues for 1864		5,000	0	0	
					6,240 7 7
Balance against Light Houses					722 12 5
					£6,963 0 0

JOHN BEMISTER,

Receiver General.

Estimates and Public Accounts.

ESTIMATE FOR DEFRAYING PART OF THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE OF THE COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS SALARIES.

The Private Secretary to His Excellency	£200	0	0
“ First Clerk in Colonial Secretary’s Office	200	0	0
“ Second Ditto Ditto	100	0	0
“ Clerk in Receiver General’s Office	200	0	0
“ Civil Engineer	150	0	0
“ Superintendent Public Works and Buildings	150	0	0
“ Surveyor of Roads	160	0	0
“ Inspector of Roads	125	0	0
“ Keeper of Colonial Building	60	0	0
“ Office Keeper Colonial Secretary’s Office	70	0	0
“ Keeper Half-way House	35	0	0
“ Gate Keeper Government	60	0	0
			£1,515 0 0

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Judge of Labrador Court	£200	0	0
“ Chief Clerk and Registrar Supreme Court	350	0	0
“ Clerk in Registrar’s Office	80	0	0
Stationery for Ditto	20	0	0
Sheriff’s Bailiff, St. John’s	50	0	0
Crier and Tipstaff, Ditto	60	0	0
Ditto Harbor Grace	20	0	0
Bailiff, Labrador	45	0	0
Chief Clerk and Registrar Northern Circuit Court	200	0	0
Chief Clerk and Registrar Southern Circuit Court	200	0	0
			1,225 0 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Crown Prosecutions	£300	0	0
Coroners	200	0	0
Circuit of Judges	350	0	0
			850 0 0

Carried forward £3,590 0 0

Estimates and Public Accounts.

Brought forward £3,590 0 0

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The Chief Magistrate	....	£350	0	0
“ Junior Ditto	....	300	0	0
“ Clerk of the Peace	....	220	0	0
“ General Superintendent Police	....	100	0	0
Two Sergeants of Police	....	140	0	0
19 Constables, 14 at £55, 5 at £45	....	995	0	0
Clothing, St. John's, Harbor Grace and Carboncar	....	300	0	0
Gaoler, St. John's, £150, Turnkey £50	....	200	0	0
Assistants	....	85	0	0
The Keeper of Court House, St. John's	....	55	0	0
Ditto Ditto, Harbor Grace	....	10	0	0

OUTPORTS.

Sixteen Stipendiary Magistrates	....	£2,180	0	0
Eight Clerks of the Peace	....	595	0	0
Eighty-two Constables	....	2,001	0	0
Nine Gaolers	....	260	0	0
As per Detailed List.				7,791 0 0

RELIEF OF THE POOR.

District Surgeons, St. John's	....	£200	0	0
Gaol Ditto Ditto	....	40	0	0
District Surgeon, Conception Bay	....	100	0	0
Gaol Ditto Ditto	....	30	0	0
Physician Lunatic Asylum	....	300	0	0
Medical Attendance, St. John's Hospital	....	250	0	0
Commissioner of the Poor	....	250	0	0
Inspector Ditto	....	90	0	0
Assistant Ditto	....	90	0	0
Keeper of the Poor House	....	60	0	0
Assistant Ditto	....	44	0	0
Permanent and Casual Poor, St. John's and the Outports	....	10,000	0	0
Servants and Paupers, Lunatic Asylum	....	3,000	0	0
Ditto Ditto, St. John's Hospital	....	1,500	0	0
Ditto Ditto, Poor Asylum	....	1,500	0	0
				17,454 0 0

Carried forward £28,835 0 0

Estimates and Public Accounts.

	Brought forward	....	£28,835	0	0
FERRIES.					
Great Placentia	£30—Salmonier	£25	£55	0	0
Mall Bay	12—Colinet	25	37	0	0
Portugal Cove	25—Trinity	30	55	0	0
Topsail	25—H'br. Grace	30	55	0	0
Little St. Lawrence	10—Holyrood	30	40	0	0
Burin to Mud Cove	....	....	25	0	0
Aquaforte	15—Mortier Bay	25	40	0	0
Gonnaigre Bay	20—Fogo	10	40	0	0
King's Cove to Upper Amherst Cove			25	0	0
			£372	0	0
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.					
Repairs, Colonial Building	....		£450	0	0
“ Lunatic Asylum	....		400	0	0
“ St. John's Hospital	....		100	0	0
“ Poor Asylum	....		100	0	0
“ St. John's and Outport Court					
Houses and Gaols	....		300	0	0
“ Block House	....		25	0	0
Fuel and Light, Government House	....		200	0	0
Ditto Ditto Colonial Building	....		200	0	0
Ditto Ditto and Repairs, Custom					
House	....	....	100	0	0
Supplies, Court Houses and Gaols	....		1,100	0	0
			2,975	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL.					
Men stationed at Fort Amherst	....		£36	10	0
Cost of Fog Guns	....		80	0	0
St. John's Gas Company	....		226	0	0
Harbor Grace Ditto	....		75	0	0
Shipwrecked Crews	....		200	0	0
Dorcas Society, Harbor Grace	....		25	0	0
Ditto Carbonear	....		25	0	0
Ditto St. John's	....		50	0	0
Orphan Asylum, Industrial Department			50	0	0
Agricultural Society	....		250	0	0
Allowance to Patrick Burke	....		10	0	0
St. John's Factory	....		100	0	0
			1,127	10	0
	Carried forward	....	£33,309	10	0

Estimates and Public Accounts.

MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL.—Continued.

		Brought forward £33,309 10 0	
General Repairs Roads and Bridges	£350	0	0
Conception Bay Steam Packet Service	650	0	0
Protection of Fisheries	600	0	0
Labrador Revenue Cruiser	400	0	0
Pension to Widow Chancy	40	0	0
“ Widow Buckley	25	0	0
“ Widow Dunn	30	0	0
“ Patrick Kough	30	0	0
“ Charles Simms	200	0	0
“ Peter Winsor	75	0	0
Carrying out Crown Lands' Act	75	0	0
Printing and Stationery	1,000	0	0
Postages and Incidentals	100	0	0
Insurance on Public Buildings	300	0	0
Unforeseen Contingencies	500	0	0
Postal Service	3,281	16	8
Repairing Town Clock	15	0	0
Outport Steam	4,500	0	0
Cost of Land, and amount to finish Fever Hospital at Harbor Grace	75	0	0
Fever Hospital, St. John's	100	0	0
Geological Survey	500	0	0
Amount required to meet damages by Flood, in November, 1863	1,200	0	0
			<u>14,046 16 8</u>
			<u>£47,356 6 8</u>

JOHN BEMISTER,
Receiver General.

Estimates and Public Accounts.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF SALARIES TO MAGISTRATES,
CLERKS OF THE PEACE, CONSTABLES AND GAOLERS IN
THE UNDERMENTIONED OUTPORTS, FOR THE YEAR 1864.

OUTPORTS.	Magistrates.	Clerks of the Peace.	Constables.		Gaolers.	Total.
			No.	Salary.		
Petty Harbor			1	£20		£20
Torbay			1	20		20
Portugal Cove			1	20		20
South Shore			1	12		12
Harbor Main			1	20		20
Cat's Cove			1	20		20
Brigus and Port-de-Grave.....	£150	£60	4	110	10	330
Bay Roberts			3	49		49
Harbor Grace.....	200	150	13	655	90	1,095
Carbonear	150	110	8	345		605
Bay-de-Verds			1	12		12
Western Bay			1	12		12
Liant's Harbor			1	12		12
Old Perlican.....	150		1	20		170
Heart's Content			1	12		12
Trinity	150	60	2	37	25	272
New Harbor			1	12		12
Catalina			1	25		25
Bonavista	150	60	2	24	25	259
Tickle Cove			1	12		12
Salvage			1	12		12
Greenspond			1	25	15	40
Twillingate and Fogo	150	60	3	49	20	279
Exploits Bay			1	12		12
Bay Bulls	100		1	25		125
Witless Bay			1	12		12
Upper Island Cove.....			1	12		12
Bishop's Cove.....			1	12		12
Lower Island Cove			1	12		12
Toad's Cove			1	12		12
Brigus South			1	12		12
Cape Broyle.....			1	12		12
Carried forward....	£1,200	£500	60	£1,661	£185	£3,541

Estimates and Public Accounts

DETAILED STATEMENT.—Continued.

OUTPORTS.	Magistrates.	Clerks of the Peace.	Constables.		Gaolers.	Total.
			No.	Salary.		
Brought forward	£1,200	£500	60	£1,664	£185	£3,541
Caplin Bay			1	12		12
Ferryland	150		1	25	25	200
Aquaforte			1	12		12
Permeuse			1	12		12
Renewsc			1	12		12
Saint Mary's	50		1	25		75
Placentia	130		1	25	25	180
Little Placentia			1	20		20
Oderin			1	12		12
Merashcen			1	12		12
Burin	150	60	1	25	25	260
St. Lawrence			1	12		12
Grand Bank	150		1	12		162
Lamaline	150		1	12		162
Jersey Harbor			1	12		12
Harbor Breton	100	35	1	25		160
Burgeo and LaPoile	100		1	12		112
Hermitage Bay			1	12		12
Spaniard's Bay			1	12		12
Channel			1	12		12
Bird Island Cove			1	12		12
King's Cove			1	20		20
Total	£2,180	£595	82	£2,001	£2,060	£5,036

RECAPITULATION.

16 Magistrates				£2,180	0	0
8 Clerks of the Peace				595	0	0
9 Gaolers				260	0	0
82 Constables				2,001	0	0
				£5,036	0	0

JOHN BEMISTER,

Receiver General.

Receiver General's Office,
St. John's, December 31, 1863. }

Estimates and Public Accounts.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR

ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1863.

Expenditure for the under-mentioned services for the Year ending 31st December, 1863, as sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant.	Balances unexpended, 1st Jan., 1863.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure, 1863.	Credit Balances, 31st December, 1863.	Overdrawn Accounts, 31st Dec., 1863.
Civil and Criminal Prosecutions.....	£300 0 0	£571 14 5	.....	£271 14 5
Circuit Courts.....	500 0 0	326 9 6	£173 10 6	
Crown Lands Act "7th Victoria".....	949 17 11	949 17 11		
Coroners.....	19 7 7	200 0 0	155 13 9	63 13 10	
Carrying out Crown Lands Act.....	75 0 0	50 10 7	24 9 5	
Court Houses and Gaols, ordinary Expenses.....	1100 0 0	1334 7 1	.....	234 7 1
Education Act "21st Victoria".....	11552 16 2	11552 16 2		
Academy Act.....	1750 0 0	1750 0 0		
Fuel, Light and Repairs, Colonial Building.....	350 0 0	279 6 6	70 13 6	
Insurance on Public Buildings.....	300 0 0	261 3 11	38 16 1	
Carried forward.....	£19 7 7	£17077 14 1	£17231 19 10	£351 3 4	£506 1 6

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR
ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1863.—(Continued.)

Estimates and Public Accounts.

Expenditure for the under-mentioned Services for the Year ending 31st December, 1873, as sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant.	Balances unexpended 1st Jan., 1863.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure, 1863.	Credit Balances, 31st December, 1863.	Overdrawn Accounts 31st Dec., 1863.
Brought forward.....	£19 7 7	£17077 14 1	£17231 19 10	£351 3 4	£506 1 6
Ferrymen.....	.....	378 5 0	378 5 0	.....	.....
Fuel, Light and Repairs, Custom House.....	.....	100 0 0	69 3 7	30 16 5	.....
Conception Bay Steam Company.....	317 6 8	750 0 0	750 13 4	316 13 4	.....
Improvement of Quidi Vidique Gut.....	48 7 9	.....	.....	48 7 9	.....
St. John's Gas Company.....	226 0 0	226 0 0	226 0 0	226 0 0	.....
Repairs of Protestant Commercial Schools.....	94 8 4	.....	23 12 0	70 16 4	.....
Road Act "22nd Victoria".....	23 1 5	.....	.....	23 1 5	.....
Road Act "23rd Victoria".....	12 13 9	.....	.....	12 3 9	.....
Road Act "25th Victoria".....	1358 1 6	.....	745 16 8	612 4 10	.....
Roads under annual Contracts for Repairs.....	12 3 7	.....	.....	12 3 7	.....
Legislative Contingencies, 1862.....	20 10 0	.....	66 10 1	.....	46 0 1

Estimates and Public Accounts.

Toads' Cove Breakwater.....	138 7 4	.....	.....	138 7 4	.....
Volunteer Organization Act.....	67 6 8	250 0 0	228 2 11	89 3 9	.....
Repairs of Church of England Schools.....	269 15 8	.....	125 19 0	143 16 8	.....
Support of Protestant Board Schools.....	89 13 7	.....	20 9 2	69 4 5	.....
Garnish Breakwater.....	100 0 0	.....	.....	100 0 0	.....
Twillingate Breakwater.....	132 13 4	.....	.....	132 13 4	.....
Bonavista Breakwater.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	300 0 0	.....
Lamaline Breakwater.....	26 17 5	.....	26 17 5	.....	.....
Public Wharf, Catalina.....	150 0 0	.....	.....	150 0 0	.....
Public Wharf, Bonavista.....	150 0 0	.....	.....	150 0 0	.....
Erection of Ice Houses.....	14 3 2	.....	.....	14 3 2	.....
Printing and Stationery.....	.....	1000 0 0	939 6 3	60 13 9	.....
Firing of Fog Guns.....	.....	152 10 9	161 0 2	.....	8 9 5
Relief of Poor.....	.....	20000 0 0	21775 13 4	.....	1775 13 4
Police Clothing.....	.....	300 0 0	149 10 0	150 10 0	.....
Election Expenses.....	.....	27 0 10	27 0 10	.....	.....
Registration of Voters.....	.....	17 18 8	17 18 8	.....	.....
General Water Company.....	.....	.....	315 0 0	.....	315 0 0
St. John's Rebuilding Act (cash).....	.....	100 12 5	100 12 5	.....	.....
General Light Houses.....	.....	4033 17 7	4033 17 7	.....	.....
Cape Race Light House.....	.....	528 3 7	528 3 7	.....	.....
Poor Asylum, Expenses and Repairs.....	.....	1600 0 0	1905 13 6	.....	305 13 6
Lunatic Paupers, and Repairs of Asylum.....	.....	4100 0 0	3595 7 6	504 12 6	.....
Carried forward.....	£3570 17 9	£52442 2 11	£53442 12 8	£3727 5 8	£2956 17 10

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR
ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1863.—(Continued.)

Expenditure for the under-mentioned Services for the Year ending 31st December, 1863, as sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant.		Balances unexpended 1st Jan., 1863.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure, 1863.	Credit Balances 31st December, 1863.	Overdrawn Accounts 31st Dec., 1860.
Brought forward.....		£3570 17 9	£52442 2 11	£53442 12 8	£3727 5 8	£2956 17 10
St. John's Hospital, Expenses and Repairs.....		83 1 10	1800 0 0	1588 17 6	439 14 7	
Repairs of Court Houses and Gaols.....		dues collected	145 10 3	541 17 6		291 17 6
Executive Responsibility, for sundry payments.....				4800 4 9		4800 4 9
Unforeseen Contingencies.....			500 0 0	624 18 6		124 18 6
Carbonear Street Act (cash).....			29 3 6	29 3 6		
Postal Act.....			3321 0 0	3166 14 7	154 5 5	
Protection of Fisheries.....			600 0 0	573 5 5	26 14 7	
General Repairs of Roads.....			1350 0 0	2771 1 1		1421 1 1
Sewerage Act.....			1808 0 0	1808 0 0		
Miscellaneous Votes in Supply Act, 1863.....			642 8 2	642 8 2		
Gaol Fence.....			250 0 0	750 17 2		500 17 2
Carried forward.....		£3653 19 5	£61338 4 10	£70740 1 0	£4348 0 3	£10095 16 10

Estimates and Public Accounts.

Estimates and Public Accounts.

Brought forward.....	£3653 19 5	£61338 4 10	£70740 1 0	£4348 0 3	£10095 16 10
Miscellaneous Salaries.....	4690 10 0	4690 10 0			
Special Salaries.....	6780 0 0	6780 0 0			
Retiring Officers' Allowances.....	1996 0 0	1996 0 0			
Salaries, St. John's Police.....	1132 17 6	1132 17 6			
Salaries, Gaolers & Assistants.....	545 0 0	545 0 0			
Salaries of Outport Constables.....	1911 2 10	1011 2 10			
Salaries of Outport Magistrates.....	2055 0 0	2055 0 0			
Salaries of Outport Clerks of Peace.....	582 10 0	582 10 0			
Industrial Department, Orphan Asylum.....	50 0 0	50 0 0			
Poor in Factory.....	100 0 0	100 0 0			
Wolf Killing Act.....	45 0 0	45 0 0			
Agricultural Society.....	200 0 0	200 0 0			
Shipwrecked Crews.....	200 0 0	50 18 10		149 1 2	
Postages and Incidentals.....	100 0 0	69 1 8		30 18 4	
Repairs of Block House.....	25 0 0	31 7 5			6 7 5
Harbor Grace Gas Company.....	75 0 0	75 0 0			
Book Depository for Boards of Education.....	200 0 0	257 14 5			57 14 5
Saint John's Atheneum.....	50 0 0	50 0 0			
Jury Act, "19th Victoria".....	6 0 0	6 0 0			
Coastal Steam.....	2250 0 0	2250 0 0			
Winter Mail Route to Twillingate.....	50 0 0	287 8 11			187 8 11
Carried forward.....	£3653 19 7	£84382 5 2	£93855 2 7	£4527 19 9	£10347 7 7

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR
ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1863.—(Continued.)

Expenditure for the under-mentioned Services, for the Year ending 31st December, 1863, as sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant.	Balances unexpended 1st Jan., 1863.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure, 1863.	Credit Balances, 31st December, 1863.	Overdrawn Accounts, 31st Dec., 1863.
Brought forward.....	£3653 19 7	£84382 5 2	£93855 2 7	£4527 19 9	£10347 7 7
Fuel and Light, Government House.....		200 0 0	200 0 0		
Labrador Courts Act.....		600 19 8	600 19 8		
Dorcas Society, Saint John's.....		50 0 0	50 0 0		
Dorcas Society, Carbonear.....		25 0 0	25 0 0		
Dorcas Society, H'r Grace.....		25 0 0	.....	25 0 0	
Lock-up, Riverhead.....		300 0 0	.....	300 0 0	
	£3653 19 7	£85583 4 10	£94731 12 3	£4852 19 9	£10347 7 7

Debentures issued 1863—Viz:—

To St. John's Rebuilding Act.....	£121 14 9
Carbonear Street Act.....	314 0 2
Election Riots, 1861.....	223 12 0
	£659 6 11

St. John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1863. }

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Estimates and Public Accounts.

N. B.—The following Credit Balances to be dropped, as unnecessary to be carried forward to new account, 1864—viz:—

Circuit Courts.....	£173 10 6
Coroners.....	63 13 10
Carrying out Crown Lands' Act.....	24 9 5
Road Act "22nd Victoria".....	23 1 5
Road Act "23rd Victoria".....	12 13 9
Roads under Annual Contracts.....	12 3 7
Erection of Ice Houses.....	14 3 2
Printing and Stationery.....	60 13 9
Saint John's Hospital and Repairs.....	439 14 7
Postal Act.....	154 5 5
Protection of Fisheries.....	26 14 7
Shipwrecked Crews.....	149 1 2
Postages and Incidentals.....	30 18 4
	£1185 3 6
Amount to be carried to new account, 1864.....	3667 16 3
	£4852 19 9

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Saint John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1863. }

Estimates and Public Accounts.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE
COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND, ON THE 31ST DAY
OF DECEMBER, 1863.

ASSETS.

Customs' Bonds Outstanding	....	....	£17053 14 4
Balance due by Cape Race Light House Account			98 18 3
			17152 12 7
Balance against the Colony			32616 17 10
			£19769 10 5

LIABILITIES.

Outstanding Warrants	....	....	10360 8 5
Outstanding Interest			3543 12 11
Treasury Notes in circulation			31 4 0
Crown Rents, towards payment of Interest on Debentures to be issued under St. John's Sewerage Act.			12 14 0
Balance due the Union Bank			30913 7 3
Ditto General Light House Account			1240 7 7
			46101 14 2
Unexpended Legislative grants			3667 16 3
			£49769 10 5

J. BEMISTER,

Receiver General.

Estimates and Public Accounts.

**STATEMENT SHEWING THE AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF THE
PUBLIC DEBT OF THE COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND,
ON THE 31st DAY OF DECEMBER, 1863, AND THE
YEARS IN WHICH THE SEVERAL PORTIONS
OF IT ARE REPAYABLE.**

Amount consolidated under Acts 19th Vic., Cap. 6, and 22nd Vic., Cap. 16	£23622 6 0		
Ditto under Act 21st Vic., cap. 3	1259 16 6		
Ditto under Act 23rd Vic., cap. 12	5000 0 0		
		29882	2 6
Amount of Debentures issued under Act 25th Vic., cap. 3, for compensation for losses sustained by Election Riots in the following Districts, and payable out of future Road Grants, viz :—			
Saint John's District	566 17 2		
Harbor Grace "	206 1 5		
Carbonear "	352 10 4		
Harbor Main "	395 18 8		
		1521	7 7
Amount repayable from the year 1863	429 0 0		
Ditto in the year 1864	3500 0 0		
Ditto Ditto 1865	2250 0 9		
Ditto Ditto 1866	7103 10 0		
Ditto Ditto 1867	2344 5 8		
Ditto Ditto 1868	6853 6 8		
Ditto Ditto 1869	1920 12 5		
Ditto Ditto 1870	909 6 3		
Ditto Ditto 1871	808 12 6		
Ditto Ditto 1872	1430 14 7		
Ditto Ditto 1873	68842 3 0		
Ditto Ditto 1875	45000 0 0		
		141,391	11 1
		£172,795	1 2

J. BEMISTER,

Receiver General.

Treasury Accounts.

DR. BALANCE SHEET OF THE RECEIVER GENERAL'S

Customs' Bonds (Outstanding)	£17,053	14	4
Cape Race Light House, per account, page 51.....	98	18	3
	Assets.....	£17,152	12 7
Public Debt (as per contra,) per account, page 53....	172,795	1	2
Revenue and Expenditure, being excess of Liabilities over Assets.....	28,949	1	7

Total Debtors.....£218,896 15 4

I hereby certify that the foregoing Accounts are just and true in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN BEMISTER,
Receiver General.

Saint John's, Newfoundland, }
20th January, 1864. }

Treasury Accounts.

ACCOUNTS, ON THE 31st DAY OF DECEMBER, 1863.	CR.
Outstanding Warrants.....	£10360 8 5
Outstanding Interest.....	3543 12 11
Treasury Notes in circulation.....	31 4 0
Crown Rents, under Act 26 Vic. Cap 6.....	12 14 0
General Light Houses, per account, page 48.....	1240 7 7
The Union Bank, Balance duc.....	30913 7 3
	£46,101 14 2
Liabilities.....	£46,101 14 2

DEBENTURES ISSUED, VIZ;

St. John's Rebuilding Acts	£13,400 10 9
Carbonear Street Acts, 15 and 24 Vic.	2,334 12 3
Harbor Grace Street Act, 21 Vic.	
Cap. 3	1,259 16 6
Lunatic Asylum Acts, 15 and 16 Vic.	5,750 0 0
Act 17 Vic. Cap. 4, General Purposes	6,000 0 0
Act 18 and 19 Vic. Cap. 14, General Purposes	45,000 0 0
Act 19 and 22 Vic., Consolidated Stock	23,622 6 0
Act 23rd Vic. Cap. 12, Poor Asylum, &c.	5,000 0 0
Act 26 Vic. Cap. 17, Reduction of Interest.....	68,406 8 1
Act 25 Vic, Cap. 3, for compensation for losses sustained by Election Riots in the following Districts, viz:—	
St. John's.....	£566 17 2
Harbor Grace	206 1 5
Carbonear	352 10 4
Harbor Main.....	395 18 8
	1,521 7 7
	172,795 1 2
Total Creditors.....	£218,896 15 4

Examined and found correct,

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Treasury Accounts.

Dr. THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND

1862.

Dec. 31.—To Balance in Treasury (in Bonds) £20,599 4 2

1863.

CUSTOMS' REVENUE.

Dec. 31.—“ Amount received from the Customs' Department, on account the year ended 31st December, 1863:—
 In Bonds..... £63,871 12 10
 In Cash..... 24,521 11 8
88,393 4 6

POSTAL REVENUE.

“ “ —“ Amount received from John Delaney, Post Master General, on account Postal Revenue, for the year ended 31st Dec., 1863 .. 972 14 11

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL.

“ “ —“ Amount received from Wm. Gill, being for Hospital Dues, collected in the Customs' Department, for three quarters ended 30th September, 1863..... 68 9 11

GAOLERS' FEES.

“ “ —“ Amount received from David Rogers, Harbor Grace, for fees of Office, for the year ended 31st December, 1862..... 1 1 6
 “ “ —“ Amount received from R. Brace, St. John's, for fees of Office, on account the year 1863 4 15 0
5 16 6

Carried forward.....£109,949 10 0

Treasury Accounts.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY. Cr.

1862.

Dec. 31—By Balance due the Union.
 Bank £27,982 8 10
 “ —“ Outstanding Warrants.. 10,594 0 11
 “ —“ Outstanding Interest... 4,903 2 6
£43,479 12 3

1863.

Jan.	5—“	Wm't No. 1, Education	114	7	2
	12—“	“ 2, Miscellaneous	601	8	3
	17—“	“ 3 “	592	9	4
	19—“	“ 5 “	760	7	7
	24—“	“ 6 “	835	17	9
	26—“	“ 1, Roads	136	2	2
Feb.	7—“	“ 7, Miscellaneous	394	1	2
	21—“	“ 8 “	776	19	8
Mar.	6—“	“ 11 “	567	17	9
	7—“	“ 12 “	1,417	5	0
	14—“	“ 13 “	1,395	5	4
	30—“	“ 14 “	780	6	4
	“ —“	“ 15 “	970	18	4
	31—“	“ 16 Printing and Stationery	146	13	7
	“ —“	“ 20, Salaries	85	2	6
	“ —“	“ 21 “	107	10	0
	“ —“	“ 22 “	1,370	0	0
	“ —“	“ 23 “	325	0	0
	“ —“	“ 24 “	461	10	0
	“ —“	“ 25, Academy Act	437	10	0
	“ —“	“ 26, Education “	804	6	0
	“ —“	“ 27 “	386	5	0
	“ —“	“ 28 “	886	17	0
	“ —“	“ 29 “	196	6	6
	“ —“	“ 30 “	125	0	0
	“ —“	“ 31 “	62	10	0
	“ —“	“ 32 “	150	0	0
	“ —“	“ 33 “	107	10	0
	“ —“	“ 34, Postal Act	228	15	0
	“ —“	“ 35 “	45	0	0

Carried forward£15,269 1 0 £43,479 12 3

Treasury Accounts.

Dr. THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNLAND

To amount brought forward..... £109,949 10 0

1863.

CLERKS OF THE PEACE FEES.

Dec. 31—To Amount received from R. R. W. Lilly, Saint John's, for Fees of Office for the year ended 31st December, 1863	25	0	0
“ Amount received from John Fennell, Harbor Grace, for Fees of Office for the year ended 30th June, 1863....	15	10	0
“ Amount received from John Mackey, Carbonar, for Fees of Office, for the year ended the 31st December 1862	15	15	0
“ Amount received from John C. Nuttall, Brigus, for Fees of Office, for the year ended 30th September, 1863....	6	18	8
“ Amount received from Robert Bayly, Trinity, for Fees of Office, for the year ended 30th September, 1863.....	1	9	0
“ Amount received from John Lawrence, Bonavista, for fees of Office, for three quarters ended 30th June, 1863.....	3	1	6
“ Amount received from James L. Mews, J.P., Old Perlican, for fees of Office, for the year ended 30th June, 1863	10	12	7
“ Amount received from Abraham A. Pearce, Twillingate, for fees of Office, for the year ended 30th September, 1863.....	5	14	6
Carried forward....	£84	1	3
	£109,949	10	0

Treasury Estimates.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.

Dr.

1863.

	By amounts brought forward...	£15,269	1	0	£43,479	12	3
Mar. 31—“	“ 36, Postal Act	16	0	0			
“ —“	“ 37 “	241	17	6			
“ —“	“ 38 “	137	0	0			
“ —“	“ 39 “	153	19	2			
“ —“	“ 40, Salaries	445	0	0			
“ —“	“ 41 “	238	15	0			
“ —“	“ 42 “	397	10	0			
Mar. 31 —“	“ 43 “	283	15	0			
“ —“	“ 44 “	136	5	0			
“ —“	“ 45 “	151	18	8			
“ —“	“ 46 “	87	10	0			
“ —“	“ 47 “	123	19	2			
“ —“	“ 48 “	57	0	0			
“ —“	“ 49 “	54	0	0			
“ —“	“ 50 “	545	0	0			
“ —“	“ 51 “	85	10	0			
“ —“	“ 52 “	136	5	0			
April 4 —“	“ 53, Miscellaneous	1109	5	4			
8 —“	“ 54, “	1,434	13	5			
“ —“	“ 55, Education	106	5	0			
11 —“	“ 56, Miscellaneous	1,067	12	3			
15 —“	“ 57 “	249	3	1			
16 —“	“ 2, Roads	142	12	11			
24 —“	“ 58, Miscellaneous	2,200	11	11			
May 1 —“	“ 59 “	137	5	7			
6 —“	“ 60 “	3,410	1	0			
“ —“	“ 3, Roads	119	10	3			
8 —“	“ 61, Miscellaneous	417	12	7			
14 —“	“ 64 “	1,510	7	4			
“ —“	“ 4, Roads	50	6	5			
19 —“	“ 65, Miscellaneous	1,263	7	7			
27 —“	“ 66 “	972	0	1			
28 —“	“ 67 } Legisla-	991	7	8			
“ —“	“ 68 } tive Contin-	1,123	10	4			
“ —“	“ 69 } gencies.	502	10	5			
“ —“	“ 70 }	667	7	1			
29 —“	“ 71, Miscellaneous	142	13	1			
Carried forward....	£36,178	8	10	£43,479	12	3	

Treasury Accounts.

Dr. THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

1863.—To amounts brought forward	£84	1	3	£109,949	10	0
Dec. 31—To Amount received from Samuel Howe, Harbor Breton, for fees of Office, for the half year ended 30th June, 1863.....	4	3	0			
“ Amount received from Edward Morris, Burin, for fees of Office, for the year ended 31st December, 1862.....	1	13	8			
FINES AND FORFEITURES.				89	17	14
Dec. 31—“ Amount received from R. R. W. Lilly, Clerk of the Peace, St. John's, for the year ended 31st Dec., 1863	£12	10	0			
“ Amount received from John Fennell, Clerk of the Peace, Harbor Grace, for the year ended 30th June, 1863 ...	75	8	2			
“ Amount received from John Mackey, Clerk of the Peace, Carboncar, for the half-year ended 31st December, 1862	9	15	0			
“ Amount received from J. C. Nuttall, Clerk of the Peace, Brigus, for the half-year ended 31st March, 1863 ..	3	18	0			
“ Amount received from John Lawrence, Clerk of the Peace, Bonavista, for three-quarters ended 30th June, 1863	0	17	4			
“ Amount received from A. A. Pearce, Clerk of the Peace, Twillingate, for the half year ended 31st March, 1863..	4	16	0			
“ Amount received from Peter Winsor, J. P. Ferryland, on account the year 1863....	0	17	4			
				108	1	10
Carried forward....	£110,147	9	9			

Treasury Accounts.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.

Cr.

1863.	By amounts brought forward ...	£36,178	8	10	£43,479	12	3
May 30	—By Wm't No. 72, Miscellaneous	404	2	10			
June 1	—“ 5, Roads	64	2	7			
9	—“ 74, Miscellaneous	400	0	1			
13	—“ 75 “	553	9	2			
15	—“ 76 “	327	2	4			
22	—“ 77 “	563	9	10			
23	—“ 6, Roads	69	10	0			
27	—“ 80, Miscellaneous	133	16	10			
30	—“ 81, Salaries	1,370	0	0			
“	—“ 82 “	325	0	0			
“	—“ 83 “	511	10	0			
“	—“ 84, Academy Act	437	10	0			
“	—“ 85, Education	804	6	0			
“	—“ 86 “	386	5	0			
“	—“ 87 “	886	17	0			
“	—“ 88 “	196	6	6			
“	—“ 89 “	125	0	0			
“	—“ 90 “	62	10	0			
“	—“ 91 “	150	0	0			
“	—“ 92 “	107	10	0			
“	—“ 93, Postal Act	228	15	0			
“	—“ 94 “	45	0	0			
“	—“ 95 “	18	0	9			
“	—“ 96 “	241	17	6			
“	—“ 97 “	64	10	0			
“	—“ 98 “	156	19	2			
“	—“ 99, Salaries	445	0	0			
“	—“ 100 “	238	15	0			
“	—“ 101 “	397	10	0			
“	—“ 102 “	136	5	0			
“	—“ 103 “	545	0	0			
“	—“ 104 “	148	15	0			
“	—“ 105 “	93	0	0			
“	—“ 106 “	286	5	0			
“	—“ 107 “	145	0	0			
“	—“ 108 “	87	10	0			
“	—“ 109 “	126	5	0			
“	—“ 110 “	57	0	0			
Carried forward....	£47,518	3	8	£43,479	12	3	

Treasury Accounts.

Dr. THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND

1863.

To amount brought forward... £110,147 9 9

CLERK OF COURTS' FEES.

Dec. 31—By Amount received from Chas. Simms, for fees of Office, as Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, for the half year ended 31st Dec., 1862.	106 8 7	
“ Amount received from Benjamin Sweetland, Labrador Judge, being for fees received on Labrador Circuit, 1863.....	1 15 5	
“ Amount received from Matthew W. Walbank, Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, for fees of Office, for the half year ended 30th June, 1863.....	79 12 1	
	187 16 1	

LICENSES.

“ Amount received from R. R. W. Lilly, Clerk of the Peace, Saint John's, for the year ended 31st December, 1863	430 0 0	
“ Amount received from John Fennell, Clerk of the Peace, Harbor Grace, for the year ended 30th June, 1863....	93 12 0	
“ Amount received from John Mackey, Clerk of the Peace, Carbonear, for the year ended 30th June, 1863	51 6 0	
“ Amount received from John C. Nuttall, Clerk of the Peace, Brigus, for the year ended 30th September, 1863	9 15 8	

Carried forward £154 13 8 £110,335 5 10

Treasury Estimates.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.

Cr.

1863.

	By amounts brought forward ..	£47,518 3 8	£43,479 12 3
June 30 —	By Wt. No. 111, Salaries	51 0 0	
“ —	“ 112 “	97 12 6	
“ —	“ 113 “	107 10 0	
July 2 —	“ 117, Miscellaneous	602 14 5	
4 —	“ 120 “	1,517 17 7	
“ —	“ 121 “	70 13 8	
7 —	“ 122 “	568 1 7	
8 —	“ 123 “	512 10 8	
15 —	“ 126 “	677 4 4	
21 —	“ 127 “	154 10 6	
27 —	“ 128 “	827 17 8	
29 —	“ 129 “	927 18 0	
Aug. 10 —	“ 130 “	299 13 10	
11 —	“ 133 “	321 15 5	
20 —	“ 134 “	604 3 5	
29 —	“ 135 “	150 9 0	
Sept. 1 —	“ 136 “	415 12 9	
5 —	“ 137 “	1,545 10 11	
15 —	“ 138 “	487 17 10	
30 —	“ 141 “	177 12 0	
“ —	“ 144, Salaries	1,370 0 0	
“ —	“ 145 “	325 0 0	
“ —	“ 146 “	511 10 0	
“ —	“ 147, Academy Act	437 10 0	
“ —	“ 148, Education	804 6 0	
“ —	“ 149 “	386 5 0	
“ —	“ 150 “	886 17 0	
“ —	“ 151 “	196 6 6	
“ —	“ 152 “	125 0 0	
“ —	“ 153 “	62 10 0	
“ —	“ 154 “	150 0 0	
“ —	“ 155 “	107 10 0	
“ —	“ 156, Postal Act	228 15 0	
“ —	“ 157 “	45 0 0	
“ —	“ 158 “	18 0 0	
“ —	“ 159 “	241 17 6	
“ —	“ 160 “	64 10 0	
“ —	“ 161 “	150 9 2	

Carried forward £63,747 15 11 £43,479 12 3

Treasury Accounts.

DR. THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND

To amounts brought forward..	£154 13 8	£110,335 5 10
1863. LICENSES.—(Continued.)		
Dec. 31—To Amount received from James L. Mews, J. P. Old Perlican, for the Quarter ended 30th September 1863	4 15 0	
“ Amount received from Benjamin Sweetland, J. P. Trinity, on account the year 1863	17 10 0	
“ Amount received from John Lawrence, Clerk of the Peace, Bonavista, for three quarters ended 30th June, 1863.....	13 10 0	
“ Amount received from John Peyton, J. P., Twillingate, for the year ended 31st December, 1862.....	7 10 0	
“ Amount received from Samuel Howe, Clerk of the Peace, Harbor Breton, for the year ended 30th June, 1863.....	4 10 0	
“ Amount received from Edward Morris, Clerk of the Peace, Burin, for the year ended 31st December, 1862	2 10 0	
“ Amount received from Francis L. Bradshaw, J. P., Placentia, on account the year 1863.....	5 0 0	
PATENTS FEES.		639 18 8
“ Amount received from Robert Carter, Acting Colonial Secretary, being for Patents granted to the following parties, viz:—		
Charles Fox.....	5 0 0	
Robert Davis and Thomas Mitchell.....	5 0 0	
		10 0 0
Carried forward....	£110,985 4 6	

Treasury Accounts:

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.

CR.

1863.

By amounts brought forward ...	£63,747 15 11	£43,479 12 3
Sept. 1 —By W't. No. 162, Salaries	495 0 0	
“ —“ “ 163 “	238 15 0	
“ —“ “ 164 “	397 10 0	
“ —“ “ 165 “	136 5 0	
“ —“ “ 166 “	520 0 0	
“ —“ “ 167 “	148 15 0	
“ —“ “ 168 “	93 0 0	
“ —“ “ 169 “	145 0 0	
“ —“ “ 170 “	87 10 0	
“ —“ “ 171 “	126 5 0	
“ —“ “ 172 “	57 0 0	
“ —“ “ 173 “	51 0 0	
“ —“ “ 174 “	47 12 6	
“ —“ “ 175 “	107 10 0	
30 —“ “ 177 “	281 4 2	
Oct. 3 —“ “ 178, Miscellaneous	253 8 8	
7 —“ “ 179 “	259 15 11	
“ —“ “ 180 “	1,987 8 11	
12 —“ “ 181 “	413 5 11	
14 —“ “ 182 “	832 1 7	
17 —“ “ 183 “	675 16 5	
29 —“ “ 186 “	792 10 4	
Nov. 3 —“ “ 188 “	437 3 3	
“ —“ “ 7, Roads	95 16 6	
11 —“ “ 191, Miscellaneous	669 4 11	
17 —“ “ 192 “	885 9 0	
26 —“ “ 194 “	180 19 5	
Dec. 3 —“ “ 197 “	1,078 9 6	
5 —“ “ 198 “	1,491 3 1	
“ —“ “ 199, Sewerage	424 10 5	
12 —“ “ 202 “	125 0 0	
17 —“ “ 201, Miscellaneous	680 1 7	
21 —“ “ 203 “	87 18 8	
“ —“ “ 204, Sewerage	108 7 2	
23 —“ “ 206, Miscellaneous	506 18 11	
29 —“ “ 207 “	166 3 11	
31 —“ “ 208 “	414 1 10	
“ —“ “ 210, Salaries	1,370 0 0	
Carried forward....	£80,725 18 6	£43,479 12 3

Treasury Accounts.

DR.	THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND	
1863.		
	To amount brought forward.....	£110,985 4 6
	CROWN RENTS.	
Dec. 31—	To Amount received towards payment of interest on De- bentures to be issued under St. John's Sewerage Act 26 Vic. Cap 6.....	12 14 0
	St. JOHN'S SEWERAGE.	
	“ Amount received from Ed- ward Morris, Cashier of the Newfoundland Savings' Bank, being for amount expended under the Act 26 Vic. Cap. 6, to 31st December, 1863	1,808 0 0
	SAVINGS' BANK.	
	“ Amount received from Ed- ward Morris, Cashier of the Newfoundland Savings' Bank, on account of surplus Profits of that Institution, for the year 1862.....	1,733 6 8
	“ Ditto Ditto for the year 1863.....	1,733 6 8
		3,466 13 4
	GENERAL LIGHT HOUSES.	
	“ Amount received on account General Light Houses, being for Light Dues collected in the Customs' Department, for the year ended 31st De- cember, 1863.....	4,953 7 1
		Carried forward.... £121,225 18 11

Treasury Accounts.

	IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.	CR.
1863.		
	By amounts brought forward ..	£80,725 18 6 £43,479 12 3
Dec. 31	—By W't. No. 211, Salaries	325 0 0
“ —“	“ 212 “	511 10 0
“ —“	“ 213, Academy Act	437 10 0
“ —“	“ 214, Education	804 6 0
“ —“	“ 215 “	386 5 0
“ —“	“ 216 “	886 17 0
“ —“	“ 217 “	196 6 6
“ —“	“ 218 “	125 0 0
“ —“	“ 219 “	62 10 0
“ —“	“ 220 “	150 0 0
“ —“	“ 221 “	107 10 0
“ —“	“ 222, Postal	228 15 0
“ —“	“ 223 “	45 0 0
“ —“	“ 224 “	18 0 0
“ —“	“ 225 “	241 17 6
“ —“	“ 226 “	214 19 2
“ —“	“ 227, Salaries	495 0 0
“ —“	“ 228 “	252 10 0
“ —“	“ 229 “	383 15 0
“ —“	“ 230 “	136 5 0
“ —“	“ 231 “	445 0 0
“ —“	“ 232 “	148 15 0
“ —“	“ 233 “	93 0 0
“ —“	“ 234 “	157 10 0
“ —“	“ 235 “	87 10 0
“ —“	“ 236 “	136 5 0
“ —“	“ 237 “	57 0 0
“ —“	“ 238 “	54 0 0
“ —“	“ 239 “	47 12 6
“ —“	“ 240 “	107 10 0
“ —“	“ 241 “	281 13 4
“ —“	“ 244, Sewerage	287 9 0
“ —“	“ 246, Miscellaneous	1,313 12 5
“ —“	“ 247, Printing and Stationery	126 8 4
“ —“	“ 248, Pensions	23 15 0
“ —“	“ 8, Roads	67 15 10
		Carried forward.... £90,169 11 1 £43,479 12 3

Treasury Accounts.

Dr. THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND

To amount brought forward.. £110,985 4 6

1863.

CROWN LANDS.

To Amount received from the following parties, for Rent due the Crown, viz :—

Dec. 31.—Richard Weir.....	£1 14 0	
" Ex'trs. of late George Winter	5 17 0	
" Ellen Bolan.....	40 0 0	
" John J. Nevill.....	43 6 8	
" Estate of late P. Morris.....	21 9 4	
" Clift, Wood & Co.....	34 7 6	
" Mrs. M. Buffett.....	4 16 0	
" Heirs of late Robert Bulley	11 3 6	
" John Keating.....	5 15 6	
" Estate of late P. Morris.....	33 5 0	
" Matthew Pope.....	16 0 0	
" Clift, Wood & Co.....	6 12 2	
" Ditto	23 8 0	
" James S. Clift.....	11 0 6	
" Charles Hutchings.....	5 5 0	
" John Lahey.....	0 17 6	
" Thomas Brennan.....	0 6 0	
" Nathan R. Vail.....	0 2 0	
" Brooking & Co.....	12 7 10	
" Charles Rieley.....	1 4 9	
" Philip Stamp.....	0 10 9	
" Thomas Sullivan.....	0 4 0	
" James Murphy.....	0 5 0	
" James Delaney.....	0 8 0	
" John Moriarty.....	0 5 0	
" James L. Scaplen.....	20 11 8	
" William Steers.....	0 12 6	
" John Fales.....	0 18 0	
" Charles Ryland.....	1 0 0	
" William Irvin.....	2 7 6	
" Thomas Mahon.....	2 4 0	
" Thomas Walsh.....	2 12 0	
" Samuel White.....	1 1 0	

Carried forward £3,11 17 8 £121,225 18 11

Treasury Accounts.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.

Cr.

1863.—By amounts brought forward...£90,169 11 1 £13,479 12 3

Dec. 31—By amount of warrants for General Light Houses Expenditure, for the year ended 31st December 1863, as per Account, page 48	4,033 17 7	
" " Amount of Warrants for Cape Race Light House Expenditure, for the year ended 31st December 1863, as per Account, page 50...	528 3 7	
Total amount of Warrants drawn on the Receiver General	—————	94,731 12 3

TREASURY NOTES.

" " Amount paid the Union Bank of Newfoundland for £15 Currency, Treasury Notes, (to be cancelled,) equal to in Sterling.....		13 0 0
---	--	--------

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.

December 31.—By Interest to this date on £13,628 9s. 5d., Debentures issued under St. John's Rebuilding Acts, at 5 per cent., viz :—

£13,278 16 0 for 12 Months.....	£663 18 10
69 6 8 " 6 " and 144 days	3 2 0
128 5 4 " 6 " 57 "	4 4 3
92 13 10 " 6 " 50 "	2 19 1
29 0 11 " 6 " 15 "	0 15 9
30 6 8 " 22 Days.....	0 1 10

£13,628 9 5 £675 1 9

December 31.—By Interest to this date on £2,765 5s. 7d., Debentures issued under Carbonear Street Acts, at 5 per cent. viz :—

£2,520 12 1 for 12 Months.....	£126 0 6
31 15 7 " 6 " and 46 days	1 0 0
162 1 4 " 3 " 34 "	4 16 1
50 16 7 " 48 Days	0 3 8

£2,765 5 7 132 0 3

Carried forward..... £807 2 0 £133,224 4 6

Treasury Accounts.

DR. THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND

1863.

To amounts brought forward....	£311 17 8	£121,225 18 11
Dec. 31—William West.....	0 14 0	
“ Peter Doyle.....	0 11 0	
“ Thomas Brown.....	0 12 3	
“ Ann Dowden.....	0 15 0	
“ Margaret Parker.....	5 4 0	
“ John Shean.....	2 11 0	
“ John Heren.....	1 10 0	
“ William B. Calver.....	1 1 0	
“ James Dunn.....	2 3 6	
“ George Cook.....	0 12 0	
“ Charles Mahon.....	0 12 0	
“ Richard Shehan.....	0 10 0	
“ Charles Rieley.....	0 12 0	
“ James Collett.....	3 0 0	
“ Widow Dorsey.....	0 12 0	
“ Martin Ryan.....	1 10 0	
“ James Cole.....	4 17 0	
“ Richard Carnell.....	10 8 0	
“ Widow Connor.....	0 7 6	
“ J. J. Nevill.....	32 10 0	
“ William Cullen.....	43 6 8	
“ Caroline Adams.....	0 7 6	
“ Estate late Richard Rankin..	3 15 0	
“ Richard Trelegan.....	9 0 0	
“ Patrick Dunn.....	1 5 6	
“ St. John's Gas Company....	2 0 0	
“ Widow Berrigan.....	1 7 0	
“ James L. Scaplen.....	30 17 6	
“ John Keating.....	5 15 6	
“ James Butler.....	1 6 3	
“ Andrew Fitzgerald.....	5 0 0	
“ William Joy.....	11 0 0	
“ Thomas Power.....	0 13 0	
“ Estate late Captain Corbin...	1 5 6	
“ Peter Nevill.....	2 5 0	
“ William Quigley.....	1 0 0	
“ Patrick Murphy.....	2 1 7	
Carried forward	<u>£504 15 11</u>	<u>£121,225 18 11</u>

Treasury Accounts.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.

CR.

1863.

By amount bought forward....	£138,224 4 6
INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.	
By amount brought forward	£807 2 0
December 31.—By Interest to this date on £98,288 10s. 7d., Debentures issued under Acts 19th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd Vic., Consolidated Stock, viz:—	
£25,632 2 6 for 6 Months at 5 per cent. £1,281 12 2	
5,616 13 4 “ 12 “ 6 “ 337 0 0	
67,039 14 9 “ 6 “ and 100 days	
at 6 per cent.....	3,113 4 3
£98,288 10 7	4731 16 5
December 31.—By 12 Months' Interest to this date on £6000 0s. 0d., Debentures issued under Act 17th Vic. Cap. 4, viz:—	
£2,650 0 0 at 5 per cent.....	£132 10 0
1,800 0 0 at 4 18-20 per cent.....	88 4 0
1,000 0 0 at 4½ per cent.....	48 15 0
550 0 0 at 4¼ per cent.....	26 2 6
£6,000 0 0	295 11 6
December 31.—By 6 Months' Interest to 30th June 1863, on £175 0s. 0d., Debentures issued un- der Penitentiary Act, at 5 per cent ...	4 7 6
“ 12 Months' Interest to this date on £5,750, Debentures issued under Luna- tic Asylum Acts, viz:—	
£3,500 0 0 at 5 per cent.....	£175 0 0
1,450 0 0 at 4 19-20 per cent.....	71 15 6
800 0 0 at 4½ per cent.....	39 0 0
£5,750 0 0	285 15 6
Carried forward	<u>£6,124 12 11</u> <u>£138,224 4 6</u>

Treasury Accounts.

DR. THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND

1863.

To amount brought forward..	£504 15 11	£121,225 18 11
Dec. 31 — William Thorburn.....	0 11 0	
“ John Murphy.....	1 0 7	
“ Patrick Whelan, Jr.....	0 2 7	
“ James McCormack.....	0 17 0	
“ Estate of late John Thompson	40 10 0	
“ John Dakins.....	0 8 6	
“ Widow Haley.....	0 5 0	
“ Timothy Clance.....	0 8 3	
“ John Hennerberry.....	3 0 6	
“ Margaret Parker.....	2 12 0	
“ Thomas Bates.....	0 7 6	
“ Michal Cahill.....	1 8 6	
“ John Power.....	12 18 0	
“ William Coady.....	12 2 8	
“ Johana Cluney.....	0 13 0	
“ Henry Stone.....	1 17 0	
“ Patrick Brazil.....	5 0 0	
“ R. Matthew.....	35 10 0	
“ Executors of E. Hill.....	12 15 0	
“ James Gleeson.....	16 16 3	
“ James Martin.....	25 4 0	
“ John D. Flood.....	35 2 6	
“ Est. of the late Dr. Fleming..	7 8 6	
“ Est. of the late Denis Hanigan	52 10 0	
	<hr/>	
	£774 4 3	
“ Amount received from John H. Warren, Surveyor General, being sums received by him for the sale of Crown Lands, &c., and for Licenses of search for Minerals	221 0 4	
	<hr/>	
Carried forward.....	£995 4 7	£121,225 18 11

Treasury Accounts.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.

CR.

1863.

By amount bought forward.... £138,224 4 6

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.

By amount brought forward £6,124 12 11

December 31.—By 12 Months' Interest to this date on
£45,000 Debentures, issued under Act
18th & 19th Vic. viz. :—

£17,650 0 0 at 5½ per cent..... £970 15 0
27,350 0 0 at 5 per cent. 1,367 10 0

£45,000 0 0 2,338 5 0

December 31.—By 84 Days' Interest to this date on
£67,039 14s. 9d. Debentures, issued
under Act 26th Vic., Cap. 17, at 5 per
cent. 771 8 4

£9,234 6 3

“ Amount paid the Union Bank of Newfoundland, for Interest due by the Colony, on overdrawn Account with that Institution, for the year ended 31st December, 1863, at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, from 1st January to 31st August, and from 31st August to 31st December, 1863, at the rate of Four and one-half per cent. per annum. 969 6 3

“ Amount paid the Newfoundland Savings' Bank, for Interest due by the Colony upon the use of the Savings' Bank money in the Union Bank, at the rate of Three per cent. per annum, in reduction of Interest at the Union Bank of Newfoundland, for the year ended 31st December, 1863

511 16 1

10,715 8 7

Carried forward..... £148,939 13 1

Treasury Accounts.

DR. THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND

1863.

To amounts brought forward... £995 4 7 £121,225 18 11

Less the following sums paid
viz :—

“ To Patrick Doute-
ney, for collecting
Crown Rents, for
the year 1863.... £40 0 0

“ To George Web-
ber, for services
rendered in con-
nection with the
collection of Crown
Rents 13 0 0

53 0 0

942 4 7

CAPE RACE LIGHT HOUSE.

Dec. 31.—To Amount received from the
Customs' Department, being
for Cape Race Light Tolls
collected for the year ended
30th September, 1863.....

12 5 11

“ “ Amount received from the
Accountant to the Board of
Trade, London, being for
balance of Cape Race Light
House Account, for the year
ended 30th September, 1863

502 8 1

514 14 0

£122,682 17 6

“ “ Outstanding Warrants.. £10,360 8 5

“ “ Outstanding Interest..... 3,543 12 11

“ “ Balanced due the Union Bank, 30,913 7 3

44,817 8 7

£167,500 6 1

Treasury Accounts.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.

CR.

1863.

By amount brought forward..... £148,939 13 1

DEBENTURES PAID OFF.

December 31.—By the following Debentures, under St.

John's Rebuilding Acts, paid off:—

January 5—No. 313, due 1st January 1863.. £26 0 0

“ 26—“ 303 “ 12th Nov., 1861 .. 34 13 4

“ —“ 309 “ 12th Dec., 1861 .. 65 0 0

“ 27—“ 300 “ 14th Oct., 1861 .. 415 0 0

“ —“ 317 “ 17th Aug., 1862 .. 130 0 0

February 11—“ 320 “ 22nd Jan., 1863 .. 30 6 8

April 20—“ 318 “ 2nd Sept., 1862 .. 35 0 0

September 1—“ 322 “ 26th Aug., 1863 .. 91 0 0

“ 23—“ 323 “ 26th Aug., 1863 .. 37 5 4

November 23—“ 328 “ 21st Nov., 1863 .. 69 6 8

£933 12 0

December 31.—By the following Debentures, under Peniten-
tiary Act, 14th Vic., paid off:—

January 15—No. 11, due 1st Jan., 1863 £125 0 0

February 9—“ 12 “ 1st Jan., 1863 100 0 0

October 23—“ 13 “ 30th May, 1863 .. 175 0 0

400 0 0

December 31.—By Debenture No. 11, due 1st December,
1862, paid off 21st January, 1863, under
Harbor Grace Street Act, 9th and 10th Vic. 173 6 8

1,506 18 8

£150,446 11 9

“ “ —By Balance in Treasury (in Bonds)

17,053 14 4

£167,500 6 1

Examined and found correct,

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Treasury Accounts.

DR.	STATEMENT OF GENERAL			
1863.				
Jan. 17—	To Wr't. No. 4, favor Board of Works	£23	2	8
Feb. 23—	“ “ 9 “	4	5	2
Mar. 31—	“ “ 18, favor Sundries	256	5	0
“ —	“ “ 19 “	137	10	0
May 8—	“ “ 63, favor Board of Works	169	13	8
“ 30—	“ “ 73 “	72	0	10
June 17—	“ “ 78 “	46	18	4
“ 30—	“ “ 115, favor Sundries	261	5	0
“ —	“ “ 116 “	152	10	0
July 4—	“ “ 118, favor Board of Works	949	6	11
“ 9—	“ “ 124 “	57	14	9
Aug. 7—	“ “ 131 “	127	0	0
“ 10—	“ “ 132 “	117	0	0
Sept. 15—	“ “ 139 “	37	1	3
“ 30—	“ “ 142, favor Sundries	211	5	0
“ —	“ “ 143 “	135	0	0
Oct. 17—	“ “ 184, favor Board of Works	241	18	8
29—	“ “ 187 “	23	18	5
Nov. 5—	“ “ 189 “	62	13	10
17—	“ “ 193 “	113	0	2
27—	“ “ 196 “	50	1	0
Dec. 5—	“ “ 200 “	6	1	4
21—	“ “ 205 “	155	3	1
31—	“ “ 242, Sundries	261	5	0
“ —	“ “ 243 “	135	0	0
“ —	“ “ 245, favor Board of Works	216	17	6
		4,033	17	7
“ —	“ Balance as per Balance Sheet	1,240	7	7
		£5,274	5	2

Treasury Accounts.

LIGHT HOUSES ACCOUNT	Cr.
1862.	
Dec. 31.—By Balance	£320 18 1
1863.	
March 31.— “ Amount of Light Dues collected in the Customs' Department, on account General Light Houses, for the quarter ended 31st March, 1863	£553 7 6
June 30.— “ Ditto, Ditto, 30th June	1,781 17 5
Sept. 30.— “ Ditto, Ditto, 30th Sept.	1,316 4 10
Dec. 31.— “ Ditto, Ditto, 31st Dec.	1,301 17 4
	4,953 7 1

Examined and found correct,

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Treasury Accounts.

Dr.	STATEMENT OF CAPE RACE			
1862.				
Dec. 31—To Balance.....				£85 8 8
1863.				
Feb. 24— “ Wr’t. No. 10, favor Board of Works		£10	3 6	
Mar. 31— “ “ 17 “		47	10 0	
May 8— “ “ 62 “		2	19 0	
June 20— “ “ 79 “		58	17 10	
“ 30— “ “ 114 “		47	10 0	
July 4— “ “ 119 “		9	16 9	
“ 9— “ “ 125 “		152	8 6	
Sept. 16— “ “ 140 “		26	4 6	
“ 30— “ “ 176 “		47	10 0	
Oct. 17— “ “ 185 “		33	1 3	
Nov. 5— “ “ 190 “		7	10 10	
27— “ “ 195 “		11	13 0	
Dec. 31— “ “ 209 “		72	18 5	
				528 3 7
				£613 12 3

Treasury Accounts.

LIGHT HOUSE ACCOUNT.

Cr.

1863.

Mar. 31—By amount of Cape Race Light Tolls, collected in the Customs' Department, for the quarter ended 31st December, 1862.....	£4 0 9	
June 30—“ Ditto Ditto 31st Mar. 1863	1 18 0	
Sept. 30—“ Ditto Ditto 30th June “	2 17 8	
Dec. 31—“ Ditto Ditto 30th Sept. “	3 9 6	
		£12 5 11
Mar. 31—“ Amount received from the Accountant to the Board of Trade, London, for balance of Cape Race Light House Account, for the quarter ended 31st December 1862	81 2 0	
June 30—“ Ditto Ditto 31st Mar. 1863	58 14 6	
Sept. 30—“ Ditto Ditto 30th June “	181 16 3	
Dec. 31—“ Ditto Ditto 30th Sept. “	180 15 4	
		502 8 1
		514 14 0
“ —“ By Balance, as per Balance Sheet		98 18 3
		£613 12 3

Examined and found correct,

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Treasury Accounts.

DR.	STATEMENT OF PUBLIC			
1862.				
Dec. 31.—To Balance	£173,642	12	11	
1863.				
Oct. 8.— “ Amount of Debentures issued to sundry parties, under Act 26th Vic., Cap. 17, Nos. 1 to 216, at Five per cent. Interest, in exchange for others of Six per cent., surrendered (as per contra)		68,406	8	1
Dec. 31.— “ Amount of Debentures issued under St. John's Rebuilding Act, 15th Vic., Cap. 4, during the year 1863		121	14	9
“ — “ Amount of Debentures issued under Carbonear Street Act, 24th Vic. Cap. 1, during the year 1863		314	0	2
“ — “ Amount of Debenture issued to Judge Robinson, 30th March 1863, for compensation for losses sustained by Election Riots, in the year 1861, in the District of St. John's, under Act 25th Vic. Cap. 3,		223	12	0
		659	6	11
		£242,708	7	11

Treasury Accounts.

DEBT ACCOUNT	CR.
1863.	
Oct. 8—By Amount of 6 per cent. Debentures cancelled, having been surrendered in exchange for others bearing five per cent. Interest, under Act 26th Vic. Cap. 17, and originally issued under consolidated Stock Act 19th Vic. Cap. 6.	£64,357 5 4
“ — “ Ditto, issued under Harbor Grace Street Act 21st Vic. Cap. 3.	4,049 2 9
	68,406 8 1
Dec. 31— “ Amount of Debentures paid off for the year ended 31st December, 1863, as per General Account, page 47.	1,506 18 8
“ — “ Balance, as per Balance Sheet	172,795 1 2
	£242,708 7 11

Examined and found correct,

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, ACCOUNT CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1863.

1863.		Warrant.	
Jan. 13.—	To amount paid Timothy Mitchell for Special Constables.....	No. 2	£11 5 4
—	“ John Hayward	2	5 4 10
16—	“ Jonathan Martin	3	2 3 4
24—	“ Nicholas Jeans	6	1 5 0
—	“ Thomas Butler	6	0 13 0
Feb 21—	“ John R. Jeans	8	8 16 1
April 7—	“ Benjamin Butler.....	54	0 15 0
May 1—	“ Theodore Clift, passage of Criminal	59	2 3 4
7—	“ Thomas Butler	60	1 12 0
13—	“ John R. Jeans, refreshments to Juries	64	8 0 4
19—	“ John V. Nugent, Sheriff, act. term C. Court.....	65	16 5 0
23—	“ Henry A. Clift, <i>in re</i> Neal	66	2 2 0
—	“ William Sillars, Ditto	66	1 14 8
28—	“ Benjamin Sweetland, Ditto	71	8 19 9
—	“ Jonathan Martin, Attendance on N. C. Court...	71	2 3 4
June 17.—	“ John R. Jeans.....	76	3 17 5
22.—	“ John Hayward, expenses <i>in re</i> Neal.....	77	42 2 2
—	“ Doctor Buchanan, Medical Evidence, Ditto....	77	6 7 5
—	“ H. W. Hoyles, Attorney General, disbursed by him, Ditto.....	77	30 18 9
—	“ Garland C. Gaden, Ditto	80	7 1 10
—	“ Rutherford Brothers, Ditto	80	19 18 5
“ —	“ David Rogers, Ditto	80	3 5 6
July 4—	“ Garland C. Gaden.....	121	2 13 0
7—	“ Joseph Akerman	122	3 0 3
—	“ Garland C. Gaden, expenses swearing in.....	122	3 2 0
Carried forward.....			£195 10 0

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, ACCOUNT CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.—(Continued.)

1863.	To amount brought forward	£195 10 0
	Warrant.	
July 7—	To amount paid John Stephenson, ex- penses swearing in . . . No. 122	3 2 0
31—	“ David Candow, <i>in re</i> Neal 129	8 1 6
Sept: 1—	“ Joseph Akerman, <i>in re</i> Carew	136 0 17 4
30—	“ Michael Murphy, Ditto 141	4 6 8
Oct. 3—	“ John McKay	178 2 3 0
13—	“ Denis Merner, car hire to Ferryland	181 2 12 0
—	“ Thomas E. Collett, <i>in re</i> Ryan	181 4 6 8
—	“ John Jeans	181 0 5 0
—	“ Nicholas Jeans	181 0 5 0
—	“ Daniel Kean, car hire to Ferryland	181 0 17 4
—	“ James Finn Ditto 181	3 9 4
29—	“ George H. Emerson, on S. Circuit	186 79 4 2
Nov. 3—	“ John Collins	188 0 17 4
—	“ Jonathan Hikman	188 1 5 0
26—	“ John Keating, Expenses <i>in re</i> Board of Works.. 194	10 13 4
Dec. 3—	“ James E. Croucher, <i>in re</i> Ryan	197 16 11 1
8—	“ James Murphy, <i>in re</i> Mooney	198 6 0 6
17—	“ J. V. Nugent, Expenses S. Court	201 27 16 4
21—	“ George Squires	203 1 5 7
—	“ Martin Clancy	203 1 14 8
—	“ Wm. Sweetland, Expenses at St. John's, <i>in re</i> Carew 203	6 10 0
—	“ Jonathan Martin, attend- ance on N. C. C.	203 2 12 0
—	“ John R. Jeans, refresh- ments to Jury	203 9 0 9
	Carried forward	£389 6 7

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, ACCOUNT CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.—(Continued.)

1863.	To amount brought forward....		£389	6	7
Dec. 23—	To amount paid Archibald Emerson, on N. Circuit ... Warrant No. 206		28	18	7
29—	“ John Hayward..... 207		7	8	3
—	“ H. W. Hoyles, advanced by him, <i>in re</i> Carew.... 207		94	7	1
—	“ Baine, Johnston & Co., hire of steamer <i>Diamond</i> to Catalina..... 207		22	15	0
—	“ Baine, Johnston & Co., for passages per <i>Ariel</i> 207		6	14	4
—	“ H. W. Hoyles, expenses to Ferryland..... 207		1	7	6
—	“ Captain Lewis, <i>Ariel</i> 207		4	6	8
31—	“ R. R. W. Lilly, Acting Clerk, S. C. Court.... 208		16	10	5
			£571 14 5		

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Saint John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1863. }

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE. ACCOUNT CIRCUIT COURTS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1863.

1863.

		Warrant.			
March 5—	To amount paid Richard Maher, piloting Circuit Ship, 1862....	No. 11	£4	6	8
May 1—	“ Judge Robinson, expenses at Harbor Grace	59	15	0	0
Aug. 14—	“ Chief Justice, expenses Southern Circuit.....	133	50	0	0
—	“ Clerk S. C. Court.....	133	40	0	0
—	“ Sheriff, ditto	133	37	0	0
—	“ Sheriff, for Prosecutions .	133	10	0	0
—	“ Crier, Southern C. Court.	133	10	0	0
—	“ Judge Little, N. Circuit..	133	50	0	0
—	“ Clerk, ditto ..	133	26	0	0
—	“ Sheriff, ditto ..	133	26	0	0
—	“ Crier, ditto ..	133	15	0	0
28—	“ Sheriff, for Prosecutions .	135	20	0	0
Sept. 15—	“ Michael Sinnott, conveying Constable	138	3	9	4
30—	“ John Stephenson, for Prosecutions.....	141	10	0	0
Oct. 3—	“ William Lovies.....	178	1	14	0
—	“ John Murphy, board of Police at Burin.....	178	3	10	6
Dec. 17—	“ John Stephenson	201	4	9	0
			£326 9 6		

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Saint John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1863. }

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, ACCOUNT CROWN LANDS' ACT, 7TH VICTORIA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1863.

1863.

		Warrant.			
Jan.	19—	To Amount paid Patrick Kough, Repairs of Government House, 1861 & '62.....	No. 5	£402	9 2
	24—	“ Chairman of Board of Works, account Surveyor General's Office....	6	6	0 0
Feb.	21—	“ J. A. Whiteford, Ditto	8	0	13 0
Mar.	28—	“ Sergeant Major Matthew, Flags for Government House	14	16	0 0
	31—	“ Chairman of Board of Works, account Surveyor General's Office	15	6	0 0
May	8—	“ Ditto Ditto	61	6	0 0
	—	“ Ditto Ditto, repairs of Government House	61	20	17 4
	—	“ J. C. Toussaint, Telescope for S. General's Office	71	6	1 4
June	17—	“ Patrick Kough, two quarters' accounts, to 31st March, Govt. House...	76	128	16 1
	30—	“ Ditto Ditto quarters' Salary, to this date....	112	12	10 0
July	2—	“ Serjeant Major McCartney, Expenses Governor's Flag	117	2	8 9
	9—	“ Chairman of Board of Works, account S. Generals' Office.....	123	6	0 0
Aug.	19—	“ Ditto Ditto Ditto	134	6	0 0
	28—	“ Mrs. Wescott's pension, 9 quarters to 30th June, 1863.....	135	71	7 5
Sept.	1—	“ Edmund Hanrahan, services in Surveyor General's Office.....	136	40	0 0
Carried forward.....				£731	3 1

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, ACCOUNT
CROWN LANDS' ACT.—(Continued.)

1863.	To amount brought forward.....		£371	3	1
		Warrant.			
Sept. 15—	To amount paid Chairman of Board of Works.....No. 138		2	5	1
30—	“ Patrick Kough, account against Government House, to 30th June..	141	57	17	4
—	“ Patrick Kough's quarter's salary.....	174	12	10	0
Oct. 3—	“ Sergeant McCartney, ac- count Governor's Flag	178	2	2	9
Dec. 3—	“ Edmund Hanrahan. ser- vices in S. General's of- fice.....	197	30	0	0
8—	“ Bowring, Brothers, Chart for Surveyor General's Office.....	198	1	14	8
21—	“ Edmund Hanrahan, Ditto	203	16	13	5
23—	“ Chairman of Board of Works.....	206	10	12	1
31—	“ Patrick Kough, account to 30th September....	208	72	9	6
	Ditto quarter's salary	239	12	10	0
			£949 17 11		
			£949 17 11		

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Saint John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1863. }

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, ACCOUNT COR-
ONERS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1863.
1863.

Jan. 13—	To amount paid Joseph Shea, Warrant. No. 2	£27	1	2
16—	“ Joseph Peters.....	3	6	14 4
Feb. 21—	“ James Murphy.....	8	1	18 0
Mar. 28—	“ John Curtis.....	14	1	19 0
April 10—	“ John Laurence.....	56	2	18 0
May 1—	“ William Hooper.....	59	1	18 0
13—	“ William L. Mews.....	64	1	0 0
“ —	“ Thomas Winter.....	64	2	18 0
23—	“ James Fitzgerald.....	66	6	6 0
30—	“ Joseph Shea.....	72	13	2 8
June 30—	“ John Peyton.....	80	2	0 0
July 4—	“ Joseph Peters.....	121	4	14 11
—	“ Doctor Bradshaw.....	121	2	2 0
20—	“ John Laurence.....	127	4	9 6
25—	“ Joseph Shea, (8 Inquests)	128	26	5 4
Aug. 28—	“ Josiah Blackburn.....	135	1	18 0
Oct. 6—	“ Benjamin Sweetland.....	179	2	15 10
—	“ James Fitzgerald.....	179	3	4 0
—	“ Joseph Peters.....	179	5	19 0
29—	“ John Laurence.....	186	2	0 0
—	“ Michael Murphy.....	186	1	17 0
Nov. 11—	“ Joseph Shea, (9 Inquests)	191	30	15 0
26—	“ George Skelton.....	194	1	18 0
			<hr/>	
			£155 13 9	
			<hr/> <hr/>	

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Saint John's Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1863. }

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, ACCOUNT CARRYING OUT CROWN LANDS' ACT, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1863.

1863.

Feb.	7—	To amount paid Patrick Brien, Warrant No. 7		£4	0	0
	—	“ G. W. Hierlihy.....	7	11	2	6
June.	8—	“ Thomas Byrne.....	74	2	12	0
July	20—	“ G. W. Hierlihy.....	127	12	0	0
	25—	“ Ditto	128	4	3	8
	31—	“ Lewis W. Emerson.....	129	0	15	0
Aug.	14—	“ Thomas Byrne.....	133	14	7	1
Dec.	31—	“ Ditto	208	1	10	4
				£50 10 7		

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Saint John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1863. }

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, ACCOUNT RE-
PAIRS OF PROTESTANT COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS, FOR
THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1863.

1863.

June 17—To	Amount	paid	Revd. Mr. Rosier, Burin	Warrant No. 76	£5 18 0
—	“	“	Rev. J. S. Phinney, Ditto	76	5 18 0
22—	“	“	Chairman of Commercial School, Bonavista	77	5 18 0
—	“	“	Ditto Ditto, Bay-de-Verds	77	5 18 0
					<hr/>
					£23 12 0
					<hr/> <hr/>

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Saint John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1863. }

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, ACCOUNT LEGIS-
LATIVE CONTINGENCIES 1862, FOR THE YEAR ENDING
31st DECEMBER 1863.

1863.

Feb. 7—	To Amount paid Robert Dicks, account				
	Journals H. A. Warrant No. 7	£32	10	0	
—	“ Ditto Ditto, L. Council 7	23	3	5	
March 5—	“ Ditto Ditto Ditto.... 11	10	16	8	
		<hr/>			
		£66	10	1	
		<hr/>			

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Saint John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1863. }

Financial Secretary's Office.

**DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, ACCOUNT VOL-
UNTEER ORGANIZATION ACT, FOR THE YEAR ENDING
31ST DECEMBER, 1863.**

1863.

Feb. 7—	To amount paid Sergeant Smith, Warrant, No. 7	£11 14 0
Mar. 14—	“ Commissary Moore.....	13 30 16 5
—	“ Captain Hayward, Harbor Grace.....	13 19 1 4
April 7—	“ Sergeant Smith.....	54 8 10 10
—	“ Sergeant McCartney.....	54 8 7 0
May 1—	“ Captain Coen.....	59 50 0 0
June 8—	“ Ditto	74 17 6 8
July 20—	“ Ditto	127 52 0 0
Sept. 1—	“ Ditto	136 13 0 0
Oct. 14—	“ Ditto	182 17 6 8
		<hr/>
		£228 2 11
		<hr/>

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Saint John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1863. }

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, ACCOUNT REPAIRS OF CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1863.

1863.	Warrant.
March 7—To Amount paid Harbor Grace Board, No. 12	£35 0 0
— “ Bay Roberts Ditto....	13 20 0 0
Aug. 19— “ Revd. Wm. Rosier, Burin	134 13 15 0
Dec. 3— “ James Baily, account Colonial Church Society..	197 20 0 0
— “ Revd. A. E. Baily, Bonavista	197 20 0 0
— “ Revd. Wm. Kirby, Ditto	197 17 4 0
	£125 19 0

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Saint John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1863. }

EXPENDITURE FOR SUPPORT OF PROTESTANT BOARD SCHOOLS.

1863.	Warrant.
Mar. 7—To amount paid Harbor Grace Board, No. 12	£20 9 2

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Saint John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1863. }

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, ACCOUNT PRINTING AND STATIONERY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1863.

1863.		Warrant.			
Jan. 13—	To amount paid J. W. McCoubrey...	No. 2	£1	6	0
—	“ Henry Winton	2	7	2	3
16—	“ James J. Graham	3	2	0	2
—	“ William Squarey	3	2	5	6
19—	“ Chairman Board of Works	5	1	19	0
—	“ Proprietor <i>Newfoundlander</i>	5	1	3	5
24—	“ Robert J. Parsons.....	6	0	14	5
Feb. 7—	“ John C. Withers.....	7	1	17	7
Mar. 31—	“ Ditto Ditto	16	81	14	7
—	“ Thomas McConnan.....	16	49	4	2
—	“ Robert J. Parsons	16	3	14	9
—	“ John T. Burton	16	4	14	6
—	“ Chisholm and Chancey ..	16	1	2	0
—	“ Francis Winton	16	4	0	3
—	“ Estate late Bernard Duffy	16	2	3	4
April 15—	“ John T. Burton	57	0	19	6
—	“ Estate late B. Duffy.....	57	0	17	4
May 8—	“ Robert J. Parsons.....	61	1	6	10
—	“ Chairman of Board of Works.....	61	8	0	10
13—	“ J. C. Withers, Printing Acts, &c.	64	151	13	4
19—	“ William Squarey.....	65	13	1	9
28—	“ J. W. McCoubrey.....	71	0	18	2
June 22—	“ Chairman of Board of Works	77	6	2	2
30—	“ Robert Dicks, binding Acts	80	8	13	4
July 2—	“ Thomas McConnan.....	117	23	7	3
—	“ Joseph Woods	117	8	13	4
—	“ Robert Winton	117	14	9	7
—	“ James J. Graham.....	117	5	2	5
—	“ William Squarey.....	117	1	19	5
—	“ John C. Withers.....	117	91	13	8
—	“ Chairman of Board of Works.....	120	7	10	10
4—	“ Proprietor of Patriot....	121	2	8	9
Carried forward....			£512	0	5

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, ACCOUNT PRINTING AND STATIONERY.—(Continued.)

		To amount brought forward....	£512	0	5
1863.					Warrant.
July 7—To amount paid Estate of late Bernard					
		Duffy	122	4	19 8
	7—	“ John C. Withers.....	122	10	11 4
	9—	“ James Seaton.....	123	8	10 2
	—	“ Francis Winton	123	4	13 11
	—	“ Robert J. Parsons.....	123	1	1 8
	20—	“ John T. Burton	127	0	13 10
	31—	“ John W. McCoubrey....	129	15	8 2
	Aug. 7—	“ Ditto Ditto	130	4	4 6
	—	“ Proprietor of <i>Herald</i>	130	0	13 10
	19—	“ Robert J. Parsons	134	0	10 10
	Sept. 1—	“ Ditto Ditto	136	0	19 6
	Oct. 3—	“ Brown & Co.	178	1	11 2
	6—	“ Thomas McConnan.....	179	38	6 8
	—	“ Robert J. Parsons	179	3	10 5
	—	“ John T. Burton	179	6	18 10
	—	“ Robert Winton	179	2	0 5
	—	“ John C. Withers.....	179	94	10 1
	—	“ Wm. Squarey	179	2	15 4
	—	“ Francis Winton	179	4	16 6
	—	“ John T. Burton	179	2	5 6
	14—	“ William Squarey	182	5	11 7
	29—	“ Proprietor of <i>Herald</i>	186	0	13 10
	Nov. 3—	“ John W. McCoubrey....	188	13	8 5
	26—	“ William Squarey.....	194	12	18 3
	“ —	“ John C. Withers.....	194	0	18 2
	Dec. 3—	“ Chairman of Board of			
		Works	197	4	16 7
	21—	“ James Seaton.....	203	5	19 6
	23—	“ Henry Winton.....	206	30	3 0
	“ —	“ James J. Graham.....	206	3	7 6
	29—	“ Joseph Woods, Almanacs	207	8	12 3
	31—	“ Chairman of Board of			
		Works.....	246	5	5 8
	—	“ Thomas McConnan.....	247	29	0 11
Carried forward.....				£841	18 10

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, ACCOUNT PRINT-
ING AND STATIONERY.—(*Continued,*)

To Amount brought forward.... £841 18 10

1863.

Warrant.

Dec. 31—	To amount paid Robert J. Parsons.....	No. 247	3	10	5
—	“	Robert Winton.....	247	8	11 2
—	“	J. W. McCoubrey.....	247	8	8 7
—	“	James J. Graham.....	247	1	11 2
—	“	John C. Withers.....	247	68	16 8
—	“	John T. Burton.....	247	5	19 0
—	“	J. F. Chisholm....	247	0	10 5
			£939 6 3		

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Saint John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1863. }

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED EXPENDITURE, ACCOUNT POLICE CLOTHING, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1863.

1863.	Warrant.		
Jan. 16—	To Amount paid J. & R. Maddock, ac-		
	count Carbonear force	No. 3	£3 18 5
June 8—	“ John McGrath, St. John's		
	force.....	74	17 6 8
17—	“ Ditto Ditto Ditto	76	39 13 5
—	“ David Sclater, & Co., Caps	76	11 18 4
July 20—	“ John McGrath.....	127	49 8 0
Aug. 28—	“ Ditto Ditto.....	135	4 5 10
—	“ John Blunden.....	135	5 12 8
Sep. 5—	“ Rutherford, Brothers, ac-		
	count H. Grace force..	137	4 19 8
Nov. 11—	“ Bowring, Brothers	191	12 7 0
			£149 10 0

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Saint John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1863. }

Financial Secretary's Office!

EXPENDITURE, ACCOUNT ELECTION EXPENSES, FOR THE
YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1863.

• 1863.

Jan. 16—	To Amount paid Israel McNeil, account				
	Carbonear, 1862 War'nt. No 3			£10	6 2
—	“	Ditto Ditto Ditto 3		0	7 10
Dec. 21—	“	William Sweetland, account			
		Bonavista..... 203		16	6 10
					<hr/>
				£27	<hr/> 0 10 <hr/>

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Saint John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1863. }

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, ACCOUNT REGISTRATION OF VOTERS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1863.

1863.

Jan. 16—To amount paid Israel McNeil, Warrant No. 3	£5	8	8
Nov. 26—“ “ Wm. Sweetland “ 194	12	10	0
			<u>£17 18 8</u>

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

St. John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1863. }

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, ON ACCOUNT GENERAL WATER COMPANY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1863.

1863.

	Warrant.			
Jan. 16—To amount paid Robert John Pinsent, No. 3	£50	0	0	
March 7—“ Edmund Hanrahan	12	125	0	0
— “ John T. Nevill.....	12	140	0	0
			<u>£315</u>	<u>0 0</u>

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

St. John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1863. }

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, ACCOUNT ST. JOHN'S REBUILDING ACT, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1863.

1863.

Jan. 16—	To amount paid	Kean & Heath, compensation, Warrant, No. 3	£9	4	11
Feb. 7—	“	J. C. Pennycook, compensation	7	3	9 4
—	“	George Webber, arbitrator	7	1	1 0
June 12—	“	John Woods, compensation	75	24	7 6
July 20—	“	George Webber, arbitrator	127	7	18 6
Aug. 14—	“	Edmund Hanrahan, Ditto	133	25	0 0
“ —	“	Ditto Ditto Ditto	133	2	2 0
28—	“	George Webber, Ditto	135	2	2 0
Dec. 21—	“	Thomas Foster, compensation	203	1	14 8
31—	“	John H. Warren, Arbitrator	208	15	15 0
“ —	“	George Webber, Ditto	208	7	17 6
			£100 12 5		

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Saint John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1863. }

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR SUMS PAID UNDER EXECUTIVE RESPONSIBILITY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1863.

1863.

Feb. 21—	To amount paid Rev. J. S. Peach, account of Bridge at North Shore	Wrn't. No. 8	£72	9	2
Mar. 28—	“ International Exhibition, Messrs. Stabb & Sons..	14	131	1	8
31—	“ J. Lewis, account Harbor Maine Riots, 1861	15	5	11	10
—	“ James Buck, Ditto Ditto	15	1	3	1
April 10—	“ J. Connell, Harbor Grace, (Address)	56	5	0	0
15—	“ Elizabeth Woods, account Post-office defalcation..	57	13	0	0
—	“ Mary Dwyer, account Post-office defalcation.....	57	13	0	0
—	“ John T. Burton, account Post-office defalcation..	57	2	13	1
23—	“ Treasurer of Fishermen's Society, (Address)	58	40	0	0
—	“ Wm. T. Parsons, repairs Town Clock.....	58	15	0	0
May 1—	“ Patrick O'Sullivan, due him by late Government	59	40	19	10
13—	“ Patrick Ryan, account Cliff at Logy Bay, (Address)	64	20	0	0
—	“ James Saint, account Library at Bonavista, (Address).....	64	15	0	0
—	“ Chairman of Board of Works, account Portugal Cove Wharf	72	34	13	4
—	“ Israel Goss, (Address)....	72	20	0	0
June 30—	“ R. J. Pinsent, law reporting	80	8	13	4
—	“ Estate late William G. Flood, Ditto.....	80	8	13	4
July 4—	“ Thomas Wilcox, account pumps at Brigus.....	122	30	0	0
	Carried forward		£476	18	8

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR SUMS PAID UNDER EXECUTIVE RESPONSIBILITY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1863.—(Continued.)

	Brought forward	£476	18	8
July 9—	To amount paid Chairman of Board of Works, account pumps	123	6	4 6
Sept. 15—	“ Chairman of Board of Works, account Clam Cove grave yard	138	7	0 10
Oct. 14—	“ J. & R. Maddock, account Public Wharf, Carbonear	182	26	0 0
—	“ Samuel Howe, for services as Acting Magistrate	182	20	0 0
—	“ Chairman of Board of Works, account Clam Cove grave yard	183	3	0 3
Nov. 17—	“ Chairman of Board of Works, account Clam Cove grave yard	192	11	2 9
26—	“ John Hayward, for Roads at Harbor Grace	194	38	2 8
Dec. 17—	“ Tobias Jackman, account Clam Cove grave yard	201	0	4 4
23—	“ Walter Dalton, account Harbor Grace Roads . . .	206	52	0 0
31—	“ Chairman of Board of Works, account pumps	246	0	5 6
—	“ Chairman of Board of Works, account Clam Cove grave yard	246	6	3 6
			<u>£647</u>	<u>3 0</u>
	Legislative Contingencies, for Session of 1863, not including pay to Members	4153	1	9
			<u>£4800</u>	<u>4 9</u>

N. B.—The sum of £35 4s. 1d. has been returned to the Treasury by Messrs. Stabb & Sons, account International Exhibition.

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Saint John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1863. }

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, ACCOUNT UN- FORESEEN CONTINGENCIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1863.

1863.

Jan. 19—	To Amount paid Charles Cozens, Wrn't No. 5	£0 11 3
April 7—	“ Commissary Moore, for ammunition	54 3 19 5
May 13—	“ Thos. Hutching, expenses Travelling, account Gov- ernment	64 2 5 0
28—	“ Owners of Steam Tug “Dauntless,” account “An- glo Saxon”	71 69 6 8
30—	“ Geo. Mackinson, passage of Troops, 1862	72 67 19 4
—	“ Ewen Stabb, Surveying “ Ellen Gisborne”	72 2 2 0
June 4—	“ Serjeant Shea, R.C.R., ac- count “ Anglo Saxon”	74 13 0 0
—	“ N. Stabb & Sons, disbursed by them Ditto	74 18 19 6
12—	“ Catherine Dunphy, washing Secretary's Office	75 0 9 9
17—	“ W. Grieve & Co., supplies to wrecked Passengers, “ Anglo Saxon”	76 102 18 1
22—	“ Wm. Hally, supplies to wrecked Passengers, Do.	77 17 6 8
—	“ W. Grieve & Co., supplies to wrecked Passengers, Ditto	77 7 15 2
30—	“ Ridley & Sons, account Water Pipes, Harbor Grace, 1861	80 34 11 2
—	“ Doctor Dow, Vaccinating at Harbor Grace, 1861 and 1862	80 8 4 8
July 30—	“ Sergeant Waugh, account “ Anglo Saxon”	127 3 0 8
Aug. 17—	“ Royal Jennerian Vaccine Institution	130 5 6 6

Carried forward £356 15 10

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED EXPENDITURE, ACCOUNT UNFORESEEN CONTINGENCIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1863.—(Continued.)

		Brought forward	£356 15 10
Aug. 28—	“	J. Strathie, account Harbor Grace Water Pipes No. 135	Wrn't. 14 13 10
Sept. 1—	“	Estate late Bernard Duffy, claims since 1860 '61..	136 99 10 11
	5—	“ J. Sparks, for despatch boxes	137 7 4 9
Oct. 16—	“	Estate late B. Duffy, balance of old claims, 1860	183 47 13 4
	—	“ Baine, Johnston & Co, account H. M. S. “Vesuvius”	183 6 13 8
Nov. 13—	“	Ditto Ditto hire of Steamer “Diamond,” in search of deserters	188 6 18 8
	17—	“ Doctor Shea, account Prevention of Small Pox..	192 75 3 2
Dec. 3—	“	Doctor Moran, Ditto Ditto at Burin	197 8 13 4
	8—	“ Thomas Hutchings	198 0 6 0
			£624 18 6

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Saint John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1863. }

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, ON ACCOUNT
CARBONAR STREET ACT, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st
DECEMBER, 1863.

1863.

Feb.	7—	To	amount paid George Webber, arbi- trator.....Warrant, No. 7	£1	1	0
June	8—	“	George Webber, arbitrator	6	18	8
	17—	“	Claudius Watts, Ditto	3	3	0
July	17—	“	George Webber, Ditto	5	0	0
Dec.	17—	“	Ditto	13	0	10
				£29 3 6		
				£29 3 6		

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

St. John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1863. }

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, FOR PROTECTION OF FISHERIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1863.

1863.

		Warrant.	
Date	Description	No.	
Feb. 21—	To amount paid Commissary Moore, for ammunition for Schr. Nelson, 1861.....	8	£0 11 8
Mar. 14—	“ Ditto Ditto 1862.	13	9 4 1
Sep. 5—	“ W. Staunton, hire of Schr. Brilliant.....	137	220 0 0
30—	“ Henry Andrews.....	141	54 0 0
—	“ Commissary Moore, for ammunition	141	2 16 4
Oct. 6—	“ Henry Knight.....	179	86 13 4
14—	“ Stephen March.....	182	200 0 0
			£573 5 5
			£573 5 5

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Saint John's, Newfoundland, }
 31st December, 1863. }

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, UNDER WOLF KILLING ACT, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1863.

1863.

			Warrant		
May	1—	To amount paid Peter Jeddore, (2) ..	No. 59	£10	0 0
	—	“ Noel Joe.....	59	5	0 0
	23—	“ Joseph White.....	66	5	0 0
July	4—	“ Francis Honore.....	121	5	0 0
	—	“ Samuel Gauding.....	121	5	0 0
	—	“ Thomas McDonald.....	121	5	0 0
	31—	“ James R. Knight.....	129	5	0 0
Sept.	30—	“ Thomas Downing.....	141	5	0 0
				£45	0 0
				£45	0 0

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

St. John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1863. }

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, ACCOUNT LABRADOR COURT ACT, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1863.

1863.

			Warrant.		
Oct.	7—	To Amount paid John E. Pike, on ac- count of hire of Cruiser	No. 180	£100	0 0
	14—	“ Benjamin Sweetland, Judge	182	200	0 0
	—	“ Jonas Purchase, Bailiff...	182	45	0 0
	16—	“ John E. Pike, balance of hire of Cruiser.....	183	255	19 8
				£600	19 8
				£600	19 8

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Saint John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1863. }

Board of Works.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works, on account of Light Houses, for the year ending
31st December, 1863.*

General Light Houses.....	£330	3	1
Fort Amherst.....	270	4	10
Cape Spear.....	370	10	2
Cape St. Mary's.....	389	3	3
Cape Pine.....	432	7	9
Dodding Head.....	330	11	10
Harbor Grace Island.....	473	0	0
Baccalieu.....	371	17	10
Green Island.....	299	3	5
Cape Bonavista.....	455	2	11
Brunett Island.....	435	5	9
Offer Wadhams.....	344	7	7
Harbor Grace Beacon.....	110	19	1
St. John's Beacon.....	45	11	3

Currency....£4658 8 9

Sterling....£4037 6 3

Expenditure per Financial Secretary.....£4033 17 7

Amount received by Board of Works, from Shipping Master, for Clothing supplied Shipwrecked Sailors from depot at Cape Race... ..

3 8 8

£4037 6 3—Stg.

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st December, 1863. }

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of Bacalieu Light House, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

To paid James Ryan, Keeper, Salary.....	£115	7	8
“ Wm. Ryan, Assistant, Ditto.....	80	15	0
“ James Ryan, Keeper, Fuel.....	32	6	2
“ W. Grieve, & Co., 450 gallons oil.....	101	5	0
“ P. Hogan, Soap and Candles.....	3	11	8
“ Bowring, Brothers, Wick, and Lamp Clothes	7	18	6
“ P. McPherson, Brooms and Buckets.....	0	10	0
“ Brooking & Co., Invoice, Wicks.....	6	8	6
“ Paid Joy, Freight Oil.....	6	17	6
“ Robert Oke, Travelling expenses.....	4	14	0
“ Elijah King, Freight.....	0	15	0
“ Paid Freight, Boxes, and Cartage.....	2	4	0
“ J. J. Dearin, Olive Oil, Medicines, &c.,.....	7	16	0
“ W. T. Parsons, repairs Clock.....	1	17	10
	Cy. £371 17 10		
	£371 17 10		

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works,
31st December, 1863. }

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of Green Island Light House, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

To paid P. Houllahan, Keeper, Salary.....	£115	7	8
“ I. Houllahan, Assistant Ditto.....	80	15	4
“ P. Houllahan, Keeper, Fuel allowance.....	32	6	2
“ W. Grieve & Co., 218 gallons Oil.....	49	1	0
“ P. Hogan, Soap and Candles.....	2	7	6
“ Bowring, Brothers, Wick, and Glass Cloths....	4	14	0
“ Paid for Brooms, Cartage and Lumber.....	1	11	6
“ Brooking & Co., Invoice Paints.....	3	15	0
“ Paid Joy, Freight of Oil, &c.....	4	7	6
“ P. Hogan, Candles.....	1	8	7
“ J. J. Dearin, Olive Oil, &c.....	3	9	6
		Cy. £299	3 5

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st December, 1863. }

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works, on account of Cape Bonavista Light House, for
the year ending 31st December, 1863.*

To paid Jeramiah White, Keeper, Salary.....	£115	7	8
“ Nicholas White, Assistant Ditto.....	80	15	0
“ Jeramiah White, Keeper, Fuel.....	32	6	2
“ W. Grieve & Co., 650 Gallons Oil	146	5	0
“ P. Hogan, Soap and Candles	4	0	0
“ Bowring, Brothers, Wick, and Glass Cloths...	6	13	2
“ J. Saint, Board.....	2	1	7
“ Brooking &c., Invoice of Paints.....	5	18	0
“ Paid Joy, Freight of Oil.....	6	17	6
“ Paid Ackerman, Freight.....	11	0	6
“ Bowring, Brothers, Glass Cloths.....	2	8	0
“ Paid Premium Insurance, Keeper's life.....	8	16	4
“ Foundry, for Castings	0	5	0
“ Peter McPherson, Brooms and Buckets.....	0	10	0
“ Paid Freight.....	0	10	0
“ Paid Ditto.....	0	11	0
“ J. Saint, Lumber for store.....	24	2	1
“ C. Molloy, Lime.....	0	10	0
“ J. & W. Boyd, Board.....	2	2	9
“ Bowring, Brothers, Glass Cloths.....	0	10	2
“ T. McConnan, Stationery.....	0	13	0
“ J. J. Dearin, Olive Oil, &c.,.....	3	0	0

Cy. £455 2 11

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st December, 1863. }

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of Cape Pine Light House, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

To paid Henry Hearder, Keeper, Salary.....	£115	7	8
“ Samuel Austin, Assistant, ditto	80	15	0
“ Henry Hearder, Keeper, Fuel.....	32	6	2
“ Samuel Austin, Assistant, ditto.....	15	0	0
“ W. Grieve & Co., 600 gallons Oil.....	135	0	0
“ Henry Seymour, Soap and Candles.....	1	5	0
“ Henry Hearder, diet Carpenter.....	3	13	6
“ J. Devereux, Carpenter work	5	12	0
“ Wm. Kitchen, Soap and Candles	3	19	2
“ Bowring, Brothers, Glass Clothes, Wicks, &c.	8	3	4
“ P. McPherson, Brooms and Buckets.....	0	10	0
“ Boat-hire, and Insurance, Oil	3	3	0
“ Brooking, & Co., Invoice Paint and Wick....	6	10	0
“ Waddleton, freight to Light-house.....	10	0	0
“ Freight and Cartage	3	16	6
“ W. T. Parsons, repairing Machinery	2	17	6
“ J. J. Dearin, Olive Oil, &c.	4	8	11
	Cy. £432	7	9
	£432	7	9

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st December, 1863. }

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works, on account of Harbor Grace Island Light House,
for the year ending 31st December, 1863.*

To paid Austin Oke, Keeper, Salary	£121	3	0
“ C. Snow, Assistant, ditto	80	15	4
“ Austin Oke, Keeper, Fuel Allowance... ..	32	6	2
“ C. Snow, Assistant, ditto	15	0	0
“ Punton & Munn, gallons Seal Oil.....	135	0	0
“ Rutherford, Brothers,	1	13	7
“ Boat-hire for winter	5	0	0
“ Bowring, Brothers, Drugget	0	11	3
“ Wm. Kitchin, Soap and Candles	3	19	2
“ Bowring, Brothers, Glass Cloths, &c.....	9	5	2
“ P. McPherson, Brooms and Buckets.....	0	10	0
“ Wm. Snow, Boat-hire.....	1	10	0
“ Ditto, freight Lumber.....	7	10	0
“ Ditto, short credit wages, 1862.....	1	15	3
“ J. Maher, Iron work.....	5	0	0
“ R. Oke, Inspector, travelling expenses.....	5	2	6
“ J. Snow, landing Oil, 1862	1	10	0
“ Brooking & Co., Invoice Paints.....	4	10	5
“ Coopering Oil, and freight Lumber	3	15	0
“ Robert Oke, Inspector, travelling expenses... ..	4	17	0
“ Bowring, Brothers, Glass Cloths	1	19	8
“ Rutherford, Brothers, Lumber for Store	24	5	9
“ Austin Oke, short freight Oil, 1862	1	10	0
“ J. J. Dearin, Olive Oil, &c.....	4	10	9
	Cy. £473 0 0		

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st December, 1863. }

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of Cape Spear Light House, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

To paid James Cantwell, Keeper, Salary.....	£115	7	8
“ D. Cantwell, Assistant Ditto.....	80	15	4
“ James Cantwell, Keeper, Fuel allowance....	32	6	2
“ D. Cantwell, Assistant, Ditto	15	0	0
“ W. Grieve & Co., 330 Gallons Oil.....	74	5	0
“ Freight, Oil	4	0	0
“ Waggon hire, per Inspector.....	1	0	0
“ William Kitchin, Soap and Candles.....	3	11	3
“ Bowring, Brothers, Glass Cloths.....	4	7	6
“ Ditto Ditto for Lamp Wick.....	0	14	2
“ P. McPherson, Brooms and Buckets.....	0	7	6
“ Brooking & Co., Invoice Paints.....	5	10	0
“ Bowring, Brothers, Glass Cloths.....	1	9	6
“ Premium Insurance, Keeper's life.....	6	10	4
“ W. T. Parsons, passages, while repairing Machinery.....	3	0	0
“ J. Cantwell, Diet, W. T. Parsons.....	1	0	0
“ Hire of Steamer <i>Dauntless</i>	3	10	0
“ W. T. Parsons, repairing Machinery.....	11	10	9
“ Bowring, Brothers, Glass Cloths.....	2	13	6
“ P. Hogan, Candles.....	1	2	6
“ J. J. Dearin, Olive Oil, &c.....	2	9	0
	Cy. £370	10	2
	£370	10	2

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st December, 1863. }

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the Offer Wadhaw Light House, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

To paid Charles Prowse, Keeper, Salary	£115	7	8
“ Wm. Murphy, Assistant Ditto, half-year's Ditto	40	7	6
“ W. Grieve, & Co., 200 Gallons Oil.....	45	0	0
“ Passage of Charles Prowse.....	6	0	0
“ J. Cantwell, Ditto	5	15	4
“ Cartage and Brooms	1	7	2
“ Bowring, Brothers, Glass Cloths.....	4	13	6
“ Wm. Henessey, Assistant, Balance Wages....	4	17	11
“ T. Henessey, diet Charles Prowse, 1862.....	1	10	0
“ Boat-hire and Freight	11	10	0
“ Brooking & Co., Invoice Paint and Wick.....	5	8	0
“ Joy, Freight.....	6	17	6
“ J. & W. Boyd, Board.....	2	16	3
“ Bowring, Brothers, Glass Cloths.....	4	3	6
“ Clift, Wood & Co., Cement.....	7	10	0
“ T. Hurley, Mason, Repairing Tower.....	15	0	0
“ Norman, attending Mason.....	3	12	0
“ A. Chalk, Carpenter Work.....	7	4	0
“ Charles Prowse, boarding Mason.....	1	16	0
“ Stephen March, 50 Hogsheads Coals.....	20	0	3
“ J. Scott, passage of Mason.....	1	16	6
“ Freight, of Steamer	4	4	6
“ P. Hogan, Soap and Candles.	2	13	9
“ Freight, and Passage, P. Woods, assistant....	2	10	6
“ W. T. Parsons, repairing Machinery.....	2	11	10
“ P. Woods, Acting Assistant, Salary	10	0	0
“ Bowring, Brothers, Glass Cloths.....	4	7	6
“ William Kitchin, Candles.....	0	17	5
“ T. McConnan, Stationery.....	0	11	3
“ J. J. Dearin, Olive Oil, &c.....	3	17	9

Cy. £344 7 7

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st December, 1863. }

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of General Light Houses, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

To paid Robert Oke, Inspector, yearly Salary	£230 15 4
“ J. Welsh	0 15 0
“ Peter McPherson	2 5 2
“ J. Whiteford	1 10 11
“ Stationery and Customs' Entries	1 6 0
“ Brooking & Co., for Wick	4 6 9
“ Premium Insurance on Inspector's life	7 12 9
“ For Olive Oil	0 15 0
“ Bowring, Brothers, Hardware	0 17 4
“ Dicks & Brace, Blank Book	0 6 6
“ Telegraph Company, Messages	5 2 0
“ Cartage and Customs' Entries	1 4 6
“ Bowring, Brothers, Blankets, & Inspector	2 3 1
“ T. McConnan, Stationary	4 3 1
“ Insurance on Oil	6 5 0
“ Ditto, ditto	1 9 1
“ Freight, Cartage, and Boat-hire	3 11 0
“ For Chart	1 0 0
“ Boat-hire	0 10 0
“ Elmsly & Shaw, Stock, & Inspector	3 13 11
“ Cartage, Freight and Customs' Entries	1 15 3
“ Stationery and advertising	4 8 5
“ Tadini, framing Instructions to Keepers	1 14 9
“ Trimming Oil	1 3 6
“ Bowring, Brothers	1 1 7
“ Advertising	5 8 10
“ T. McConnan, Stationery	3 14 4
“ J. J. Dearin, Sweet Oil, &c.	2 7 2
“ J. W. McCoubrey, printing Forms	26 18 8
“ Cartage, &c.	1 18 3
	Cy. £330 3 1

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st December, 1863.

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of Fort Amherst Light House, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

To paid	£0	7	6
“ passage of Inspector.....	0	17	6
“ Bowring, Brothers, Hinges.....	1	17	2
“ Robert Oke, drawing Plans for Government..	3	9	3
“ W. Grieve, & Co., 242 gallons Oil.....	56	14	0
“ P. Hogan, Soap and Candles.....	2	7	6
“ Bowring, Brothers, Glass Cloths.....	3	3	6
“ Lamp Wick, Turpentine, Brooms, &c.....	2	10	5
“ Brooking & Co., Paints, Wick, &c.....	3	10	0
“ Bowring, Brothers, Glass Cloths.....	1	8	7
“ P. Woods, Freight, Oil and Coals.....	9	0	0
“ S. March, 40 Hogsheads Coal.....	15	0	0
“ Premium Insurance, Keeper's Life.....	3	6	0
“ Boat-hire, of Inspector.....	1	5	0
“ J. & W. Boyd, Board.....	2	0	4
“ Bowring, Brothers, Glass.....	0	2	2
“ J. J. Dearin, Olive Oil, &c.....	1	15	2
“ John Shepperd, Keeper, Wages.....	109	12	3
“ Austin Shepperd, Assistant Ditto.....	51	18	6
	Cy. £270	4	10
		4	10

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st December, 1863. }

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works, on account of the Dodding HeadLight House, for
the year ending 31st December, 1863.*

To paid Martin Sparrow, Keeper, Salary.....	£115	7	8
“ Thomas Doran, Assistant, Ditto.....	80	15	0
“ Martin Sparrow, Fuel allowance.....	32	6	2
“ Thomas Doran, Assistant, Ditto.....	15	0	0
“ W. Grieve & Co., 211 gallons Oil.....	47	9	6
“ Paid	1	4	9
“ P. Hogan, Soap and Candles.....	2	13	9
“ Bowring, Brothers, Glass Cloths and Wick ..	8	2	2
“ P. McPherson, Brooms and Buckets.....	0	10	0
“ J. & W. Boyd, Board.....	0	16	3
“ J. Nurse, Freight of Oil.....	1	10	0
“ Brooking & Co., Invoice Paints and Wick...	5	5	0
“ J. & W. Boyd, Board.....	3	4	0
“ J. Inkpen, Rent of Store.....	10	0	0
“ Ditto, repairing Road.....	1	2	7
“ Bowring, Brothers, Glass Cloths.....	1	9	6
“ J. J. Dearn, Olive Oil, &c.....	3	15	6
	Cy. £330	11	10

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st December, 1863. }

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of Cape St. Mary's Light House, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

To paid John Rielly, Keeper, Salary.....	£115	7	8
“ William Collins, Assistant, Ditto.....	80	15	0
“ John Rielly, Keeper, Fuel allowance.....	32	6	2
“ William Collins, Assistant, Ditto.....	15	0	0
“ W. Grieve & Co., 433 Gallons Oil.....	97	8	6
“ T. Young.....	0	15	0
“ William Kitchin, Soap and Candles.....	3	11	3
“ Bowring, Brothers, Glass Cloths and Wick ..	10	8	5
“ P. McPherson, Brooms and Buckets	0	10	0
“ Freight, Oil, and Cartage to Store.....,...	9	10	0
“ Brooking & Co., Invoice Paints and Wick.....	6	6	0
“ Croucher, Freight	2	0	0
“ J. & W. Boyd, Board	2	6	3
“ D. Sclater & Co., Cloth.....	1	10	0
“ Mason work.....	2	0	0
“ Bowring, Brothers, Glass Cloths.....	4	0	3
“ W. T. Parsons, repairing Machinery.....	0	11	8
“ Bowring, Brothers, Glass Cloths.....	1	7	0
“ P. Hogan, Candles.....	0	17	4
“ J. J. Dearin, Olive Oil, &c.....	6	13	0
	Cy. £389 3 3		

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st December, 1863. }

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of Harbor Grace Beacon, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

To paid George Brown, Keeper, Salary	£16	3	0
“ Harbor Grace Gas Company, for Dec. quarter	14	8	5
“ Ditto March “	14	8	5
“ Ditto June “	14	8	5
“ Ditto Sept. “	14	8	6
“ P. Hogan, Soap and Candles.....	0	18	2
“ Bowring, Brothers, Glass Cloths, Wick.....	2	7	6
“ Brooking & Co., Paints and Wick.....	2	10	0
“ P. McPherson. Brooms and Buckets.....	0	5	0
“ J. J. Dearin, Olive Oil, &c,.....	0	11	8
	Cy. £110	19	1

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
 31st December, 1863. }

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the erection of the Beacon Lights in Saint John's, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

To paid Irvin, Cartage Materials.....	£2 12 0
“ Carpenter Work, erecting	2 17 6
“ A Smith, Mason Work.....	4 10 0
“ J. & W. Boyd, Board.....	0 7 0
“ J. Maher, Iron Work.....	4 15 2
“ Gas Company, for Fittings.....	17 7 0
“ Freight, Glasses, from Halifax.....	0 5 0
“ W. Campbell, Making Pillar, and Materials...	12 12 7
	Cy. £45 11 3

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
 31st December, 1863. }

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the erection of Brunette Island Light House, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

To paid Carpenters, making Frame and fitting Store ..	£24	14	0
“ J. Gleeson, Picks and Shovels.....	7	6	8
“ J. Summers, Cartage to Steamer	1	11	9
“ John Maher, Iron Tools.....	20	0	0
“ Steamer <i>Ariel</i> , freight of Materials for Store, and passage of laborers for making Road ..	34	19	4
“ P. McPherson, Provisions for laborers	29	9	8
“ J. & W. Boyd, Board for Store.....	40	10	9
“ Bowring, Brothers, Nails, ditto.....	5	17	4
“ J. Maher, Iron work	0	12	0
“ Steamer <i>Ariel</i> , passage laborers to St. John's..	13	9	0
“ Robert Oke, Inspector, expenses visiting	18	0	9
“ Steamer <i>Ariel</i> , Freight.....	1	17	0
“ Laborers, wages making road, less amount charged for Provisions.....	216	2	10
“ John Dwyer, Superintendent of laborers, wages £25, less amount received by him from labor- ers for Picks, &c., £4 5s. 4d.....	20	14	8
	Cy. £435		5 9
	£435		5 9

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st December, 1863. }

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of Fuel, Light, and Repairs Custom House, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

FOR FUEL AND LIGHT:—			
To paid William Kitchin, Candles.....	£6	5	10
“ Cartage, Coals.....	1	0	7
“ Hounsel & Co., Coals.....	13	10	0
“ William Kitchin, Candles.....	1	19	7
“ P. Hogan, Ditto.....	1	17	6
“ Stephen March, Coals.....,	27	3	0
“ P. Hogan, Candles.....	1	11	6
“ Stephen March, Coals.....	3	16	0
“ William Kitchin, Candles.....	2	4	4
			£59 8 4
FOR REPAIRS:—			
To paid Robert Peace, Tinsmith.....	0	18	0
“ William McGrath, Smith-work	0	12	6
“ Gas Company, for Gas Fittings	15	14	4
“ T. Harley, Mason Work.....	2	12	0
“ William McGrath, Smith-work	0	11	4
			20 8 2
			Cy. £79 16 6
			Stg. £69 3 7

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works,
31st December, 1863. }

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works, on account of Repairs, and Fuel and Light,
Colonial Building, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.*

FOR REPAIRS :—

To paid Wm. Freeman, Carpenter.....	£3 12 3	
“ C. Dalcy, Setting Stove	0 12 6	
“ Cartage, and for Salt	0 8 0	
“ For Mats	12 10 6	
“ W. H. Dunn, repairing chairs..	1 10 0	
“ Cartage	0 12 6	
“ For Chandelier, Clerk's Office..	4 2 6	
“ Brown & Co., Calico for Blinds.	1 8 4	
“ M. Nowlan, for Soap.....	1 7 11	
“ For Sweeping Chimnies, and Salt	1 16 0	
“ J. & W. Boyd, Board.....	0 15 2	
“ For Brooms, Salt and Carting ..	2 0 10	
“ For Soap Stone and Oil Cloth..	2 5 0	
“ Sweeping Chimnies	1 0 0	
“ Making Carpet and for Rug....	2 0 0	
“ Wm. McGrath, Smith-work....	4 10 8	
“ R. Peace, Plumber work	4 8 4	
“ J. Wills, ditto	0 11 10	
“ T. Harley, repairing Steps and Arch	10 2 6	
“ J. Gleeson, Locks.....	0 9 4	
“ Carpenter work.....	2 5 0	
“ W. T. Parsons, repairing Clock	2 0 0	
“ C. Molloy, Lime and Sand., ...	1 8 6	
“ J. & W. Boyd, Board.....	1 13 8	
“ J. Maher, Iron work.....	0 3 0	
“ Messengers, attendance, and la- bour cleansing.....	70 15 4	
	£134 9 6	

FOR FUEL AND LIGHT :—

To paid Gas Company, to 31st March ...	36 14 4	
“ Storing Coals.....	1 18 6	
“ Storing Coals.....	3 16 6	
	£42 9 4	
Carried forward....	£42 9 4	£134 9 6

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works, on account of Repairs, and Fuel and Light,
Colonial Building, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.—(Continued.)*

FOR FUEL AND LIGHT:—

	Brought forward.....	£42	9	4	£134	9	6
No	paid Stephen March, 250 Hhds. Coals	98	19	2			
"	Gas Company, to 30 June.....	13	19	0			
"	Stephen March, Coals.....	18	9	0			
"	Gas Company, to 30th September	10	4	2			
"	for Firewood.....	1	12	6			
"	for Ditto.....	1	8	0			
"	Tallying Coals.....	0	15	0			
						187	16 2
					Cy.	£322	5 8
					Stg.	£279	6 6

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st December, 1863. }

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the St. John's Hospital, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

To paid for Potatoes and Turnips.....	£7	15	0
“ Paid	1	10	6
“ Wm. Morrison, Shoes	1	11	0
“ Julia Ayer, Wages.....	1	15	0
“ For Grave	0	12	6
“ M. Harding, Eggs.....	5	11	10
“ D. Sclater & Co., Calico, &c.	8	16	10
“ For Grave.....	0	12	6
“ Robert Peace, Kitchen Range.....	44	11	0
“ McBride & Kerf, Slippers.....	0	7	6
“ C. Becket, Wages.....	2	6	6
“ For Graves.....	1	5	0
“ R. Monahan, Wages.....	0	6	0
“ Fresh Fish.....	0	9	0
“ J. & W. Rendell, Cement	3	1	6
“ Dr. McKen, Servants' Wages	43	1	4
“ Ditto, petty accounts	1	1	3
“ Lundrigan, Graves.....	1	5	0
“ T. McMurdo & Co., Medicine	8	13	8
“ Ditto Contract, Ditto	27	10	0
“ J. J. Graham, Stationery.....	1	17	10
“ J. Martin, Crockeryware.....	1	16	0
“ J. Dempsey, Blacksmith.....	1	14	4
“ D. Sclater & Co., Calico.....	1	10	4
“ P. Hutchings, Rugs.....	1	18	10
“ P. Kelly, teaching Sewing Machine.....	1	10	0
“ J. Brien, Milk.....	16	1	3
“ J. Summers, Beef.....	65	5	9
“ M. Harding, Eggs.....	2	1	11
“ Henry Thomas, Shoes.....	1	10	9
“ J. Carew, Coffins.....	7	3	0
“ Bowring, Brothers, Calico.....	12	5	7
“ John Prowse, Keeper, quarter's Salary.....	20	3	10
“ Ditto Cart-hire.....	1	14	8
“ P. Neville, Wood.....	2	10	0
“ E. St. John, Bread.....	52	8	2

 Carried forward

 £353 15 4

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the St. John's Hospital, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.—(Continued.)

	Brought forward	£353 15 4
To paid	William Kitchin, Groceries.....	£122 11 10
"	Cartage, Coals.....	1 2 6
"	A. Shea, Coals, 50 Hhds.....	20 12 6
"	For Grave.....	0 5 0
"	J. Higgins, Sweeping Chimnies.....	1 10 0
"	Gas Company, to 31st March.....	14 17 2
"	For Graves.....	1 5 0
"	Cartage.....	0 6 0
"	Ditto and Manure.....	5 15 10
"	J. & W. Boyd, Board.....	2 0 4
"	Labor, setting Potatoes.....	6 5 6
"	Advertising.....	2 3 7
"	For Fresh Fish.....	1 2 7
"	Washing.....	0 10 7
"	For Seed Potatoes.....	1 16 0
"	Painting.....	2 0 0
"	T. Cole.....	0 17 6
"	Washing.....	0 16 0
"	For Potatoes.....	1 1 0
"	Planting Crop.....	3 10 0
"	R. Alsop & Co., Coals.....	4 10 0
"	For Grave.....	0 12 6
"	E. St. John, Bread.....	64 11 11
"	T. Dillon, Milk.....	17 1 5
"	J. Prowse, Keeper, Quarter's Salary.....	20 3 10
"	P. Nevill, Wood.....	2 10 0
"	Henry Thomas, Shoes.....	6 2 6
"	C. Daley, Mason work.....	0 12 3
"	P. Hess, for Tubs.....	1 5 0
"	J. J. Graham, Stationery.....	3 3 7
"	T. McMurdo, & Co. Medicine.....	39 8 0
"	Wm. Kitchin, Groceries.....	136 15 6
"	Dr. McKen, Servants' Wages.....	45 8 0
"	Ditto, petty accounts.....	0 17 11
	Carried forward	£887 6 8

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the St. John's Hospital, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.—(Continued.)

Brought forward	£887	6	8
To paid Bowring, Brothers, Calico, &c.	34	1	2
“ T. Summers, Beef	80	17	8
“ For Graves	1	0	0
“ J. Prowse, Petty accounts	1	14	9
“ J. Carew, Coffins	8	9	0
“ R. Peace, Tin-smith	4	0	10
“ J. & W. Boyd, Board	1	3	9
“ C. Beckett, Wages	1	11	6
“ E. Johnston, ditto	0	19	2
“ Stephen March. 275 Hhds. Coals	108	17	1
“ Storing Coals	3	3	0
“ Ditto, ditto	1	4	6
“ J. Hillyard, Invoice of Surgical Instruments from Glasgow	43	3	2
“ For Graves	1	5	0
“ M. Murphy, Wages	1	18	0
“ Gas Company, to 30th June	5	19	6
“ For Fresh Fish	2	0	3
“ M. Brine, Wages	4	7	6
“ For Graves	0	15	0
“ J. & W. Boyd, Lumber	1	12	3
“ E. St. John, Bread	50	1	3
“ For Graves	1	5	0
“ J. Carew, Coffins	6	17	0
“ William Kitchin, Groceries	87	7	1
“ Ditto Sheeting	17	19	11
“ T. Summers, Beef	57	15	5
“ Dr. McKen, Servants' Wages	51	7	10
“ John Prowse, Keeper, quarter's Salary	20	3	4
“ Ditto Petty Accounts	0	9	6
“ T. Dillon, Milk	14	19	3
“ M. Harding, Eggs, &c.	13	4	10
“ P. Neville, Wood	2	10	0
Carried forward	£1,519	1	2

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the St. John's Hospital, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.—(Continued.)

	Brought forward.....	£1,519	1	2
To paid	C. Hamlin, Potatoes.....	3	13	6
"	J. Dempsey, Smith-work.....	2	2	7
"	T. McMurdo & Co., Medicine.....	27	10	0
"	Ditto, ditto.....	10	9	9
"	McBride & Kerr.....	9	12	0
"	Bowring, Brothers.....	9	14	2
"	J. J. Graham, Stationery.....	0	14	10
"	Henry Thomas, Shoes.....	2	19	2
"	Stephen March, Coals.....	7	17	6
"	Clift, Wood & Co., Potatoes and Board.....	6	9	4
"	Digging Potatoes.....	1	1	0
"	Gas Company, to 30th September.....	7	16	8
"	J. A. Whiteford, Clock.....	2	15	6
"	Foundry, Iron-work.....	0	17	0
"	For Graves.....	1	5	0
"	For Potatoes for Seed.....	0	12	6
"	Clift, Wood & Co., Turnips and Potatoes.....	15	19	6
"	Cartage, Potatoes.....	1	6	8
"	J. & W. Boyd, Board.....	1	8	6
"	E. St. John, Bread.....	60	5	8
"	T. Summers, Beef.....	57	5	10
"	Bowring, Brothers, Calico.....	20	6	6
"	R. Prowse, repairing Pump.....	2	10	0
"	Advertising.....	1	8	11
"	Tallying Coals.....	0	15	0
"	Robert Peace, Tinsmith.....	13	13	6
"	Charles Hamlin, Potatoes.....	4	17	3
"	P. Hutchings, Blankets, &c.....	7	4	7
"	P. Neville, Wood.....	1	5	0
"	J. T. Nevill, Rose Trees.....	1	14	0
"	J. & W. Stewart, Blankets.....	6	12	0
"	J. J. Graham, Stationery.....	1	14	2
"	J. Prowse, Keeper, Quarter's Salary.....	20	3	4
"	Ditto, petty accounts.....	1	1	0
	Carried forward.....	£1,834	1	1

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the St. John's Hospital, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.—(Continued.)

	Brought forward....	£1,834	1	1
To paid Dr. McKen, Servants' Wages.....		45	8	0
“ Henry Thomas, Shoes.....		0	10	9
“ Chairman of Board, allowance for Horse		5	15	4
“ T. McMurdo & Co., Medicine		27	10	0
“ Ditto, ditto		8	17	4
			<hr/>	
	Cy.	£1,922	4	6
			<hr/>	
	Stg.	£1,665	18	7
			<hr/>	
“ Expenditure, of Financial Secretary		£1,588	17	6
“ Fees received by Board of Works		77	1	1
			<hr/>	
	Stg.	£1,665	18	7
			<hr/>	

Since the 1st January, 1864, the Board have paid Wm. Kitchin's account for Provisions for Dec. quarter, 1863, amounting to £109 2s. 5d., cy.

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st December, 1863. }

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works, on account of Expenses of the Lunatic Asylum,
for the year ending 31st December, 1863.*

To paid John H. Warren, hire of Store for anthracite			
Coals	£20	0	0
“ W. & G. Rendell, Oil &c.....	6	15	0
“ Morison & Co., Lamps and Oil	24	1	0
“ J. Dwyer, Turnips.....	2	0	0
“ A. & R. Blackwood, Hair-cutting.....	19	10	0
“ T. N. Molloy, Lumber and Board.....	5	7	2
“ J. Morse & Co., Invoice Tools.....	9	12	6
“ Cartage, Coals	5	18	6
“ J. Horwood, Wages.....	3	0	0
“ M. Bryan, Ditto.....	1	15	0
“ John Bryan, Lime.....	7	10	0
“ C. Rieilly, Straw.....	4	0	0
“ Cartage, Coals.....	2	10	0
“ P. McPherson, Spades and Potatoes	2	13	0
“ E. Butler, Wages.....	1	15	4
“ S. Carnell, for Sleigh.....	11	0	0
“ For Hammers	0	11	3
“ M. Donovan, Wood.....	3	5	0
“ Cartage, Coals.....	6	3	0
“ For Graves.....	0	5	0
“ Tessier & Co., Coals.....	13	19	0
“ E. St. John, Bread.....	135	14	8
“ J. Carew, Coffins	1	7	0
“ Glendinning, Wood	5	15	0
“ A. Shea, Coals	60	13	6
“ T. Dunn, Wood	3	6	3
“ Henry Thomas, Shoes	1	3	6
“ R. Cowan, Milk.....	37	12	2
“ Bowring, Brothers, Calico	45	6	11
“ Dr. Stabb, Servants' Wages	122	15	0
“ R. Brian, Beef	111	15	5
“ Elmsly & Shaw, Vegetables	9	0	0
Carried forward	£686	0	2

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works, on account of Expenses of the Lunatic Asylum,
for the year ending 31st December, 1863.—(Continued.)*

	Brought forward	£686	0	2
To paid	J. Martin, Crockeryware	3	5	0
"	Wm. Aylward, Mason	0	15	0
"	Baird, Brothers, Hay Seed	1	11	3
"	Cartage, Coals	1	7	6
"	J. Finlay, Horse-hire	2	14	6
"	P. Neville, Hay	13	0	0
"	J. & G. Lash, Christmas Cakes	5	3	0
"	Killing Pigs	1	0	0
"	Wm. Kitchin, Groceries	173	0	11
"	Michael Nowlan, Oats	2	0	0
"	Henry Thomas, Shoes	3	16	6
"	J. Herwood, Wages	3	7	1
"	For a Grave	0	12	6
"	For Posts	2	10	0
"	Mending Shoes	4	5	0
"	Furlong, Cartage and for Horse	4	15	0
"	Glendinning, Wood	9	0	0
"	Cartage, Lunatics	0	10	0
"	Dr. Stabb, allowance for Diet, per Order in Council	28	16	11
"	For Yarn	1	8	0
"	For Wages	5	11	0
"	Charles Rielley, Straw	2	0	0
"	J. Gibson, Wood	5	0	0
"	J. Gleeson, Picks and Scythes	1	15	6
"	Ditto Ditto	0	13	2
"	Advertising	2	3	7
"	for Graves	0	12	0
"	J. Neville, Ploughing	1	13	0
"	T. McMurdo & Co., Seed Potatoes	3	6	0
"	Horse-hire	0	7	6
"	D. Chaffe, for Wood	9	1	8
"	for Graves	1	5	0
"	For Straw	6	1	2
"	Smith & Co., Oil	11	11	6
	Carried forward	£999	19	5

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works, on account of Expenses of the Lunatic Asylum,
for the year ending 31st December, 1863.—(Continued.)*

	Brought forward	£999	19	5
To paid	J. Chaffe, for Wood	13	0	0
"	Henry Thomas, Shoes.....	4	6	0
"	T. Dunn, Wood	3	4	0
"	Dr. Stabb, Servants' Wages.....	119	15	5
"	R. Cowan, Milk	36	8	0
"	John Egan, Straw.....	1	10	0
"	William Kitchin, Groceries.....	160	0	0
"	Bowring, Brothers, Dry Goods	27	14	9
"	T. McConnan, Stationery.....	2	6	9
"	R. Brian, Beef.....	96	13	4
"	E. St. John, Bread.....	142	8	8
"	For Coffins and Grave	2	17	0
"	J. Neville, Cartage	2	12	6
"	Wages	1	2	6
"	Robert Peace, Tinsmith	3	6	8
"	Cartage, Lunatics.....	0	15	0
"	Rankin & McMillan, Oats.....	3	16	0
"	McKenzie, Wages	0	19	3
"	S. March, 200 Hhds. Coals	79	3	4
"	Waggon-hire.....	1	0	0
"	J. Murphy, Cartage	0	15	0
"	Servants' Wages	4	9	5
"	For Frewood.....	12	0	0
"	Wages.....	12	1	8
"	J. Neville, Cartage.....	0	15	0
"	Cartage and Horse-hire	2	6	6
"	G. Griffin, for Wood.....	10	2	6
"	Smith, & Co., Oil and Lamps.....	12	2	7
"	Elmsly & Shaw, Vegetables.....	9	0	0
"	J. Scaplen, for Cheese	3	9	9
"	Waggon-hire.....	0	12	6
"	Wm. Kitchin, Groceries.....	119	18	6
"	D. Sclater & Co., Moleskin	10	10	0
"	E. St. John, Bread.....	129	4	6
	Carried forward	£2,030	6	6

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works, on account of Expenses of the Lunatic Asylum,
for the year ending 31st December, 1863.—(Continued.)*

	Brought forward	£2,030	6	6
To paid	R. Brian, Beef	95	13	0
"	Morison & Bucham, Chairs, &c.	7	14	9
"	For a Grave	0	12	6
"	R. Cowan, Milk and Potatoes	4	4	9
"	Wm. Hamlin, Potatoes	1	0	3
"	Dr. Stabb, Servants' Wages	111	13	4
"	Wm. Rielly, Wood	8	0	4
"	J. Carew, Coffins	0	13	0
"	Rankin & McMillan, Oats	2	1	0
"	H. Thomas, Shoes	10	10	6
"	Passage, Lunatic to Brigus	1	2	0
"	Charles Fox, Snuff and Tobacco	9	5	0
"	Stephen March, Coals	0	17	0
"	Clift, Wood & Co., Oats	0	8	0
"	Job, Brothers & Co., Chimnies	0	8	4
"	Bowring, Brothers, Supplies	251	2	8
"	Mary Rodgers, Wages	1	9	2
"	Cartage, Lunatics	1	2	6
"	J. Cormack, Wood	10	0	0
"	S. March, Coals and Cartage	93	10	0
"	J. Dwyer, Turnips	3	0	0
"	Henry Seymour, Slates, Herring, &c.	18	5	0
"	J. Scaplen, Indian Meal	3	4	0
"	Cartage	0	4	0
"	Clift, Wood & Co., Potatoes and Turnips	47	1	6
"	J. Murphy, Wood	5	17	6
"	Cartage, Potatoes	3	10	0
"	R. O'Dwyer, Sleigh Bells	0	13	0
"	C. Molloy, Lime	0	10	0
"	E. St. John, Bread	154	15	6
"	J. & W. Boyd, Board	1	12	6
"	Brooking & Co., Glass	7	10	0
"	E. Smith & Co., Kerosene Oil	9	9	9
"	Advertising	6	3	5
	Carried forward	£2,943	15	6

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works, on account of Expenses of the Lunatic Asylum,
for the year ending 31st December, 1863.—(Continued.)*

	Brought forward	£2,943 15 6
To paid	Tallying Coals	0 15 0
"	Dr. Stabb, Servants' Wages	120 10 6
"	R. Cowan, Milk and Potatoes	52 1 6
"	T. Haw	2 14 0
"	J. & W. Rendell, Oil	4 0 0
"	T. McMurdo & Co., Medicines	21 9 11
"	Job, Brothers & Co., Dry Goods	130 18 0
"	C. Hamlin, Cartage	2 19 6
"	A. & R. Blackwood, Hair Cutting	19 10 0
"	J. Nash, for Wood	2 0 0
"	Wm. Kitchin, Groceries	77 4 10
"	Bowring, Brothers, Bedsteads, &c.	98 18 4
"	Henry Thomas, Shoes	14 6 3
"	Chairman of Board, allowance for Horse	11 10 9
	Cy. £3,502 14 1	
	Stg. £3,035 13 6	
"	Expenditure, of Financial Secretary	£2,943 11 9
"	Ditto, Fees received by Board of Works	92 1 9
	Stg. £3,035 13 6	

The following accounts for Dec. quarter, 1863, have been paid since the 1st January, not having been furnished before the end of the quarter :—

Redmond Brian, Beef	£103 5 9
Wm. Kitchin, Groceries, &c.	102 0 6

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

Board of Works, }
31st December, 1863. }

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of Expenses of Court Houses and Gaols, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

To paid	Robert Dicks, Stationery for Gaol.....	£2	3	4
"	Morrison, Shoes for Gaol.....	3	2	6
"	C. Molloy, Diet for Prisoners, Lock-up.....	18	19	10
"	R. Carter, Coals for Ferryland.....	1	10	0
"	J. J. Dearin, Varnish for Stoves.....	0	15	0
"	Labour, Clearing Snow, Court House.....	1	0	0
"	Rutherford, Brothers, Supplies, Harbor Grace	20	8	8
"	J. Rieilly, Beef for Gaol.....	2	10	10
"	D. Rodgers, cleaning Court House, Harbor Grace	0	13	10
"	D. Rodgers, Wages, Gaol Servant, Harbor Grace	15	17	4
"	Ditto Dict, Prisoners, Ditto.....	84	11	2
"	Ditto M. Harris, Gaol Washing, Ditto....	2	13	2
"	William Ferguson, Shovelng Coals, Lock-up	0	5	6
"	S. March, Coals for Lock-up	10	10	0
"	Turnips for Gaol, and Cartage.....	1	0	0
"	Firewood and Coals, for Lock-up.....	0	13	10
"	Messenger for Gaol, 1862.....	4	0	0
"	Watching	1	10	0
"	Clearing Snow, and Cleaning Offices and Court Room, St John's.....	9	15	0
"	Gas Company, for Police Station, H'br. Grace	5	8	0
"	Morrison, mending Shoes for Gaol	0	10	0
"	Wm. Dooley, Beef for Gaol.....	9	16	3
"	P. Hogan, Supplies for Gaol.....	38	4	10
"	Baine, Johnston, & Co., Matting, Court-house	5	9	1
"	Whiteford, repairing Clocks.....	1	15	0
"	Morison & Bucham, Lamps	2	12	4
"	P. Hutchings, Blankets for Gaol.	6	12	0
"	Job, Brothers & Co., Flannel, &c., for Gaol ..	9	4	5
"	J. Phelan, Gaol Barber	3	9	4
"	E. Sinnot, Gaol Washing.....	11	16	2
"	R. Brace, petty accounts	1	1	2
"	R. Brace, Wages, Female Servant	8	13	0
"	J. J. Graham, Stationery, Sheriff's Office	4	8	11
	Carried forward	£291	0	6

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of Expenses of Court Houses and Gaols, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.—(Continued.)

	Brought forward	£291	0	6
To paid	Hounsell & Co., Coals.....	0	17	0
"	Carpenter work	0	3	9
"	Wm. Kitchin, Gaol Supplies	17	18	6
"	Ditto, ditto	6	17	2
"	Henry Thomas, Shoes.....	1	12	3
"	C. Molloy, Diet Prisoners, Lock-up	13	15	11
"	Rutherford, Brothers, Supplies, Harbor Grace Gaol	11	13	2
"	M. Harris, Washing, Harbor Grace Gaol. ..	3	8	8
"	D. Rodgers, Diet, Prisoners, ditto	60	12	6
"	Ditto, Wages, Gaol Servant, ditto	15	17	4
"	Cartage, Coals, Lock-up	0	19	9
"	Wm. Kitchin, accounts for Chandelier, &c., Court House, 1860	90	10	7
"	Wm. Kitchin, Candles, Harbor Breton Court House	1	17	6
"	C. Granger, Diet, Prisoners, Trinity	7	10	4
"	Ditto, Blankets for ditto	1	16	0
"	Gas Company, for Court House, to 30th March	22	10	6
"	Ditto for Lock-up, River Head	1	9	6
"	M. Fennell, Diet, Prisoners, Bonavista	15	15	4
"	Ditto, cleansing, ditto	1	7	6
"	Ditto, Diet, Prisoners, Bonavista, to 30th March	1	12	3
"	Ditto, cleansing Court House, to 30th March	0	15	0
"	J. Jeans, ditto, ditto, St. John's ..	3	5	9
"	Geo. Simms, Fuel, Trepassey Court House ..	4	12	4
"	Bowring, Brothers, Drawers, &c., Gaol	9	7	11
"	Advertising	2	3	7
"	For Matches.....	1	9	0
"	D. Carter, half year's Rent, River Head Lock-up	10	0	0
"	G. F. Bown, Coals and Cartage	3	13	0
"	Mrs. Bolt, Crockery.....	3	8	0
"	M. Healy, Matches	1	16	0
"	M. D. Stairs, Clock for Gaol	1	12	6
	Carried forward	£611	9	1

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of Expenses of Court Houses and Gaols, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.—(Continued.)

Brought forward	£611	9	1
To paid J. Peters, Disbursements, Police Office, Harbor Grace	5	6	11
“ M. Gorman, Coals, Burin Court House	10	6	3
“ J. Sheppard, Messenger, Gaol	2	0	0
“ H. Thomas, Shoes for Gaol	3	10	6
“ P. Hogan, Supplies for Gaol	29	13	10
“ R. Brace, Wages, Gaol Servant	8	13	1
“ Ditto, petty accounts	1	7	8
“ E. Sinnott, Gaol Washing	8	11	10
“ Wm. Doolcy, Beef for Gaol	7	13	5
“ J. Phelan, Gaol Barber	3	9	3
“ W. & G. Rendell, for Paint	2	3	5
“ J. J. Graham, Stationery	2	13	7
“ Wm. Kitchin, Brooms for Court House	2	13	9
“ D. Rogers, Diet, Prisoners, Harbor Grace	39	3	6
“ Ditto, Wages, Gaol Servant, Ditto	15	17	3
“ Rutherford, Brothers, Supplies, Ditto	13	0	3
“ Mary Harris, Washing, Ditto	3	0	2
“ C. Granger, Diet, Prisoners, Trinity	6	11	10
“ Fuel allowance, Placentia	4	12	4
“ Cartage, Coals	0	5	6
“ J. McNeil, Coals, Carbonear	4	4	0
“ M. Fennell, cleaning Court House, Bonavista	0	17	4
“ Ditto, Diet, Prisoners, Ditto	5	7	3
“ T. Molloy, Diet, Lock-up, St. John's	7	18	7
“ Diet, Prisoners, Harbor Briton	2	13	10
“ S. March, 300 Hhds. Coals	118	15	0
“ Storing Coals	6	13	10
“ S. March, Coals for Gaol	67	5	10
“ R. Brace, Petty Accounts, for Gaol	0	13	5
“ Rutherford, Brothers, 130 Hhds. Coals, Harbor Grace Court House	56	19	7
“ J. Murphy, Coals, St. Mary's	4	12	3
“ Gas Company, for Lock-up, River Head, to 30th June	1	13	10
Carried forward	£1,039	17	2

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of Expenses of Court Houses and Gaols, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.—(Continued.)

	Brought forward	£1,039	17	2
To paid	Gas Company, for Court House, to 30th June	4	4	0
"	Cleaning, Ditto Ditto	1	1	6
"	Benjamin Gould, Coals, Court House, Carbonear	11	10	0
"	Wm. Dooley, Beef for Gaol	6	15	10
"	J. Phelan, Gaol Barber	3	9	3
"	Rutherford, Brothers, Supplies, Harbor Grace	12	6	9
"	T. McConnan, Stationery, Sheriff's Office	3	6	0
"	J. Murphy, expenses, Burin Gaol	7	19	3
"	J. R. Jeans, Cleaning Court House, St. John's	9	5	0
"	J. Blackburn, Coals, Grand Bank	4	12	3
"	R. Brace, Wages, Female Servant	8	13	0
"	Ditto Petty accounts	2	7	6
"	E. Sinnott, Gaol Washing	10	16	9
"	P. Hogan, Supplies, Court House	6	10	9
"	Ditto, Provisions for Gaol	37	2	10
"	D. Rogers, Diet, Prisoners, Harbor Grace	21	12	4
"	Ditto, Wages, Gaol Servant, Ditto	15	17	4
"	M. Harris, Gaol Washing, Ditto	2	16	4
"	J. J. Graham, Stationery, Sheriff's Office	3	8	9
"	C. Molloy, Diet, Lock-up	12	17	0
"	J. Shepperd, Messenger, Wages	2	0	0
"	H. Thomas, Shoes for Gaol	3	0	0
"	Coals for Bonavista Court House	9	5	0
"	S. March, Coals for Lock-up	3	8	6
"	Ditto, Ditto for Gaol	5	2	0
"	C. Granger, Diet, Prisoners, Trinity	7	15	0
"	Clift, Wood & Co., Potatoes for Gaol	1	16	0
"	Harbor Grace Gas Company, for Police Office, Harbor Grace	7	14	6
"	J. & W. Stewart, Coals, Bay Bulls	1	12	0
"	Gas Company, for River Head Lock-up	1	16	5
"	D. Carter, half-year's Rent, Ditto	10	0	0
"	Gas Company, Court House, 30th September	2	10	0
"	J. Rice, Diet, Prisoners, Twillingate	2	14	0
"	Ditto, Coals, Court House, ditto	11	16	0
	Carried forward	£1,316	19	0

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of Expenses of Court Houses and Gaols, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.—(Continued.)

	Brought forward.....	£1,316	19	0
To paid J. Rice, cleaning Court House, Twillingate		6	2	6
“ Ditto, expenses ditto, ditto		6	0	4
“ Ditto, ditto ditto, ditto		1	0	0
“ Freight, Coals to Ferryland.....		1	10	0
“ Brooking & Co., Coals, Trinity.....		11	5	0
“ T. Geary, expenses, Court House, Ferryland ..		4	7	6
“ Ditto, Diet, Prisoners, Ferryland.....		2	6	4
“ Jackman, for Freight.....		0	15	0
“ J. Leamon, Coals, Brigus.....		11	14	0
“ P. & L. Tessier, Coals for Gaol, Twillingate..		4	15	0
“ K. McLea, Herring for Gaol		4	7	6
“ For Broom		0	1	9
“ J. Stephenson, expenses Ferryland Court House		1	13	3
“ Geo. Beadle, Diet, Prisoners, Greenspond....		4	8	5
“ Tallying Coals		1	5	0
“ Sweeing Chimnies, Lock-up.....		0	17	3
“ S. March, Coals, River Head Lock-up.....		13	8	0
“ P. Hogan, Gaol Supplies.....		40	6	11
“ J. J. Dearin, Varnish.....		1	13	0
“ Job Brothers, & Co., Blankets, Gaol.....		14	2	11
“ Newman, & Co., Coals, Harbor Breton		12	1	6
“ Brooking, & Co., ditto, Greenspond.....		5	0	0
“ P. Hogan, Candles, Ferryland.....		2	5	0
“ Bowring, Brothers, Room Paper.....		4	16	9
“ Advertising.....		4	6	1
“ Tallying Coals.....		0	15	0
“ Brown & Co., Paper, Sheriff's Office, 1861 ...		2	17	6
“ R. Brace, Wages, Female Servant.....		8	13	0
“ Ditto Petty Gaol Accounts.....		2	4	6
“ E. Smart, Gaol Washing.....		7	5	7
“ William Dooly, Beef for Gaol.....		13	19	8
“ James Phelan, Gaol Barber.....		3	9	3
“ P. Hutchings, Sheets for Gaol.....		4	16	0
“ Newfoundlander Newspaper, (Offices).....		3	3	0
Carried forward.....	£1,524	11	6	

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of Expenses of Court Houses and Gaols, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.—(Continued.)

	Brought forward	£1,524	11	6
To paid	D. Rodgers, Diet, Prisoners, Harbor Grace...	22	7	11
"	Ditto, Wages, Gaol Servant.....	15	17	4
"	Ditto, Rutherford, Brothers, Supplies Harbor Grace Gaol.....	14	6	10
"	Ditto, M. Harris, Washing, ditto.....	1	15	4
"	H. Thomas, Shoes, for Gaol.....	7	8	6
		<u>Cy.</u>	<u>£1,586</u>	<u>7 5</u>
		<u>Stg.</u>	<u>£1,374</u>	<u>17 1</u>
"	Expenditure, $\frac{1}{2}$ Financial Secretary	£1,334	7	1
"	Ditto, by Board of Works, received for Gaol Labor.....	40	10	0
		<u>Stg.</u>	<u>£1,374</u>	<u>17 1</u>

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st December, 1863. }

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works, on account of Repairs of the Lunatic Asylum,
for the year ending 31st December, 1863.*

To paid J. & W. Boyd, Board	£9 14 4
“ John Maher, Iron work	6 0 2
“ Robert Peace, Plumber work	3 14 6
“ Wm. Tarbet & Sons, Liverpool, for Invoice new Boiler, and Apparatus	354 14 10
“ John Maher, Iron work	2 16 0
“ Bowring, Brothers, freight Boiler	40 13 5
“ F. Harley, Plastering and Whitewashing	26 0 0
“ John Maher, Iron work	1 10 9
“ Ditto, ditto,	3 6 1
“ J. & W. Boyd, Board	3 15 9
“ N. R. Vail, Steam Pipes	16 14 4
“ P. & L. Tessier, Board	9 0 8
“ F. Harley, Slating	13 3 0
“ J. T. Nevill, Architect, Commission	5 0 0
“ T. Harley, Mason work	4 14 6
“ Wm. Ryan, clearing ground	12 0 0
“ John Maher, Ventilators	36 13 1
“ J. & W. Boyd, Board	20 3 2
“ Wm. O'Grady, on account contract, Boiler House	175 0 0
“ Wm. Tarbet & Sons, Commission	7 7 11
“ Cartage, Lumber	0 7 6
	Cy. £752 1 9
	Stg. £651 15 9

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.
JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st December, 1863. }

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the Repairs of Court Houses and Gaols, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

ST. JOHN'S COURT HOUSE AND GAOL,—		
To paid J. Hodder, Painting Court House	£15	6 2
“ For Candles and Watching....	1	1 0
“ J. Wills, Plumber, Court House	2	4 0
“ J. Reed, Mason Work, Ditto...	5	11 1
“ Ditto, Slates Ditto....	0	12 0
“ J. Hodder, Glazing, Ditto....	1	9 0
“ F. Harley, Plaster Work, Ditto.	9	0 0
“ A. Smith, Mason Work, Court House and Gaol.....	3	9 10
“ A. Smith, Mason Work, Court House and Gaol.....	0	11 3
“ F. Harley, Plaster Work.....	10	0 0
“ For Mats, Court House and Offices.....	20	9 6
“ Carpenter Work, Clerk's Office	1	5 0
“ William McGrath, Blacksmith, Gaol.....	2	16 9
“ William McGrath, Blacksmith, Court House.....	1	7 0
“ J. Wills, Plumber Work.....	7	0 3
“ J. Maher, Iron work.....	3	17 8
“ J. Wills, Plumber work.....	3	18 7
“ Carpenter work, Clerk's Office .	0	12 6
“ Mason work, Police Office.....	2	2 6
“ Ditto, Gaol.....	6	17 5
“ F. Harley, Plastering Court House	4	1 0
“ P. & L. Tessier, Board.....	2	5 0
“ Wm. McGrath, fitting up Strong Room in Gaol.....	65	18 3
“ Wm. McGrath, Smith work, Court House.....	1	2 6
“ J. Maher, Iron work, Gaol....	9	6 2
“ C. Ellis, Plumber work, Court House.....	2	5 9
Carried forward.....	£184	10 2

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the Repairs of Court Houses and Gaols, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.—(Continued.)

	Brought forward	£184	10	2	
To paid	F. Harley, Mason work, Court House	5	8	0	
"	F. Harley, Plaster work, Court House	6	8	6	
"	R. Peace, Plumber work, Court House	0	11	6	
"	T. Molloy, Board, Court House	6	8	4	
"	F. Harley, Plastering, Ditto	5	11	0	
"	Trehear & McKenzie, White-washing, Court House and Offices	10	0	0	
"	J. & W. Boyd, Board for Court House	1	2	6	
"	John Maher, Iron-work	11	3	6	
"	J. Gleeson, Nails and Locks, Clerk's Office	1	14	3	
"	Carpenter-work, Clerk's Office	1	16	0	
"	P. & L. Tessier, Board, Ditto	1	2	6	
"	C. Ellis, Plumber Work, Court House	4	6	8	
"	Carpenter-work, Court House	4	4	0	
"	For building Out House, Gaol	18	9	2	
"	Carpenter, Lock-up, River Head	3	12	0	
"	Ditto Ditto Ditto	1	10	0	
"	F. Harley, Contract, Plastering Gaol	16	0	0	
"	J. & W. Boyd, Board for Gaol	2	11	3	
"	R. Neyle	1	13	5	
"	R. Hodder, Painting	1	9	6	
					£289 12 3
MARKET HOUSE:—					
To paid	Wm. Hodder, Plumber Work	5	8	6	
"	W. Crossman, Blacksmith	3	2	6	
"	Carpenter Work	5	19	1	
"	F. Harley, Mason Work	5	1	0	
					£19 11 1
	Carried forward	£19	11	1	£289 12 3

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of Repairs of Court Houses, and Gaols, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.—(Continued.)

Brought forward	£19 11 1	£289 12 3
To paid F. Harley, Mason Work and Sand	13 2 0	
“ T. Molloy, Lime	2 18 5	
“ Ditto Ditto	1 14 0	
“ F. Harley, Mason Work and Sand	6 3 0	
“ F. Harley, Mason Work, and Sand	3 6 0	
“ F. Harley, opening Window, West End	3 8 6	
“ J. & W. Boyd, Lumber	2 9 6	
“ T. Molloy, Lumber and Sand	6 1 3	
“ J. Maher, Iron Work, for Window	7 5 4	
“ J. Maher, Iron Work, for Window	1 5 6	
	<hr/>	67 4 7

HARBOR GRACE COURT HOUSE AND GAOL:—

To paid J. Wythicombe, balance, Contract, for New Building	5 8 5	
“ Charles Parsons, Carpenter Work	5 2 10	
“ J. Strathie, Blacksmith, Gaol ..	5 1 8	
“ Charles Parsons, Carpenter, ditto	1 5 9	
“ Ditto, ditto, ditto	5 0 9	
“ J. Strathie, Blacksmith, ditto	5 14 3	
“ George Gear, Stoves for Gaol	5 7 6	
“ Charles Parsons, Carpenter, ditto	7 18 10	
“ J. Peters, for Police Office	1 11 9	
“ Charles Parsons, Carpenter, Gaol	2 18 10	
“ J. Strathie, Blacksmith, ditto	2 14 3	
	<hr/>	101 1 5

Carried forward £457 18 3

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the Repairs of Court Houses and Gaols, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.—(Continued.)

Brought forward....	£457 18 3
 GREENSPOND COURT HOUSE AND GAOL:—	
To paid Brooking, & Co., Repairs, Court House and Gaol	£58 8 1
“ Brooking, & Co., repairs, Court House and Gaol	34 12 4
	93 0 5
 BONAVISTA COURT HOUSE:—	
To paid J. Strathie, Carpenter.....	1 8 0
“ Bowring, Brothers, Kitchen Range	8 3 0
“ J. Saint, Nails, Board, &c.....	7 15 6
	17 6 6
 BRIGUS COURT HOUSE AND GAOL:—	
To paid Blacksmith.....	0 15 0
“ Carpenter, Repairing C. House	4 2 6
	4 17 6
 BURIN COURT HOUSE AND GAOL:—	
To paid R. Falle & Co., Nails.....	0 16 0
“ C. Hollet, Iron Work for Gaol	5 9 6
	6 5 6
 TWILLINGATE COURT HOUSE AND GAOL:—	
To paid for Iron Work for Gaol	2 16 2
“ For Doors Ditto	2 9 0
	5 5 2
 BAY BULLS:—	
To paid Martin Williams, repairs, Goal	13 16 11
 St. MARY'S COURT HOUSE:—	
To paid Carpenter Work on Court House	1 5 0
	1 5 0
Carried forward	£599 15 3

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the Repairs of Court Houses and Gaols, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.—(Continued.)

Brought forward.....	£599 15 3
FERRYLAND COURT HOUSE AND GAOL:—	
To paid Freight of Materials for repairing Court House.....	£3 10 0
“ For Dock and Witness Box...	5 15 1
“ For Shingles.....	12 0 0
“ Expenses Chairman, to and from Ferryland	4 3 10
	25 8 11
	Cy. £625 4 2
	Stg. £541 17 6

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st December, 1863. }

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the new Gaol Fence, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

To paid T. N. Molloy, Scantling.....	£46	11	0
“ J. & W. Boyd, Plank.....	87	8	11
“ P. & L. Tessier, ditto.....	29	13	6
“ J. & W. Boyd, Board.....	3	4	5
“ Henry Seymour, Nails.....	20	15	0
“ Mrs. Ward, compensation for Interest in Lease of ground.....	40	0	0
“ Sawing Scantling.....	4	5	0
“ J. & W. Boyd, Board.....	7	7	2
“ Ditto, for Plank.....	104	15	6
“ John Maher, Iron work.....	11	3	10
“ Bowring, Brothers, Nails.....	2	9	11
“ L. O'Brien & Co., ditto.....	2	0	11
“ P. & L. Tessier, Plank.....	7	8	9
“ Clift, Wood & Co., Scantling.....	21	6	9
“ Henry Seymour, Nails.....	8	6	9
“ Carpenters' Wages.....	431	6	6
“ For Tarring Fence.....	6	0	0
“ L. O'Brien & Co., Tar.....	14	15	5
“ Job, Brothers & Co, ditto.....	9	0	0
“ Muir & Duder, Nails.....	9	18	9
	Cy.	£866	7 3
	Stg.	£750	17 2

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.
JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st December, 1863. }

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the Poor Asylum, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

To paid Wages.....	£4	5	0
“ For two Pigs.....	1	12	0
“ Trenear & McKenzie, painting Building.....	95	0	0
“ J. Downey, Petty Charges.....	1	2	9
“ Mason, Setting Range.....	0	16	0
“ K. McLea, for Herrings.....	6	15	0
“ J. Downey, Petty Charges.....	1	18	11
“ P. Hutchings, Rugs &c.....	7	19	6
“ J. Carew, Coffins.....	2	2	0
“ W. Morison, Scales.....	4	5	0
“ J. Downey, Petty Charges.....	1	9	3
“ J. Downey, Ditto.....	2	10	6
“ Sweeping Chimneys.....	1	1	3
“ J. Downey, Petty Charges.....	1	8	3
“ Wm. O’Grady, on account Contract.....	110	0	0
“ J. Downey, Petty Charges.....	2	3	6
“ Ditto, ditto, ditto.....	4	2	8
“ Henry Seymour, Bricks.....	0	18	2
“ J. Downey, Petty Charges.....	1	13	6
“ For Wood.....	3	10	0
“ J. Downey, Petty Charges.....	0	19	0
“ Job, Brothers, & Co., Thread.....	0	6	10
“ P. Nowlan, for Wood.....	1	7	0
“ J. Downey, Petty Charges.....	5	4	8
“ W. Donovan, for Wood.....	1	7	9
“ J. Downey, Petty Charges.....	3	19	6
“ Ditto, ditto ditto.....	2	0	6
“ J. Higgins, Sweeping Chimnies.....	1	10	0
“ P. Donovan, Wood.....	1	18	0
“ Ditto, ditto.....	1	5	0
“ J. Downey, Petty Charges.....	1	5	10
“ J. Culleton, Bread.....	34	5	4
“ W. Lundrigan, Graves.....	0	15	0
“ D. Sclater, & Co., for Drawers.....	2	19	6

 Carried forward

 £313 17 2

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the Poor Asylum, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.—(Continued.)

	Brought forward....	£313	17	2
To paid	J. Carew, Coffins.....	3	5	0
"	P. Hogan, Groceries, &c.....	159	12	2
"	T. McMurdo, & Co., Medicine.....	15	2	4
"	P. Neville, Milk.....	5	12	6
"	T. Summers, Beef.....	53	17	6
"	J. Maher, Iron Work.....	1	1	4
"	Bowring, Brothers, Moleskin.....	6	17	4
"	Wm. Kitchen, Groceries.....	3	12	6
"	H. Thomas, Shoes.....	10	8	10
"	J. & W. Stewart, Paints.....	14	9	2
"	P. & L. Tessier, Bricks.....	0	18	9
"	J. Downey, Petty Charges.....	1	2	9
"	L. O'Brien, & Co., Blankets, &c.....	58	13	6
"	Servants' Wages.....	4	5	0
"	Bowring, Brothers, Rugs.....	10	5	6
"	Higgins, Sweeping Chimnies.....	0	17	6
"	J. Downey, Petty Charges.....	1	10	0
"	J. Downey, ditto.....	1	1	5
"	P. Redmond, Cartage Manure.....	2	2	6
"	J. Martin, Crockery.....	1	13	6
"	J. Downey, Petty Charges.....	2	1	9
"	For Wood.....	7	2	5
"	Cartage, Manure.....	2	16	0
"	J. Downey, Petty Charges.....	1	7	4
"	McBride & Kerr, Leather.....	2	16	3
"	J. Downey, Petty Charges.....	2	3	9
"	Henry Seymour, Wood.....	3	4	7
"	Bowring, Brothers, Rugs.....	12	0	5
"	Advertising.....	2	3	7
"	W. Tracey, for Wood.....	1	3	9
"	R. Paul, Potatoes.....	13	2	6
"	J. Downey, Petty Charges.....	1	0	1
"	J. Mullins, Ploughing.....	4	5	0
	Carried forward	£725	13	8

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the Poor Asylum, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.—(Continued.)

	Brought forward.....	£725	13	8
To Paid	Paid for Seed Potatoes.....	3	10	0
"	J. Downey, Petty Charges.....	1	1	3
"	M. D. Stares, for Clock.....	1	2	6
"	J. Downey, Petty Charges.....	1	13	8
"	C. Mitchell, Potatoes.....	3	10	0
"	J. Dwyer, Ploughing.....	2	0	0
"	J. Downey, Petty Charges.....	1	4	9
"	Ditto, ditto,.....	1	15	0
"	Ditto, ditto,.....	2	2	0
"	Henry Thomas, Shoes.....	6	9	0
"	Bowring, Brothers, Hinges.....	0	7	4
"	Wm. McGrath, Smithwork.....	8	12	11
"	P. Hogan, Groceries and Provisions.....	153	12	6
"	P. Neville, Milk.....	6	0	6
"	Bowring, Brothers, Rugs.....	15	6	7
"	D. Sclater & Co., Hats.....	6	18	9
"	J. & W. Boyd, Lumber.....	2	10	2
"	J. Culleton, Bread.....	35	13	10
"	L. O'Brien & Co., Shirts.....	13	13	11
"	T. Summers, Beef.....	60	15	10
"	T. McMurdo & Co., Medicine.....	12	4	11
"	T. Walsh, Wages.....	2	5	0
"	M. Carroll, ditto.....	2	5	0
"	M. Lundregan, for Graves.....	0	10	0
"	J. Downey, Petty Charges.....	3	6	6
"	J. Mullins, Ploughing.....	1	5	0
"	J. Carew, Coffins.....	1	6	0
"	J. Downey, Petty Charges.....	2	19	6
"	R. Peace, Plumber.....	9	7	1
"	D. Sclater & Co., Hats.....	2	9	0
"	J. Downey, Petty Charges.....	4	8	6
"	Carpenter Work.....	1	10	0
"	J. Mullins, Ploughing.....	1	5	0
"	J. Downey, Petty Charges.....	2	16	6
	Carried forward.....	£1,101	12	2

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the Poor Asylum, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.—(Continued.)

	Brought forward	£1,101	12	2
To paid	J. Higgins, Sweeping Chimnies	0	15	0
"	Carpenter Work at Coal House.....	22	8	7
"	J. & W. Boyd, Board, for ditto.....	16	1	8
"	P. & L. Tessier, ditto ditto.....	7	17	8
"	J. Downey, Petty Charges	3	5	11
"	Waggon-hire	0	10	0
"	J. Carew, Contract Building Strong Room....	6	0	0
"	Labour repairing damage to Foundry by Stop- page of Stream.....	5	16	7
"	Wages, attendant on Sick	2	0	0
"	J. Downey, Petty Charges	3	12	0
"	Ditto, ditto	3	0	0
"	Ditto, ditto	2	18	11
"	S. Carnell, Wheel-barrows	6	18	0
"	J. Downey, Petty Accounts.....	2	18	6
"	For Turnips.....	0	13	0
"	Carpenter Work	3	0	0
"	J. Higgins, Sweeping chimnies	0	15	0
"	J. Downey, Petty Charges	2	16	0
"	Ditto, ditto	3	6	1
"	Ditto, ditto	3	11	0
"	For Turnips.....	0	13	0
"	For Graves.....	0	15	0
"	D. Sclater, & Co., Flannel.....	16	8	11
"	J. Carew, Coffins.....	2	12	0
"	T. Summers, Beef.....	67	1	11
"	P. Neville, Milk.....	6	18	10
"	T. McMurdo, & Co., Medicine.....	6	17	5
"	Bowring, Brothers, Counterpanes.....	17	10	7
"	J. Maher, Iron Work.....	2	19	4
"	L. O'Brien, & Co., Rugs.....	16	5	6
"	Badcock & Scott, Calico, &c.....	7	0	5
"	J. Culleton, Bread.....	36	17	3
"	P. Hogan, Groceries.....	168	18	7
	Carried forward	£1,559	15	2

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the Poor Asylum, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.—(Continued.)

	Brought forward	£1,559	15	2
To paid	Baird, Brothers, Hose and Drawers	12	9	0
“	T. Walsh, Wages	2	5	0
“	M. Carrol, Ditto	2	5	0
“	J. Downey, Petty Accounts	3	15	9
“	H. Thomas, Shoes	13	19	6
“	J. Gleeson, Spades	2	14	6
“	Higgins, Sweeping Chimnies	0	5	0
“	S. March, 200 Hhds. Coals	79	3	4
“	Clift, Wood & Co. Potatoes and Scantling . . .	6	13	1
“	For Figs	4	1	0
“	J. Downey, Petty Charges	3	9	3
“	Ditto Ditto	3	14	0
“	Higgins, Sweeping Chimnies	0	12	6
“	J. Downey, Petty Accounts	1	17	6
“	J. Tracey, Wood	1	7	0
“	Trehear & McKenzie, Painting	10	0	0
“	J. Downey, Petty Accounts	2	10	6
“	Ditto Ditto	3	9	2
“	Mansfield, Herrings	9	9	0
“	F. Harley, Mason Work	4	3	0
“	J. Downey, Petty Accounts	1	19	9
“	Labor on Ground	0	18	0
“	J. Downey, Petty Accounts	3	3	7
“	S. Perfect, Mason Work	0	12	6
“	J. Dwyer, Turnips	3	0	0
“	Clift, Wood & Co., Potatoes	15	10	0
“	Henry Seymour, Nails for Coal House	5	14	8
	Carried forward	£1,749	16	5

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the Poor Asylum, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.—(Continued.)

Brought forward....	£1,749	16	5
To paid For Turnips.....	1	4	6
“ J. Downey, Petty Accounts.....	3	8	8
“ Sweeping Chimnies	1	2	6
“ J. Downey, Petty Accounts.....	2	16	11
“ J. Dwyer, Baskets.....	1	10	2
“ Clift, Wood & Co., Turnips.....	2	0	0
“ Muir & Duder, Lumber for Coal House.....	31	4	2
“ Cartage, Potatoes and Turnips	0	11	4
“ For Parsnips and Carrots	4	15	4
“ T. N. Molloy, for Lime	3	6	10
“ J. & W. Boyd, Board	1	15	2
“ Morison & Bucham, Oil and Lamps	2	7	3
“ Baird, Brothers, Calico	13	11	6
“ T. Summers, Beef	61	15	7
“ P. Neville, Milk	7	15	10
“ C. Rielly, Straw	1	17	6
“ J. Angel, repairing Stoves.....	3	15	0
“ J. Mullins, Wood.....	0	12	5
“ J. Culleton, Bread	40	17	1
“ J. T. Nevill, Thorns	1	1	8
“ John Maher, Iron work	3	13	2
“ L. O'Brien & Co., Blankets.....	27	10	6
“ Bowring, Brothers, Homespun	28	16	3
“ Badcock & Scott, Shirts.....	12	7	6
“ P. Hogan, Provisions.....	162	15	6
“ Advertising	1	12	3
“ Tallying Coals	0	15	0
Carried forward....	£2,234	6	0

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the Poor Asylum, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.—(Continued.)

	Brought forward.....	£2,234	6	0
To paid	John Casey, Straw.....	3	15	0
“	T. McMurdo & Co., Medicine.....	8	3	11
“	P. Brazil, Straw.....	3	15	0
“	R. Peace, Tinsmith.....	4	11	0
“	J. J. Graham, Stationery.....	0	8	6
“	Chairman, Board of Works, allowance for Horse.....	5	15	4
		Cy. £2,200	14	9
		Stg. £1,907	4	8
	Expenditure of Financial Secretary.....	£1,905	13	6
	Received by Board of Works for lodging T. Harvey.....	1	11	2
		Stg.. £1,907	4	8

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st December, 1863. }

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the General Repairs of Roads and Bridges, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

DISTRICTS OF SAINT JOHN'S, EAST AND WEST:—

To paid repairing Bridges and Cross Drains, on the following Roads:—				
Petty Harbor	25	1	2	
Topsail Road	100	4	2	
Pouch Cove	9	15	0	
Portugal Cove Road	68	6	9	
Torbay, Flat Rock, Middle Cove, Logy Bay, and Outer Cove..	84	7	5	
Roche, & Range, Annual Contract for repairing Pouch Cove Road	60	0	0	
				347 14 6
“ Repairing Cross Drains and Bridges, in the following localities, in the neighbourhood of the town of St. John's:—				
Long Pond Road, and Apple Tree-Well	9	8	10	
South Side	7	10	10	
Magotty Cove	5	19	11	
Mount Pearl and old Bay Bulls Road	6	5	0	
Quidi Vidi, South Side, Freshwater, and Forrest Pond....	29	3	3	
Magotty Cove, and for Plank..	10	16	10	
Freshwater, Waterford Bridge	16	18	10	
O'Brien's Bridge	47	5	1	
King's Bridge and Quidi Vidi	6	18	9	
Waterford and Renouf's Bridges	25	15	6	
Heavy Tree Road	6	16	11	
Military Road	11	1	10	
King's Road	64	3	10	
Flags for covering Drains....	142	16	1	
For Nails and Iron Work....	39	17	6	
				430 19 0
Carried forward				£778 13 6

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the General Repairs of Roads and Bridges, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.—(Continued.)

Brought forward..... £778 13 6

DISTRICTS OF SAINT JOHN'S, EAST AND WEST :—(Continued.)

To paid Expenditure gravelling and re-			
pairing Water Street.....	£169	11	1
“ Repairing King’s Road.....	7	11	6
“ Repairing Casey’s Lane and Brazil’s Hill	8	8	6
“ Repairing Magotty Cove Bridge	1	14	6
“ Ditto, Molloy’s Hill and Job’s Cove	4	0	6
“ Paving O’Dwyer’s Cove, and Lime Kiln Hill, and Brazil’s Lane..	5	2	3
“ Paving Rogcrson’s and Warren’s Coves.....	5	0	3
“ Labour, repairing King’s Road .	4	17	6
“ Ditto, paving Job’s Cove....	6	7	0
“ Ditto, Streets Western District	4	8	9
“ Ditto, paving Job’s Cove.....	2	15	0
“ For Stones for Side Drains	76	5	6
“ • Cleansing St. John’s Streets....	244	16	5
		541	1 6

DISTRICT OF HARBOR MAIN :—

To paid repairs Salmon Cove Bridge....	£1	15	0
“ Ditto, Harbor Main	2	15	0
“ Bowring, Brothers, Powder for Blasting at Cat’s Cove	6	19	1
“ J. Gleeson, Powder for ditto ..	2	14	2
Carried forward	£14	3 3	£1,319 15 0

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the General Repairs of Roads and Bridges, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.—(Continued.)

Brought forward	£14 3 3	£1,319 15 0
DISTRICT OF HARBOR MAIN.—(Continued.)		
To paid Repairing Bridges, Holyrood and Harbor Main	4 5 0	
“ For Telegrams	1 4 4	
“ M. Wall, repairing Bridges, Harbor Main	2 10 0	
“ E. O'Brien, repairing Bridges, Cat's Cove	9 5 0	
“ E. O'Brien, in part Contract repairing Salmon Cove Bridge .	25 0 0	
“ J. Maher, travelling expenses to and from St. John's	4 10 0	
	60 17 7	
DISTRICT OF FERRYLAND:—		
To paid Labour, Repairing Cross Drains	£5 5 0	
“ S. Roddick, Repairing Bridge . .	2 7 6	
“ Ditto, Repairing Bridge, Bay Bulls Road	1 15 0	
“ S. Roddick, Repairing Bridge, Bay Bulls Road	2 0 0	
“ William Sinnet, Repairing Old Bay Bulls Road	8 0 0	
“ T. Jackman, Repairing Bridges, Ferryland	2 0 0	
“ Repairing Bridges, Bay Bulls Road	7 10 0	
“ Repairing Bridges, Witless Bay	7 0 0	
Carried forward	£35 17 6	£1,380 12 7

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the General Repairs of Roads and Bridges, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.—(Continued.)

Brought forward....	£35 17 6	£1,380 12 7
DISTRICT OF FERRYLAND :—(Continued.)		
To paid D. Chaffe, Repairing Goulds Bridge	21 0 0	
“ W. Carter, Repairing Bridges, Ferryland and Cape Broyle..	6 19 0	
“ J. Howlet, Repairing Bridges, Cape Broyle.....	1 5 0	
“ P. Day, for Bay Bulls Bridges..	5 0 0	
“ P. Day, on account of Contract for Repairing Bay Bulls Road	45 0 0	
“ T. Howlet, on account of Contract for Repairing Bay Bulls Road	5 0 0	
	120 1 6	
DISTRICT OF BONAVIDA :—		
To paid Repairing Bridges, Salvage....	£9 10 0	
“ William Doodey, Repairing Bridges, Bonavista.....	1 12 9	
“ George Carter, Repairing Bridges, King's Cove	17 18 9	
“ R. Holloway, Repairing Bridges, Bonavista	8 15 0	
“ F. Ford, Repairing Bridges, Bonavista.....	22 0 0	
	59 16 6	
DISTRICT OF PLACENTIA AND ST. MARY'S :—		
To paid Repairing Bridges, Colinet Road	£4 0 0	
“ T. Byrne, travelling expenses, Road Service.....	5 17 6	
	9 17 6	
Carried forward....	£9 17 6	£1,560 10 7

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the General Repairs of Roads and Bridges, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.—(Continued.)

Brought forward	£9 17 6	£1,560 10 7
DISTRICT OF PLACENTIA AND ST. MARY'S:—		
<i>(Continued.)</i>		
To paid T. Quigly, Contract Rocky River		
Bridge	15 0 0	
“ Repairing Bridges, Colinet	3 8 0	
“ Ditto, Salmonier	1 1 0	
“ T. Grace, repairing Bridges, St. Mary's	8 9 0	
“ T. Grace, Ditto, ditto	4 10 0	
“ Croak, repairing Bridges, Colinet	1 10 0	
“ J. Maher, Inspector, travelling expenses	5 15 4	
	49 10 10	
DISTRICT OF TWILLINGATE AND FOGO:—		
To paid J. Peyton, repairing Bridges, Back Harbor and Little Harbor, Twillingate		
		22 10 0
DISTRICT OF TRINITY BAY:—		
To paid Henry Wills, repairing Road, Catalina		
Catalina	£14 0 0	
“ Carpenter work, Brenton's Bridge	6 2 6	
“ Repairing Roads, Perlican	0 15 0	
“ Carpenter work, Brenton's Bridge	4 6 3	
“ J. Brennan, repairing Catalina Bridge	1 10 0	
“ W. Sweetland; repairing Trinity Bridge	15 0 0	
“ Freight and Materials, Brenton's Bridge	3 0 0	
Carried forward	£44 13 9	£1,632 11 5

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the General Repairs of Roads and Bridges, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.—(Continued.)

	Brought forward.....	£1,632 11 5
DISTRICT OF TRINITY BAY.—(Continued.)	£44 13 9	
“ Henry Wills, labour, Brenton’s Bridge	10 0 0	
“ Carpenter work and Iron work, Brenton’s Bridge	18 5 6	
	<hr/>	72 19 3
DISTRICT OF HARBOR GRACE:—		
To paid W. S. Green, Repairing Roads and Bridges, Bay Roberts..	31 15 7	
“ Chairman’s Expenses on Visit of Inspection.....	4 10 0	
“ Joseph Peters, Expenditure in town of Harbor Grace and neighbourhood, for Repairing Bridges	117 8 9	
	<hr/>	153 14 4
		<hr/>
		Cy. £1,859 5 0
Expenditure on account of Damage by Floods, as per Detailed Statement annexed.		1,291 16 6
		<hr/>
		Cy. £3,151 1 6
		<hr/>
		Stg. £2,730 18 10
Expenditure of Financial Secretary, on account of Outports		40 2 3
		<hr/>
		Stg. £2,771 1 1
		<hr/> <hr/>

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.
JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st December, 1863. }
Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of Repairing Roads and Bridges damaged by Floods, in October, 1863, to 31st December, 1863.

DISTRICTS OF ST. JOHN'S, EAST AND WEST:—

To paid repairing Bridges and Roads at Pouch Cove.....	£45	2	9	
“ Repairing Bridges, Torbay, Outer Cove, Logy Bay, and Middle Cove	21	17	0	
“ Repairing Bridges, Portugal Cove	10	18	0	
“ Ditto, Bay Bull's Road	23	15	0	
“ Ditto, Topsail Road .	22	10	0	
“ Ditto, Petty Harbor..	5	17	6	
“ Repairing Prescott Street, Job's Cove, Carter's Hill, Cathedral Street, Customs' Hill, and March's Cove.....	180	15	11	
				<u>£310 16 2</u>

DISTRICT OF CARBONEAR:—

To paid J. McNeil for repair of Bridges and Roads				214 5 3
---	--	--	--	---------

DISTRICT OF FERRYLAND:—

To paid J. Lacey, Repairing Bridges...	15	0	0	
“ W. Carter, Repairing Bridges, Ferryland	4	3	6	
“ W. Carter, Repairing Bridges, Ferryland	2	10	0	
“ W. Carter, for Cape Broyle....	5	0	0	
“ Repairing Bridges, Ferryland, Cape Broyle, and Brigus....	35	9	11	
				<u>62 3 5</u>

DISTRICT OF HARBOR GRACE:—

To paid John Maher, Inspector, Traveling Expenses.....	13	1	0	
“ Moses Goss, Repairing Bridges, Spaniard's Bay.....	60	0	0	
				<u>£73 1 0</u>
Carried forward	£73	1	0	<u>£587 4 10</u>

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of Repairing Roads and Bridges damaged by Floods in October, 1863, to 31st December, 1863.—(Continued.)

	Brought forward.....	£587	4	10
DISTRICT OF HARBOR GRACE:—	(Continued.)	£73	1	0
To paid Contingent Expenses, Inspector and Chairman.....	9	17	0	
“ Contingent Expenses, Inspector, and Chairman.....	6	12	0	
“ J. Peters, Expenditure, Bear's Cove Bridge.....	10	10	0	
“ Repairing Bryant's Cove Bridge	48	0	0	
“ Ditto River Head Ditto	70	0	0	
“ Rutherford, Brothers, Plank....	26	10	7	
“ William S. Green, Repairing Spaniard's Bay Bridge.....	250	0	1	
“ Joseph Peters, Expenditure on Bridges	52	1	3	
	<hr/>			546 11 11
DISTRICT OF PLACENTIA AND ST. MARY'S:—				
To paid Inspector's travelling expenses .	8	10	0	
“ Repairing Bridges, Placentia Road	4	3	0	
“ P. Croak, repairing Bridges, Colinet Road.....	6	11	10	
“ E. Mooney, repairing Bridges, Colinet Road.....	7	16	3	
“ Repairing Bridges, Placentia...	3	15	6	
“ P. Croak, Repairing Bridges, Colinet Road.....	13	3	0	
“ Wm. Davis, Repairing Bridges, Colinet Road.....	23	15	10	
“ T. Quigly, Repairing Bridge, Rocky River	4	4	0	
“ T. Murphy, Repairing Bridges, Salmonier Road.....	7	2	0	
“ Repairing Little Harbor Bridge, St. Mary's Road.....	15	0	5	
	<hr/>			94 1 10
Carried forward....		£1,227	18	7
		<hr/> <hr/>		

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of Repairing Roads and Bridges damaged by Floods in October, 1863, to 31st December, 1863.—(Continued.)

Brought forward	£1,227 18 7
DISTRICT OF BRIGUS AND PORT-DE-GRAVE :—	
To paid Repairing Southern Gut Bridge	6 18 0
“ Repairing Bridges, Port-de-Grave	10 13 4
	17 11 4
DISTRICT OF BONAVISTA :—	
To paid Wm. Sweetland, for repairing Bridges	8 0 0
DISTRICT OF HARBOR MAIN :—	
To paid E. O'Brien, Repairing Bridge at Salmon Cove	21 14 1
“ Repairing Bridges, Kelligrews	16 12 6
	38 6 7
	Cy. £1,291 16 6

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.
JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st December, 1863. }

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works, }
30th January, 1864. }

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

Resolved,—That the foregoing accounts do pass.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the Sewerage of the Town of St. John's, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

To paid for Stones and Flags, used in repairing Sewers, in the Eastern and Western Districts.....	£221 12 0
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WESTERN DISTRICT :—

To paid for labour, Stone, Flags, and Board, making Sewers at Lazy Bank, Hutchings's Lane, and Prescott Street, in the Western District.....	897 6 7
--	---------

EASTERN DISTRICT :—

To paid Thomas Burrige, Contract for making Sewer from Prescott Street to Gleeson's Corner, in Water Street.....	206	15	0	
“ Whelan & Ellis, on account of Contract for Sewer from Prescott Street towards Garrison Hill.....	220	0	0	
“ Irvine and Lawlor, on account of Contract for Sewer in Cochran Street.....	85	0	0	
“ For labour and Materials, constructing Sewers in Morris's Cove, Long's Hill, Church Hill, and Cliff's Cove.....	455	8	6	967 3 6

Cy. £2,086 2 1

Stg. 1,808 0 0

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st December, 1863. }

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Postal Returns.

Dr. THE POST MASTER GENERAL IN ACCOUNT
YEAR ENDED 31ST

1863.	Currency.
To Balance due 31st December, 1862...	£99 10 11
“ Amount Inland Postage.....	528 12 1
“ “ Newfoundland proportion of British Postage.....	556 4 10½
“ “ Postage on Loose Letters... £25 8 2	
“ “ “ on Ship Letters.... 2 5 0	
“ “ “ on Letters posted at St. John's, for Town delivery	6 4 1
“ “ “ on Way Letters.... 3 2 4½	
	36 19 7½
“ “ British Packet Postage.. Stg. £708 19 4	
“ “ Exchange, 20 per cent..... 141 15 10	
	Cy. 850 15 2
Deduct Amount Postage on Dead Letters, &c., returned to the General Post Of- fice, London..... Cy. 45 18 3	
	804 16 11
To Amount Postage Stamps sold.... Stg. 585 18 3	
“ “ Exchange 20 per Cent..... 117 3 8	
	703 1 11
“ “ Received for use of private Letter Boxes..... 49 16 0	
“ “ Received for fees on late Let- ters..... 7 17 9	
	57 13 9
	£2,787 0 1

St. John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1863. }

Postal Returns.

CURRENT WITH THE COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND. Cr.
DECEMBER, 1863.

1863.	Currency.
By amount paid into the Commissariat	
“ “ Chest for British Postages £1,010 0 0	
“ “ On account of the Post- Master General, London 15 9 10	
	Stg. 1,025 9 10
Exchange, 20 per cent.. 205 2 0	
	£1,230 11 10
“ “ The Receiver General.. 1,122 8 0	
“ “ Postage on Official Cor- respondence	108 8 7½
“ “ Discount on Postage Stamps sold	35 3 0
“ “ Ship Letter gratuities... 1 2 8	
“ “ Dead Letters, (local) ... 1 10 0½	
	£2,499 4 2
“ Balance	287 15 11
	£2,787 0 1

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.
J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

Postal Returns.

STATEMENT SHIEWING THE AMOUNT OF INLAND POSTAGE,
AND COLONIAL PROPORTION OF BRITISH PACKET
POSTAGES, COLLECTED IN NEWFOUNDLAND DURING
THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1863.

	Currency.	
Harbor Grace Post Office.....	£103	12 2
Carboncar “	44	14 1
Brigus “	52	13 8
Trinity “	18	4 3
Bonavista “	8	6 6
Greenspond “	4	13 3
Fogo “	5	8 9
Twillingate “	6	17 1
Bay Bulls “	2	3 3
Ferryland “	5	14 1
Trepassey “	1	11 3
St. Mary's “	1	13 3
Placentia “	8	5 9
Burin “	4	15 6
Harbor Breton “	9	18 11
Burgeo “	4	18 8
Little Placentia “	5	19 9
	£289	10 2
St. John's “ viz:—		
“ Inland Postage.....	276	1 6½
“ Colonial proportion British Packet Postage	556	4 10½
	832	6 5
	£1,121	16 7

JOHN DELANEY,

Postmaster General.

J. HEALY,

Chief Clerk.

St. John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1863. }

Postal Returns.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF BRITISH PACKET
POSTAGE COLLECTED IN NEWFOUNDLAND DURING
THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1863.

	£		Currency.
Harbor Grace Post Office.....	104	11	1
Carboncar "	37	13	5
Brigus and Bay Roberts "	19	17	3
Trinity "	12	11	2
Bonavista "	3	13	3
Greenspond "	5	9	8½
Fogo "	9	14	1
Twillingate "	12	3	8½
Bay Bulls "	1	18	10
Ferryland "	2	8	4
Trepassey "	0	13	2½
St. Mary's "	1	19	2½
Placentia "	4	14	1
Burin "	0	19	10
Harbor Breton "	16	18	2
Burgeo and LaPoile "	8	12	7
Little Placentia "	3	6	3
			£247 4 2
St. John's "			603 11 0
			£850 15 2

JOHN DELANEY,
Post-master General.

J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

St. John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1863. }

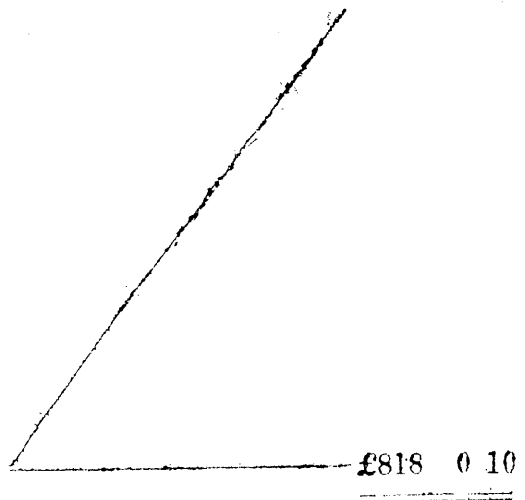
Postal Returns.

DR. POSTAGE STAMP ACCOUNT, FOR THE

1863.

Jan. 1.—To Amount Postage Stamps, on hand, viz:—		Currency.
“ St. John’s Post Office...Stg.	£31 2 7½	
“ Outport Offices	26 11 4½	
	<u>57 14 0</u>	69 4 10

Dec. 31.—To Amount Postage Stamps received from the Secre- tary’s Office.....	624 0 0	748 16 0
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£818 0 10

St. John’s, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1863. }

Postal Returns.

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1863. Cr.

1863.

Dec. 31.—By Amount Postage Stamps sold viz:—.....		Currency.
Brigus Post Office.....Stg.	£7 7 0	
Burin “	9 11 7	
Burgeo “	8 8 0	
Greenspond “	4 0 0	
Harbor Grace“	37 4 0	
Twillingate “	5 12 5	
	<u>72 3 0</u>	
St. John’s “	630 18 11	703 1 11

“ “ Amount Postage Stamps on hand viz:—.....		
Brigus Post Office.....	2 5 0	
Burgeo “	9 12 0	
Harbor Grace“	24 0 0	
Placentia “	2 18 5	
Trinity “	3 0 0	
Twillingate “	6 9 3	
	<u>48 4 8</u>	
St. John’s “	66 14 3	114 18 11
		<u>£818 0 10</u>

JOHN DELANEY,
Post-master General.
J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

St. John’s, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1863. }

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNTS COLLECTED FOR BRITISH AND NEWFOUNDLAND POSTAGES, AND FOR POSTAGE STAMPS, AT THE SEVERAL POST OFFICES, DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1863.

	Postal Returns.			Total Currency.
	British Postage.	Inland Postage.	Postage Stamps.	
Harbor Grace Post Office	£104 11 1	£103 12 2	£37 4 0	£245 7 3
Carbonear "	37 13 5	44 14 1	.....	82 7 6
Brigus "	19 17 3	52 13 8	7 7 0	79 17 11
Trinity "	12 11 2	18 4 3	.....	30 15 5
Bonavista "	3 13 3	8 6 6	.....	11 19 9
Greenspond "	5 9 8½	4 13 3	4 0 0	14 2 11½
Fogo "	9 14 1	5 8 9	.....	15 2 10
Twillingate "	12 3 8½	6 17 1	5 12 5	24 13 2½
Bay Bulls "	1 18 10	2 3 3	.....	4 2 1
Ferryland "	2 8 4	5 14 1	.....	8 2 5

	Postal Returns.			Total Currency.
	British Postage.	Inland Postage.	Postage Stamps.	
Trepassey "	0 13 2½	1 11 3	.....	2 4 5½
St. Mary's "	1 19 2½	1 13 3	.....	3 12 5½
Placentia "	4 14 1	8 5 9	.....	12 19 10
Burin "	0 19 10	4 15 6	9 11 7	15 6 11
Harbor Breton "	16 18 2	9 18 11	.....	26 17 1
Burgeo "	8 12 7	4 18 8	8 8 0	21 19 3
Little Placentia "	3 6 3	5 19 9	.....	9 6 0
St. John's "	£247 4 2	£289 10 2	£72 3 0	£608 17 4
	603 11 0	832 6 5	630 18 11	2,066 16 4
	£850 15 2	£1,121 16 7	£703 1 11	£2,675 13 8

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.
 J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

St. John's, Newfoundland, }
 31st December, 1863. }

Postal Returns.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1862 AND 1863.

REVENUE.	1862.	1853.	INCREASE 1863.
Amount of Inland Postage	£573 17 0½	565 11 8½	
Amount of Newfoundland proportion of British Postage	527 2 3½	556 4 10½	
Amount of Fees &c., collected	56 9 3	57 13 9	
Amount of Inland Postage Stamps Sold	57 12 6	59 18 9	
	£1,215 1 1	£1,239 9 1	£24 8 0
EXPENDITURE.	1862.	1863.	DECREASE 1863.
Amount paid for Mail Transportation	2015 11 4	1919 16 8	
Amount of Salaries paid Post-Masters, Way-Masters, Clerks, &c. &c...	1162 6 8	1165 0 0	
Amount paid for Printing, Advertising, Stationery, Coal, Gas, and Incidentals	145 5 6	81 17 11	
	£3,323 3 6	£3,166 14 7	£156 8 11

JOHN DELANEY,

Post-Master General,

J. HEALY,

Chief Clerk.

St. John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1863. }

Postal Returns.

STATEMENT OF AMOUNT OF SALARIES PAID TO POST-
MASTERS, WAY-MASTERS, CLERKS, AND ASSISTANTS,
DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1863.

OFFICE.	NAME OF OFFICER.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.
St. John's....	John Delaney	Postmaster General	£300 0 0
	James Healy	Chief Clerk	130 0 0
	John Freeman....	Second "	100 0 0
	James Furlong ...	Third "	60 0 0
	Geo. Gaden £15 } Geo. Lilly ....5 }	Assistants	20 0 0
	Eliza Solomon....	Ditto	50 0 0
	George Gaden....	Letter Carrier	47 10 0
	Patrick Burke	Ditto	12 10 0
	Catherine Molloy .	Cleaning Office,&c.	20 0 0
	Harbor Grace . . .	Andrew Drysdale .	Post-Master .....	50 0 0
Ditto	Jonathan Martin..	Letter Carrier	10 0 0
Carbonear	Mary Casey	Post Mistress.....	45 0 0
Brigus	Sarah Stentaforde .	Ditto	35 0 0
Trinity.....	Ann Cross,.....	Ditto	25 0 0
Placentia	Mary Morris	Ditto	15 0 0
Bonavista	John Lawrence ...	Post Master	15 0 0
Fogo	James Fitzgerald..	Ditto	15 0 0
Twillingate	Joseph J. Pearce..	Ditto	15 0 0
Bay Bulls	Martin Williams ..	Ditto	15 0 0
Ferryland	John Morry	Ditto	15 0 0
Trepassey	John Devereux ...	Ditto	15 0 0
Little Placentia..	Alexander Burke .	Ditto	15 0 0
Burin.....	Thomas Birket ...	Ditto	15 0 0
Harbor Breton ..	Samuel How	Ditto	15 0 0
Greenspond	William Lang	Ditto	10 0 0
Burgeon	Richard Bradshaw	Ditto	10 0 0
St. Mary's	Philip Breen	Way Master	4 0 0
Garnish.....	John Grandy.....	Ditto	4 0 0
Salmonier	William Hurly ...	Ditto	4 0 0
Port-de-Grave...	Matthew O'Rielly.	Ditto	4 0 0
King's Cove	Michael Murphy..	Ditto	4 0 0

Carried forward.....£1,095 0 0

Postal Returns.

STATEMENT OF AMOUNT OF SALARIES PAID TO POST-
MASTERS, WAY-MASTERS, CLERKS, AND ASSISTANTS,
DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DEC., 1863.—(Continued.)

OFFICE.	NAME OF OFFICER.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.
		Brought forward	£1,095 0 0
New Perlican ...	Francis Howell...	Way Master	4 0 0
Harbor Main ...	John Brick	Ditto	4 0 0
Oderin.....	James Murphy ...	Ditto	4 0 0
Old Perlican	Wm. Christain ...	Ditto	4 0 0
Bay Roberts	James Fitzgerald..	Ditto	4 0 0
Black Head.....	William Butt	Ditto	4 0 0
La Poile	H. J. Read	Ditto	4 0 0
Catalina	John Jeans	Ditto	4 0 0
Hermitage.....	Thomas Winter...	Ditto	4 0 0
Grand Bank	Jonathan Hickman	Ditto	4 0 0
Lamaline.....	James Pittman	Ditto	3 0 0
Bay-de-Verds ...	Thos. Hutchings..	Ditto	3 0 0
Portugal Cove ..	Margaret Dooley..	Way Mistress	4 0 0
St. John's	Eliza Solomon....	Newspaper Agent	20 0 0
			£1,165 0 0

JOHN DELANEY,
Post-master General.

J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

St. John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1863. }

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS PAID TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS, FOR MAIL TRANSPORTATION, DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1863.

NAMES OF CONTRACTORS	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.
George Makinson.....	Conveying Mails by Conception Bay per Steamer.....	£250 0 0
John Collins.....	“ “ across Placentia Bay.....	150 0 0
Peter Coleman.....	“ “ between New Perlican and Trinity.....	170 0 0
William White.....	“ “ “ “ Harbor Breton.....	110 0 0
Patrick Murphy.....	“ “ “ “ Little Placentia and Merasheen.....	85 0 0
Robert Ford.....	“ “ “ “ Bonavista and Greenspond.....	60 0 0
Patrick Ryan.....	“ “ “ “ Ferryland and Trepassy.....	40 0 0
C. W. Evans.....	“ “ “ “ Garnish and Fortune.....	39 0 0
John Butler.....	“ “ “ “ Burin and Garnish.....	30 10 0
James Coady.....	“ “ “ “ St. John's and Ferryland.....	33 0 0
Thomas Singleton.....	“ “ “ “ Trinity and Bonavista.....	30 0 0
David Walsh.....	“ “ “ “ Carbonear and Bay-de-Verds.....	50 0 0
James Fitzgerald.....	“ “ “ “ Trinity and King's Cove.....	25 0 0
Jabez Tilly.....	“ “ “ “ Grates Cove and New Perlican.....	50 0 0
Daniel Sullivan.....	“ “ “ “ Carbonear and New Perlican.....	28 0 0
James Peddle.....	“ “ “ “ St. Mary's and Salmonier.....	20 0 0
Matthew O'Reilly.....	“ “ “ “ Brigus and Port-de-Grave.....	15 0 0
John Brick.....	“ “ “ “ Brigus and Harbor Main.....	15 0 0
James Fitzgerald.....	“ “ “ “ Brigus and Bay Roberts.....	15 0 0
Carried forward.....		£1,215 10 0

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS PAID TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS, FOR MAIL TRANSPORTATION DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1863.—(Continued.)

NAMES OF CONTRACTORS.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.
Alexander Burke.....	Brought forward.....	£1,215 10 0
William Pink.....	Conveying Mails between Great and Little Placentia.....	10 0 0
Thomas Sullivan.....	“ Harbor Breton and Burgeo.....	159 10 0
Michael Power.....	“ St. Kyran's and Paradise.....	50 0 0
Michael Synnott.....	“ Placentia and Paradise.....	4 0 0
John Harris.....	“ Placentia and St. John's.....	60 0 0
William Coughlan.....	“ Harbor Breton and Hermitage.....	25 0 0
Ditto ditto.....	“ St. John's and Placentia.....	86 13 4
	“ St. John's, Conception Bay, and Portugal Cove.....	216 13 4
John Day.....	Winter Service, between Greenspond, Fogo, and Twillingate.....	40 0 0
John Kelly.....	“ “ Trinity and Greenspond.....	35 0 0
		£1,902 6 8

Postal Returns.

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.
 J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

St. John's, Newfoundland, }
 31st December, 1863. }

Postal Returns.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE NUMBER OF DEAD LETTERS
RECEIVED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, NEW-
FOUNDLAND, AND HOW DISPOSED OF, DURING THE
YEAR ENDED 31st DEC., 1863.

Received from the General Post Office, London.....	339
“ “ British Provinces, West Indies.....	12
“ “ Postmasters in Newfoundland.....	905
	1,256
Sent to the General Post Office, London.....	549
Sent to the British Provinces.....	86
Returned to the writers in Newfoundland.....	535
Destroyed for want of name, or residence of writer.....	86
	1,256

JOHN DELANEY,
Post-Master General.

J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

St. John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1863. }

STATEMENT SHEWING THE NUMBER OF REGISTERED LET-
TERS SENT THROUGH THE GENERAL POST OFFICE
IN NEWFOUNDLAND, DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st
DECEMBER, 1863.

Registered at St. John's.....	324
“ at Outport Offices.....	185
“ in other Countries.....	265
	774

JOHN DELANEY,
Post-Master General.

J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

St. John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1863. }

Postal Returns.

REPORT OF ALL CASES OCCURRING WITHIN THE YEAR
SING LETTERS, &c., SENT AND RECEIVED BY POST IN
EACH CASE, AND STATING THE RESULT OF
BY THE DE-

Name of Applicant or Sender.	Where Mailed.	When Mailed.	Contents.
Manager, Com'l. Bank	St. John's.....	May 19 ..	Bills and Drafts...
Michael Cadigan....	Ditto	March 29..	Exchange for £4 .
Post-master General, P. E. Island.....	Charlotte Town, P. E. Island...	March 26..	Not stated
H. W. Hoyles	St. John's.....	April	Ditto
The Secretary, General Post Office, London	} London	Feb'y. 17..	Contract of Sale of Stock
B. Robinson .....				Winsor, N. S. ...	Sept. 17 ...	Not stated .....
H. W. Hoyles.....	Keswick, Canada	Oct. 7.....	Ditto
W. Weaver.....	St. John's, N. F.	August 26 .	Exchange, £5 Stg.
J. C. Withers	Ditto	June 30 ...	Not stated
J. C. Withers	Ditto	July 15....	4 half Sovereigns .
The Secretary General Post Office, London	Ditto	June 30 ...	Carte de Visite ...

- (a) Letter missent to United States, received at Halifax, and delivered to Address, 3rd June.
 (b) Letter duly delivered to Address.
 (c) Letter delivered to Address.
 (d) Letter missent to Canada. Returned to this Office from Halifax on the 13th July, and delivered to Mr. Hoyles.
 (e) Advertized, and delivered to address, 14th July.
 (f) Letter received in October, and delivered to address.
 (g) Letter delivered to address.
 (h) Exchange acknowledged to have been received.
 (i) Enquiry failed to show where loss occurred.
 (j) Ditto ditto.
 (k) Ditto ditto.

St. John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1863. }

Postal Returns.

ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1863, OF APPLICATION FOR MIS-
NEWFOUNDLAND, SHEWING THE PARTICULARS OF
THE PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED THEREIN
PARTMENT.

ADDRESS OF LETTERS.		Evidence of loss or abstraction.	Whether Registered or not.
Name.	Residence.		
Union Bank	Halifax	Not received.	Not registered (a)
Mary Molony	Boston	Ditto	Registered (b)
Ellen Fitzpatrick ...	St. John's....	Ditto	Ditto (c)
Newman Hoyles....	Winsor, N. S.	Ditto	Not registered (d)
Mrs. C. G. Johnson .	St. John's....	Ditto	Ditto (e)
Judge, or Mrs. Robin- son.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto (f)
H. W. Hoyles.....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto (g)
H. C. Weaver	Newark, Eng'd	Ditto	Ditto (h)
Miss P. Withers.....	Glasgow, Sct'd	Ditto	Ditto (i)
Revd D. Martin.....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto (j)
Mrs. F. C. Smith ...	Blackrock, Cork	Ditto	Ditto (k)

JOHN DELANEY,
Post-Master General.
J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

Crown Lands.

DR.	SURVEYOR GENERAL'S		
1862.			
March 20—	To paid G. W. R. Hierlihy, Bay Roberts, for 3 Surveys..	£1 5 0	
—	“ Thos. Mokeler, Bay Bulls, for Surveys	1 0 0	
May 1—	“ Michael Kelly, Ferryland, for Surveys	0 17 4	
		£3 2 4	
—	“ Receiver General, viz.— Deposit of 5 per cent., from J. H. Kelly, on rent of Market House Basement	£11 10 0	
—	“ Commutation Fee, from R. J. Pinsent, of property at Lime Kiln Hill.....	25 0 0	
		36 10 0	
July 17—	“ G. W. R. Hierlihy, 5 days Surveying, 9 Surveys...	3 2 6	
—	“ Expenses to Salmonier, Placentia, Conception and Trinity Bays, &c.....	5 5 10	
Sept. 25—	“ Thomas Byrne's order, favor James Butler, acting as Chainman	2 15 5	
Oct. 4—	“ Thomas Byrne's order, favor Dunn, for carriage hire to and from South Shore, Surveying	1 6 0	
14—	“ Hon. H. W. Hoyles, half charge for lease of Market House and Wharf.....	1 5 0	
—	“ John O'Neil, Dietary, &c., for E. M. Delaney on Survey of Fogo Canal and Twillingate Breakwater .	4 9 11	
Nov. —	“ For Brass Ruler and Pencils.....	0 8 2	
—	“ For E. M. Delaney, carriage hire, Surveying...	0 4 4	
	Carried forward	£18 17 2	£39 12 4

Crown Lands.

CASH ACCOUNT.	CR.
1862.	
April 15—	By Cash received from John H. Kelly, being deposit of 5 per cent., Rent of Market House Basement... £11 10 0
Oct. 13—	“ Received from Clift, Wood & Co., deposit of 10 per cent., on Rent of Market House Basement..... 13 15 0
Dec. 31—	“ Amount of Fees for Grants of Crown Lands
	112 14 11
	137 19 11
	Carried forward
	£137 19 11

Crown Lands.

Dr.	SURVEYOR GENERAL'S		
1862.			
	Brought forward.....	£18 17 2	£39 12 4
Nov. 14—	To paid M. H. Warren, Auctioneer, attending 2 Sales of Market House	2 2 0	
—	“ Sundry Stationery, Rule Books, Whisks, Dusters, Brooms, &c., as per Memorandum.....	2 11 7	
—	“ 1 Office Letter Cage....	0 6 0	
—	“ 1 Patent Lever Copying Machine, with Books, &c.	3 3 0	
Dec. 26—	“ Surveyor General's allowance for Horse, for this year, as per order in Council	30 0 0	
		<hr/>	56 19 9
31—	“ Receiver General, viz:— Proceeds of 10 per cent. Deposit from Clift, Wood & Co., purchase of Market House Basement, commutation of John Boggin's Land	37 8 0	
		<hr/>	£134 0 1
	Balance in hands of Surveyor General....	3 19 10	
		<hr/>	£137 19 11
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

St. John's. Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1862. }

Crown Lands.

CASH ACCOUNT.	Cr.
1862.	
	Brought forward....
	£137 19 11
	<hr/> <hr/>
	£137 19 11

JOHN H. WARREN,
Surveyor General.

Crown Lands.

Dr.	SURVEYOR GENERAL'S		
1863.			
Jan. 19—	To paid David Bulger, on account		
	E. M. J. Delaney.....	£0 6 6	
— “	David Bulger, on account		
	Thomas Byrne.....	1 4 3	
June 5—	“ J.C. Toussaint, balance on		
	Telescope	0 8 8	
		<u> </u>	£1 19 5
Mar. 30—	“ Receiver General.....	65 5 0	
June 5—	“ Ditto Ditto, on ac-		
	count R. Howley.....	16 10 0	
30—	“ Receiver General, on ac-		
	count D. W. Prowse..	10 2 6	
		<u> </u>	91 17 6
July 2—	“ Patrick Leary, Carriage		
	hire, for Surveying....	1 14 8	
11—	“ Two Telegrams.....	0 2 10	
— “	Expenses to Ferryland, Re-		
	news,&c.....	1 14 3	
Aug. 31—	“ Deputy Surveyor, (Simms)		
	Trepassey	3 2 6	
— “	Thomas Byrne's order,		
	Surveys at Logy Bay..	0 15 0	
June 5—	“ Thomas Mokeler, Deputy		
	Surveyor, Bay Bulls...	2 10 0	
		<u> </u>	9 19 3
— “	W. Sweetland, Deputy		
	Surveyor, Bonavista...		6 17 6
— “	John Dunn, Carriage hire		
	for T. Byrne, Surveys at		
	Brady's path to Pouch		
	Cove.....	1 19 0	
Aug. —	“ Michael Kelly, Deputy Sur-		
	veyor, Cape Broyle....	1 0 0	
— “	John Dunn, on account T.		
	Byrne.....	1 6 0	
		<u> </u>	4 5 0
	Carried forward		£114 18 8

Carried forward £114 18 8

Crown Lands.

CASH ACCOUNT.		Cr.	
1863.			
Jan. 1—	By Balance from 1862.....	£3 19 10	
June 3—	“ Hon. Edward White, for License		
	of search for Minerals.....	5 0 0	
Aug. 18—	“ Wm. B. Row, for arrears on		
	Land situated on Portugal		
	Cove Road.....	5 2 0	
Oct. 30—	“ Stephen Rendell, and Edward		
	White, for License of search		
	for Minerals.....	5 0 0	
Nov. 25—	“ William Tilley, of Trinity, for		
	License of search for Minerals	5 0 0	
Dec. 5—	“ Michael Fitzgerald, for License		
	of search for Minerals.....	5 0 0	
29—	“ This Amount received from		
	Matthew Fox, for expense of		
	Survey	0 13 0	
		<u> </u>	29 14 10
31—	“ This Amount received for		
	Grants of Land during the		
	present year.....	231 11 0	
		<u> </u>	£261 5 10
	Balance due Surveyor General....		2 11 1
			<u> </u>
	Carried forward....		£263 16 11

Carried forward.... £263 16 11

Crown Lands.

Dr.	SURVEYOR GENERAL'S		
1863.		Brought forward	£114 18 8
July	—To paid	Travelling Expenses for Self and E. Hanrahan, round Conception Bay, and South-side of Trini- ty Bay	£5 12 3
	— “	Travelling Expenses, and Boat-hire for Self, Trin- ity Bay North, Bonavista North and West	6 11 4
	— “	One Wire-thread Measur- ing Tape, 100ft.	0 12 6
Aug. 11—	— “	One Surveying Chain, for J. H. Kelly	0 17 4
			13 13 5
	— “	Sundry Incidental Expens- es of Office, Towels, Dusters, Soap, Brooms &c.	1 13 8
23—	— “	E. M. Delaney's order favor Patrick Leary, for Carriage-hire to Middle and Outer Cove	0 17 4
Dec.	— “	E. M. J. Delaney's order for Carriage-hire, on Survey at Topsail, on Limestone Survey	0 17 4
	— “	Sundry Petty Expenses for Stationery, Pen-knife, &c	2 10 7
	— “	One Common Measuring Tape	0 3 1
			4 8 4
30—	— “	Receiver General, as per Receipt, for Sales of Land, Fees, &c.	129 2 10
			£263 16 11

St. John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1862. }

Crown Lands.

CASH ACCOUNT.	Cr.	
1863.	Brought forward	£263 16 11
		£263 16 11

JOHN H. WARREN,
Surveyor General.

Crown Lands.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S RETURN OF GRANTS ISSUED

Date when Issued.	Name of Grantee.	Date of Grant.	Acres.			Vol.	Folio
			A.	R.	P.		
1863.							
January 2	David Chafe	Dec. 29, 1862	41	.....	8	92	
" 17	John Steer	Jan. 17, 1863	7	3 5	"	94	
February 5	John St. John	Nov. 26, 1857	3	1 37	"	97	
" "	Christian H. Zimmerman.....	Dec. 27, 1862	20	.....	"	98	
" "	Richard Howley.....	Dec. 23, 1852	2	2 14	"	91	
January 22	Charles Fox Bennett.....	Jan. 22, 1863	106	.....	"	55	
" "	Ditto	" "	203	.....	"	96	
February 21	Thomas Higgins.....	Nov. 10, 1862	.....	25 1/2	"	99	
March 21	Daniel W. Prowse.....	Dec. 27, 1862	20	5	"	101	
April 13	Thomas Byrne.....	Dec. 26, 1862	10	2	"	104	
" 18	William and Abraham Norman.....	May 19, 1862	.....	1 1/2	"	76	
" 14	Mark Hennebury.....	Dec. 27, 1862	3	.....	"	105	
" "	William Mickiff	May 12, 1863	5	3	"		
" "	Abraham Mugford.....	" "	3	36	"		
May 22	Right Rev. Dr. Field	May 18, 1863	.....	20 1/2	"	110	
" 25	Elias Warren	" 20, 1863	1	1 19	"	109	
" "	John Ryall	April 5, 1850	15	2 13	2		
" 14	Henry Wells	March 23, 1855	9	.....	8	108	
" 9	Henry T. Moore.....	" 26, 1863	8	3	"	107	
June 5	William Bulger	May 29, 1863	5	2 8	"	113	
" "	Jacob Serrick.....	June 18, 1863	4	1 4	9	41	
" 11	Thomas Stone.....	Dec. 23, 1862	2	1 3	"	115	
" 13	Charles Simms	August 31, 1863	13	2 19	8	116	
" 20	Rev. George Gardner	June 13, 1863	2	1 7	"	118	
July 7	William Lawler.....	August 5, 1863	31	.....	4	75	
" 9	John Quirk.....	June 26, 1863	4	2 24	8		
	Carried forward		538	3 5 1/2			

Crown Lands.

IN 1863, AND AMOUNT RECEIVED THEREON.

Where Situate.	No. of Grant.	Amount received in Sterling.	Remarks.
Goulds.....	1755	£2 1 3	Paid hon. Joseph Noad £1 1s.
Upper Long Pond.....	1760	5 4 0	
Cat's Cove, district Harbor Main.....	1478	0 15 0	
Goulds.....	1753	2 6 8	
Torbay Road.....	1757	16 10 0	
Little Bay in White Bay.....	1761	10 8 4	
Ditto Ditto	1762	20 16 8	
Harbor Grace Beach.....	1752	5 0 0	
St. John's, Torbay Road.....	1756	24 0 0	
Topsail	1769	0 10 6	
Catalina.....	1715	0 12 6	Paid hon. E. Hanrahan.
Northern Gut.....	1770	1 7 0	
Brigus, Conception Bay.....	1744	0 10 0	
Clark's Beach.....	1775	6 5 0	
Salvage, Bonavista Bay.....	1776	0 1 0	
Heart's Content, Trinity Bay South.....	1777	0 12 6	
Southern Gut, Salmon Cove.....	841	.....	Paid hon. Joseph Noad.
Bonavista	1800	.....	Ditto Ditto
Harbor Grace.....	1771	0 18 9	Less 5s. accounted for by Deputy Surveyor.
St. John's, Petty Harbor Road.....	1778	0 7 6	
Cubits, Conception Bay.....	1782	0 10 0	
Catalina, Trinity Bay.....	1751	0 5 0	Paid hon. E. Hanrahan.
Portugal Cove Road.....	1752	17 12 6	Paid in 1860, as per Rec'r. Gen'l.
Heart's Content.	1737	0 10 0	
St. John's District.....	1152	5 16 3	Paid in August, 1864.
Ditto Ditto, Upper Long Pond.....	.....	9 6 9	
Carried forward .....	.....	£ 126 7 2	

Crown Lands.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S RETURN OF GRANTS ISSUED

Date when Issued.	Name of Grantee.	Date of Grant.	Acres.			Vol.	Folio.
			A.	R.	P.		
1863.	Brought forward		538	3	57		
September 29	William Batten	Sept. 11, 1863	40	3	...	9	14
July 6	William Bickford Row	June 30, 1863	7	...	12	8	134
August 28	Edward Morris	" 17, 1863	86	3	...	"	
November 2	Robert Grieve	Oct. 26, 1863	31	2	4	9	39
" "	Rockwood, Brothers .....	" "	...	...	32	"	30
" "	William Harding	June 5, 1863	6	1	26	"	23
" "	Jacob Hewett	Aug. 25, 1860	3	2	24	8	129
" 7	George Bishop	Nov. 7, 1863	...	3	34	9	43
" 11	Benarah Norman	" 9, "	5	2	18	"	45
" 12	Matthew Carrigan	" "	13	1	30	"	44
" 21	William Lang	" 10, 1863	3	3	25	"	44
" 25	Charles Snow	" 3, 1863	1	...	24	"	50
" 27	Timothy Mitchell	Oct. 26, 1863	16	3	5	"	34
" 2	James Power	June 19, 1863	32	...	...	"	15
" 8	James Batten	Sept. 15, 1863	31	3	24	"	17
	Richard Parmiter	Nov. 25, 1863	24	...	...	"	51
	Thomas Legg	June 18, 1863	...	3	39	"	1
	Alfred White	" 22, 1863	...	2	14	"	16
	Uriah Hull	July 3, 1863	...	1	39	"	6
" "	William Swansborough	May 23, 1863	5	2	21	"	5
" "	George Pitman	" 19, 1863	1	1	47	"	8
" "	Herbert Warren	June 27, 1863	2	3	33	"	4
" "	William Percy	May 27, 1863	1	...	26	"	7
" "	Frederick Rockwood	July 22, 1863	3	1	54	"	11
	Carried forward		£ 863	3	167		

Crown Lands.

IN 1863, AND AMOUNT RECEIVED THEREON.

Where Situate.	No. of Grant.	Amount received in Sterling.	Remarks.
Brought forward	£	126 7 2	
Fox Trap		2 12 6	
St. John's, Portugal Cove Road	1796	21 3 0	
Topsail Road	£33 7 6		
Less this sum overpaid on arrears 12 3 6			
		21 4 0	
Portugal Cove Road, St. John's	1867	43 6 3	
Heart's Content, Trinity Bay	1868	0 7 6	
Little Salmonier, Burin	1788	0 15 0	
Petities, Lapoile	1846	0 5 0	Paid by J. Haddon to hon. E. Hanrahan.
Burin	1872	0 7 6	
Catalina	1877	0 12 6	
Trepassey	1772	1 10 0	
Greenspond		0 12 6	
Bay Roberts	1880	0 5 0	Paid to hon. E. Hanrahan.
St. John's, Freshwater, New Town Road	1863	63 2 6	Paid T. Glen, Oct. 7, 1858.
Bay Bulls Road		29 9 4	Accounted for last year.
Fox Trap	1837	3 1 8	
Middle Bight	1882	2 10 0	
Heart's Content	1824	0 5 0	
Ditto Ditto	1847	0 5 0	
Ditto Ditto	1832	0 5 0	
New Perlican	1823	0 12 10	
Ditto	1830	0 5 0	
Heart's Content	1825	0 6 0	
Ditto Ditto	1831	0 5 0	
Ditto Ditto	1836	0 10 0	
Carried forward		£320 5 3	

Crown Lands.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S RETURN OF GRANTS ISSUED

Date when Issued.	Name of Grantee.	Date of Grant.	Acres.			Vol.	Folio.
			A.	R.	P.		
1863.	Brought forward.....		863	2	153		
September 23	William Hopkins.....	July 2, 1863	35			8	124
" "	Corbet Hopkins.....	" "	21			"	125
" 30	Ellen Nurse.....	June 13, 1863	2	37		"	139
" "	Henry Nash.....	" "	3	8		"	132
" "	Joseph Woolcott.....	" 12, 1863	3	19		"	138
" "	John Woolcott.....	" "	5	2	6	"	135
" "	Henry Camp.....	" 13, 1863	3	57		"	128
" "	Matthew Lee.....	" "	2	20		"	133
October 12	David S. Rennie.....	Oct. 7, 1863	29	2	8	"	28
" 27	William Stafford & Brothers.....	" 17, 1863	27			"	36
" "	Robert Leamon.....	June 12, 1863	6	3	17	"	32
December 23	John Withycomb.....	Nov. 25, 1863	18	3	18	9	106
" 29	Matthew Fox.....	" 28, 1863	6			"	52
" 31	Archibald Blackader.....	June 27, 1863	11	3	20	8	120
" "	Michael Gorman.....	" 8, 1863	3	38		"	127
	Total....		976	2	0 $\frac{3}{4}$		

St. John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1863. }

Crown Lands.

IN 1863, AND AMOUNT RECEIVED THEREON.

Where Situate	No. of Grant.	Amount received in Sterling.	Remarks.
Brought forward.....		£320 5 3	
Heart's Content.....	1797	0 5 0	
Ditto.....	1798	0 5 0	
Pushtrough, Fortune Bay.....	1794	0 10 0	
Bonne Bay.....	1789	0 10 0	
Grand Jarvey.....	1791	0 10 0	
Ditto.....	1792	0 10 0	
Garnish.....	1822	0 10 0	
Bonne Bay.....	1790	0 10 0	
St. John's, Upper Long Pond Road.....	1856	21 12 4	
Ditto, Pringlesdale.....	1864	10 10 0	Paid into Receiver General's Office, as per receipt.
Brigus.....	1784	0 14 6	
Harbor Grace.....	1902	1 19 6	
Outer Cove.....	1884	0 12 6	
LaManche.....	1795	1 6 0	
Burin.....	1780	0 10 0	
Total Amount.....		£361 0 1	
Less amounts not received by Sur. General....		129 9 1	
		£231 11 0	

JOHN H. WARREN,

Surveyor General.

Shipwrecked Crews.

SHIPWRECKED CREWS' EXPENSES, 1863.

1863.

Mar. 23—	Brig <i>Adah</i> , lost at Chance Cove, Placentia Bay, in Jan. 1862.			
“	“—Paid Jacob Smith, for Board and Lodging, 6 men 4 days	£3	0	0
“	“—Paid Edward Power, for Provisions for Road..	1	0	0
April 2—	A Holyrood Boat lost yesterday, in Narrows, 6 men to go home.....	0	18	0
“	20— <i>Isabella</i> , of Carbonear:—			
“	“—4 Men who lost their way on the ice, and were brought to St. John's by Adam Rockwood, to go to Carbonear.....	1	0	0
“	30—Thomas Casey and son, lost their Vessel in the Ice, and picked up by Vatcher of Carbonear:—			
“	“—Paid Catherine Ryan, for one week's lodging..	1	10	0
May 1—	Paid Richard Hayden, North Shore, for board and lodging a great number Shipwrecked men in Spring of 1862.....	10	0	0
“	“— <i>Sonora</i> at Burin:—			
“	“—Paid George Inkpen, for sails given to shelter Burke, a shipwrecked seaman, in Small Pox..	5	5	0
“	18—Diet for 7 persons in 1862, shipwrecked at Pinchard's Island, Carrol Master, and conveyance to Fortune Harbor.....	12	0	0
June 8—	<i>Jane</i> from Fogo for St. John's, lost near Bonavista:—			
“	“—Paid Thomas Drake, Catalina, for board and lodging 12 days, and passage afterwards to St. John's, of 5 Men and 1 Woman.....	7	10	0
June 10—	<i>Jane</i> 4 Men's passage home to Fogo, paid John Pearce	2	0	0
“	11— <i>Jane</i> :—			
“	“—Paid Mary Britt, board and lodging, 4 men, 5 days	1	10	0
“	12—John Dwyer, Master, passage home.....	0	10	0
July 14—	<i>Calmus</i> and <i>Victoria</i> , of Tilton Harbor, at King's Cove, April, 1862, paid Michael Murphy for clothing	4	6	7
	Carried forward	£50	9	7

Shipwrecked Crews.

	Brought forward	£50	9	7
Sept. 23—	<i>Jane</i> at Bonavista :			
“	“—2 Men board and lodging, paid Richard Fennell	1	4	0
Oct. 15—	<i>Victoria</i> at Apse Cove, 1862 :—			
“	“—Paid Robert Shelley, for 28 men, 3 meals	3	10	0
Nov. 7—	<i>Polly</i> , wrecked lately on passage from Fermuse to St. John's :—			
“	“—Paid Dr. McKie, Bay Bulls, for 6 men, 1 day	0	12	0
“	25—Brig <i>Niad</i> :—			
“	“—Paid J. Croucher, for passage of 3 men from Placentia	3	0	0
		<hr/>		
		Cy.	£53	15 7
		<hr/>		
		Stg.	£50	18 10
		<hr/> <hr/>		

J. SHEA,
Commissioner.

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Saint John's, }
31st Dec. 1863. }

Poor Returns:

EXPENDITURE FOR POOR DURING THE

DISTRICT.		JAN.		FEB.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.							
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.			
St. John's...	Permanent Poor	127	10	2	127	0	2	125	17	2	125	9	2	120	15	8	118	18	8
"	Casual Ditto	222	17	4	229	3	7	281	1	9	523	13	3	462	4	0	189	7	3
"	Orphanages....					128	5	0									127	0	0
"	Work on roads																		
"	Incidentals																		
"	Salaries					124	0	9									124	0	9
Carbonear...	General Relief	81	10	0	87	12	11	832	0	10	558	2	3	352	3	7	39	15	0
Harbor Main		24	8	0	55	5	11	512	8	0	305	10	6	1244	0	5	12	5	8
Harbor Grace		133	17	6	30	3	8	537	13	7	2180	14	8	436	5	9	67	6	2
Ferryland		18	2	0	83	12	4	10	0	0	44	16	0	28	0	0	192	11	10
Placentia		64	15	2	28	8	3	205	9	0	193	8	5	267	1	11	23	1	0
Brigus		56	2	7	89	4	4	649	19	6	140	6	2	1591	8	7	21	4	2
Burin		129	8	3	63	8	8				111	10	0	34	14	4	3	0	0
Trinity		47	7	6	26	10	0	34	14	11	44	9	7	985	0	5	6	10	6
La Poile		267	16	1	0	8	9	60	0	0	20	5	0	3	4	0	32	1	8
Bonavista		40	3	6							53	15	0	425	0	10	160	10	0
Bay-de-Verds		62	15	0	14	5	10	62	8	9	41	15	0	289	17	7	98	10	8
Twillingate		59	10	11										160	9	0	80	17	3
Fortune Bay											2	6	2						

Saint John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1863. }

Poor Returns:

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1863.

JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.	TOTAL.																
						£.	s.	d.														
111	8	8	112	17	8	111	3	8	114	14	8	116	12	8	126	3	2	1438	11	6		
236	19	11	99	17	0	121	16	3	111	12	5	127	4	8	201	9	6	2807	3	3		
			120	0	0										117	10	0	492	15	0		
																			1269	10	4	
																				94	1	10
			124	0	9										124	0	9			496	3	0
0	17	0	5	4	0				87	5	0				0	5	0	2044	15	7		
148	15	1	9	16	6	6	10	0	83	9	7	14	13	5	8	9	0	2425	12	1		
123	13	1	22	5	6	0	15	4	15	0	0				12	10		13565	4	11		
			4	2	6	84	11	8	5	0	0	7	14	8	79	16	6	554	6	10		
75	4	0				10	6	0	180	3	6	129	14	8	33	13	9	1211	5	8		
310	4	5	21	4	9				185	12	1				0	18	9	3066	5	4		
448	9	9				58	18	7	54	19	4	23	15	0	2	15	0	1207	18	11		
84	7	2							27	0	0	195	12	0	7	1	1	1458	13	2		
			6	6	6	11	8	4	53	0	9	105	11	7	18	12	4	578	9	0		
85	11	0	63	5	1				91	6	0	54	4	9	6	0	0	976	16	2		
141	19	0	23	16	11	5	12	1	8	14	7	9	7	6	5	0	0	764	3	0		
4	0	0	89	12	7	25	14	11	36	15	3	59	7	0	63	3	0	629	9	11		
									39	3	7								41	9	9	

£6,598 4 11

18,527 10 4

Currency £25,125 15 3

Cr.

By Warrants from Financial Secretary..... £21,775 13 4 Sterling.
25,125 15 3 Currency.

J. SHEA, Commissioner, Poor.

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Customs' Returns.

A CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT OF DUTIABLE GOODS IMPORTED INTO NEWFOUNDLAND, IN THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1863.—(Continued.)

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	DUTY.
	Brought forward		£11,999.17 11
Spirits, viz. :—Brandy. Gin, Whiskey, and undefined Spirits...	Gallons 18,194		4548 10 0
Cordials	" 4,238		635 14 0
Rum	" 96,764½		11896 17 9
Sugar, viz. :—Refined	(Wt. 1743 0 5)		1150 8 5
Unrefined..	10,282 1 16		4241 9 10
Bastard.....	242 3 8		121 8 2
Tea, viz. :—Souchong, Congou and Bohea..	Lbs. 464,989		7749 16 4
All other sorts.....	" 8,549		178 2 1
Timber.....	Tons		
Tobacco (Manufact'd.)	Lbs. 398,885		5484 13 8
Stems.....	Lbs.		
Vinegar	Gallons 3,934		54 1 11
Wines, viz. ;—in bottles	" 573		171 18 0
not in bottles, viz. — Port, Madeira, Hock and Burgundy.....	" 2,554		638 10 0
Sherry	" 2,670	£938 10 0	517 16 2
Claret and other Wines	" 2,260½	521 6 5	347 14 6
Goods, Wares and Merchandize, enumerated, to pay duty at the rate of 5½ per cent		79936 10 5	4396 10 4
Goods not otherwise enumerated or described.....		367095 5 5	40380 10 1
			94,513 19 2
	Difference of Exchange on Duties collected since 25th March, 1863.....		3,213 3 1
	Total		£97,727 2 3

Custom House, St. John's,
The 31st day of December, 1863. }

J. BEMISTER,
Receiver General.

Customs' Returns.

DR. A CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT CURRENT OF
YEAR ENDED THE

1863.		
Jan 1—To Outport Balances, viz :		
Fogo	£470 19 8	
Greenspond.....	263 9 11	
Trinity	176 16 5	
Carbonear	207 2 10	
Harbor Grace	2,073 13 11	
Burin	75 3 4	
Harbor Breton	72 9 6	
English Harbor.....	5 11 2	
Gaultois.....	57 1 8	
LaPoile	0 4 4	
Channel.....	9 2 8	
		£3,411 15 5
Cash in Union Bank.....		500 0 0
Dec. 31—Duties, viz :		
St. John's £78,482 17 8		
Local Distillation 1,650 18 11		
	80,133 16 7	
Outports	19,244 4 7	
		99,378 1 2
Light Dues, viz :		
St. John's	3,201 3 11	
Outports	1,752 3 2	
		4,953 7 1
Fines and Forfeitures		43 11 10
Surcharges		62 13 1
Unclaimed wrecked Property		8 3 11
Duties, Copy Right.....		1 6 2
Cape Race Light Tolls.....		12 18 0
Board of Revenue Balance.....		30 17 11
Outport Balances, viz :		
Twillingate	1 14 4	
Placentia	3 15 5	
LaManche.....	3 18 0	
St. Lawrence	0 16 3	
		10 4 0
		£108,412 18 7

St. John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1863. }

Customs' Returns.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE CR.
31st DECEMBER, 1863.

1863—Jan. 1—By Outport Balances, viz :		
St. Lawrence.....	£0 14 6	
Duties Copy Right.....	2 17 2	
Board Revenue.....	28 19 2	
Cape Race Light Tolls.....	4 2 11	
		£36 13 0
Dec. 31—By Drawbacks.....		1714 18 7
Return Duties.....		46 0 0
Over Entries.....		311 14 5
Incidentals		167 11 5
Salaries, viz :—		
Reserved	1248 0 0	
St. John's Officers.....	1770 0 0	
“ Tidewaiters..	1161 18 8	
“ Boatmen.....	550 0 0	
“ Excise.....	26 0 0	
Outport Officers.....	2651 17 3	
“ Tidewaiters..	140 12 1	
Labrador	175 0 0	
		7723 8 0
Incidentals, Outports, including		
Boatmen at Harbor Grace..		168 6 5
Return Duties, Outports.....		8 0 4
Cape Race Light Tolls.....		8 14 3
Treasury, viz :—		
Cash and Bonds		93346 11 7
Cash in Union Bank.....		500 0 0
Balances, viz :—		
Labrador	112 1 0	
Greenspond.....	151 2 5	
Fogo	72 13 8	
Trinity	270 3 1	
Harbor Grace.....	3734 13 8	
Burgeo.....	12 10 0	
Bay-de-North	27 16 0	
		4380 19 10

I certify that the foregoing account is just
in every particular, to the best of my
knowledge and belief.

£108,412 18 7
JOHN BEMISTER,
Receiver General.

Customs' Returns.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE AMOUNT OF DUTIES COLLECTED AT THE LABRADOR, WITH THE NAMES, AND AMOUNT PAID BY EACH PERSON.

No of Warrant.	Date.	Names of persons from whom Collected.	Amount.
1	July 20	LeBoutillier, Brothers.....	£21 15 10
2	" 21	" "	20 1 10
3	" "	" "	134 7 0
4	" 22	P. Dequittville & Brothers	29 6 11
5	" "	" "	13 13 0
6	" "	" "	46 7 6
7	" "	" "	55 4 0
8	" "	" "	24 10 1
9	" "	" "	3 10 0
10	" "	" "	3 15 0
11	" "	" "	1 5 0
12	" 23	LeBoutillier, Brothers.....	5 14 11
13	" 24	W. Fruing & Co.....	49 19 1
14	" "	" "	5 3 10
15	" "	" "	1 2 5
16	" "	" "	21 10 0
17	" "	Philip Henlin.....	0 7 10
18	" 22	Thomas McGrath.....	0 5 0
19	" 25	Christain Rowkey.....	0 3 0
20	" "	Israel Spinter.....	0 5 0
21	" "	E. Cooke.....	0 3 0
22	" "	Daniel Hickman.....	0 3 6
23	" "	John Vigneau.....	1 0 0
24	" 26	John Arnold.....	0 3 6
25	" 27	Jacob Cross.....	0 3 6
26	" "	Lewis Jones.....	0 4 0
27	" "	Lewis Cross.....	0 7 6
28	" "	Frederick Vogler	0 3 0
29	" "	Frederick Splinter	0 3 0
30	" "	Joseph Ross	0 4 0
31	" "	Peter Parks	0 4 0

Carried forward..... £441 12 3

Customs' Returns.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE AMOUNT OF DUTIES COLLECTED AT THE LABRADOR, WITH THE NAMES, AND AMOUNT PAID BY EACH PERSON.—(Continued.)

No. of Warrant.	Date.	Name of Persons from whom Collected.	Amount.
		Brought forward	£441 12 3
32	July 27	Joshua Beckman	0 4 0
33	“ “	Leonard Rowkey	0 9 0
34	“ “	Joseph Smith	0 5 6
35	“ “	Paul Burn	0 5 0
36	“ 28	Ephraim Shingle	0 2 0
37	“ 24	Jacob Gaetz	0 3 6
38	“ 27	Samuel Beckman	1 3 6
39	“ 28	Francis Arris	0 5 0
40	“ 27	R. Bayley, C. M. Bayley, &c., . . .	0 16 7
41	“ 25	George Gelders	0 5 0
42	“ 24	Jacob Ritchey	0 5 0
43	“ 25	Samuel Ritchey	0 5 0
44	“ “	Samuel Reser	0 7 6
45	“ “	Edward Hartle	0 3 6
46	“ “	Isaac Riley	0 5 0
47	“ “	George Anderson	0 3 6
48	“ “	A. Hersler	0 6 0
49	“ “	Samuel Allen	0 3 0
50	“ “	Jacob Allen	0 3 0
51	“ “	Charles Burdreau	0 10 0
52	“ “	Joseph Porter	0 13 0
53	“ “	John Kebler	0 2 6
54	“ “	Edward Allen	0 3 0
55	“ “	Henry Washen	0 5 0
56	“ “	William White	0 2 6
57	“ 28	Eli Richards	0 6 0
58	“ 30	R. Bayly, C. Bayly, and W. Reed	0 17 11
59	August 1	David and Isaac Hall	1 14 9
59½	July 25	Birchett and Duffy	0 3 0
60	“ 29	LeBurtillier, Brothers	0 13 9

Carried forward £452 14 3

Customs' Returns.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE AMOUNT OF DUTIES COLLECTED AT THE LABRADOR, WITH THE NAMES, AND AMOUNT PAID BY EACH PERSON.—(Continued.)

No. of Warrant.	Date.	Name of Persons from whom Collected.	Amount.
		Brought forward.....	£452 14 3
60½	July 29	LeButillier, Brothers.....	31 9 9
61	" "	"	1 10 0
61½	" 30	Stabb, Row & Co.	2 10 0
62	August 6	Thomas Talbot.....	40 17 7
63	" "	"	2 13 5
64	" 10	Joseph Sortes.....	4 10 7
65	" 12	T. & D. Slade.....	31 17 5
66	" "	"	27 17 8
67	" "	"	87 7 9
68	" "	"	0 14 6
69	" "	"	64 8 8
70	" 17	Hunt & Henley	19 15 9
71	" "	"	3 10 5
72	" "	"	5 7 7
73	" "	"	38 4 9
74	" "	"	12 9 9
75	" "	"	6 0 10
76	" "	"	0 3 11
77	" 21	Henry Warren	13 12 11
78	" 27	Hunt & Henley	18 10 5
79	" "	"	10 14 2
80	" "	"	36 10 6
81	" "	"	34 11 3
82	" "	"	2 9 4
83	" "	"	7 5 1
84	" "	"	26 14 5
85	" "	"	5 9 7
86	" "	"	26 0 11
87	" "	"	3 15 0
88	Sept. 14	T. Fraser.....	17 2 7
89	" "	M. Savard	13 7 2

Carried forward.... £1,050 7 11

Customs' Returns.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE AMOUNT OF DUTIES COLLECTED AT THE LABRADOR; WITH THE NAMES, AND AMOUNT PAID BY EACH PERSON:—(Continued.)

No. of Warrant.	Date.	Names of Persons from whom Collected.	Amount.
		Brought forward..	£1,050 7 11
90	Sept. 14	J. D. Castier	1 9 9
91	" 15	LeChance	16 11 1
92	" 16	Francis Goodbout	10 19 11
93	" "	M. Boulet	12 9 0
94	" "	Peter Frazer	16 1 9
95	" "	Edward Sterling	25 8 7
96	August 22	Furman Lanard	28 9 3
97	Sept. 24	T. & D. Slade	35 11 1
98	" "	"	17 10 6
99	" "	"	9 17 11
100	" "	"	59 14 4
			£1,274 11 1
		4 per cent. difference of Exchange	50 19 7
		Total....	£1,325 10 8

Customs' Returns.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE AMOUNT OF DUTIES COLLECTED AT THE LABRADOR, WITH THE NAMES, AND AMOUNT PAID BY EACH PERSON.—(Continued.)

AMOUNTS UNPAID, AS PER WARRANTS, NOS.

89	M. Savard.	£13	7	2
95	Edward Sterling	25	8	7
62	Thomas Talbot	40	17	7
63	“	2	13	5
44	Samuel Riscr	0	7	6
48	A. Hesler	0	6	0
49	Samuel Allen	0	3	0
50	Jacob Allen	0	3	0
51	Charles Burdrear	0	10	0
52	Joseph Porter	0	13	0
55	Henry Washen	0	5	0
56	William White	0	2	6
59½	Birchett & Duffy	0	3	0
		£84 19 9		

JOHN BEMISTER,

Receiver General.

CUSTOM HOUSE, St. John's, }
Jan. 30th, 1864. }

Customs' Returns.

RETURN shewing the Amount of Duties which would have been received on Goods admitted free under the Reciprocity Treaty, together with the additional duty imposed to make up the deficiency, for the years 1861, 1862, and 1863.

YEARS.	AMOUNT GIVEN UP.	AMOUNT IMPOSED.
1861	£29,711 8 6	£32,181 6 0
1862	30,962 4 0	30,002 4 7
1863	33,648 9 0	33,279 14 3
Total	£94,322 1 6	£95,463 4 10
Average	£31,440 13 10	£31,821 1 7

CUSTOM HOUSE,
St John's, Newfoundland,
March 4th, 1864. }

J. BEMISTER,
Receiver General.

Customs' Returns.

RETURN shewing the Quantities and Value of the undermentioned these Articles being subject to duty previous to the year 1855. and free quishing the Countries from which these Imports are

1850.

ARTICLES.	Great Britain.		B. N. Amer. Colonies.	
	Q'tities.	Value.	Q'tities.	Value.
Animals, viz:—				
Horses.....	No.		79	£718
Oxen and Cows.....	" 1	£8	3041	22547
Sheep and Swine.....	"		3737	2084
Bacon and Hams.....	Cwts. 74	169	105	234
Beef, (Salted).....	Brls.		790	2142
Butter.....	Cwts. 763	1691	7024	21052
Cheese.....	" 100	236	62	122
Coals.....	Tons 4642	3816	17059	15339
Corn, Grain, &c., viz:—				
Barley and Oats.....	Bush.		16116	1623
Bran.....	"		416	32
Flour.....	Brls. 2516	2641	56532	64314
Indian Meal.....	" 26	21	4424	3340
Indian Corn.....	Bush.		1076	115
Oatmeal.....	Brls 359	339	658	624
Pease.....	" 376	134	1012	573
Fish, viz:—				
Mackerel.....	Value			155
Oysters.....	Bush.		162	30
Fruit, viz:—				
Apples and Plums.....	Brls.		641	326
Lard.....	Cwts. 4	11	42	83
Meat and Poultry.....	Value			2480
Pitch and Tar.....	Brls. 2340	1458	91	42
Pork.....	" 830	1892	1748	3921
Potatoes and Vegetables.....	Bush. 480	58	18843	2193
Rice.....	Cwts. 602	342	326	283
Stone.....	Value			426
Carried forward.....	£ 12,816			£144,798

Customs' Returns.

Articles, imported in the Years 1850 to 1863, inclusive, from each Country, under the Reciprocity Treaty, from 1855 to 1863, inclusive, distinguishing the Countries from which these Imports are

1850.

United States.		Elsewhere.		Total.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
				79	£718
				3042	22555
247	£80			4011	2164
323	897	204	£514	706	1814
688½	2310	3	4	1481½	4456
3055	8724	5530	15404	16422	46871
132	233			294	591
9	11			21710	19166
752	15	888	39	17756	1677
400	29			816	61
52582	61830	1482	1645	113112	130430
8598	5837	16	10	13064	9208
9128	952	72	6	10276	1073
177	189	491	392	1685	1544
253	70	979	402	2620	1179
					155
				162	30
550	550	10	10	1201	886
56	108			102	202
	71		4		2555
353	125	333	251	3117	1876
22844	47470	1877	3110	27299	56393
2485	270	3073	357	24881	2878
136	103			1064	728
				18	444
	£130,033		£22,166		£309,878

Customs' Returns.

RETURN shewing the Quantities and Value of the undermentioned these Articles being subject to duty previous to the year 1855, and free guishing the Countries from which these Imports are

1850.

ARTICLES.	United Kingdom.		B. N. Amer. Colonies.	
	Q'ntities.	Value.	Q'ntities.	Value.
Brought forward.....	£	12,816		£144,798
Tobacco, viz:—				
Leaf..... Cwts.	17	45		
Stems..... “			63	20
Wood, viz:—				
Board and Plank..... M.	17	51	3141	6490
Billets..... “			57	78
Laths..... “			670	185
Masts and Spars..... No.			463	206
Shingles..... M.			4632	1907
Staves..... “			6	9
Timber..... Tons.			1317	1372
	£	12,912		£155,065

Customs' Returns.

Articles, imported in the Years 1850 to 1863, inclusive, from each Country, under the Reciprocity Treaty from 1855 to 1863, inclusive, distinct, free, from those Countries not affected by the Treaty.—(Continued.)

1850.

United States.		Elsewhere.		Total.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	£130,033		£22,166		£309,878
67	154			84	199
11	5			74	25
				3158	6541
				57	78
70	24			740	209
		12	1	475	207
		66	34	4698	1941
14	87			20	96
		1	3	1318	1375
	£130,144		£22,204		£320,325

Customs' Returns.

RETURN shewing the Quantities and Value of the undermentioned these Articles being subject to duty previous to the year 1855, and free quishing the Countries from which these Imports are

1851.

ARTICLES.	United Kingdom.		B. N. Amer. Colonies.	
	Q'tities.	Value.	Q'tities.	Value.
Animals, viz:—				
Horses..... No.			53	£835
Oxen and Cows..... "			2699	21260
Sheep and Swine..... "			2928	1770
Bacon and Hams..... Cwts.	50	£145	93	223
Beef, (Salted)..... Brls.	11	17	776	1451
Butter..... Cwts.	410	1254	7717	23090
Cheese..... "	111	242	61	139
Coals..... Tons	5237	2974	13998	12694
Corn, Grain, &c., viz:—				
Barley and Oats..... Bush.	112	17	33482	1908
Bran..... "			1000	50
Flour..... Brls.	1250	1043	49869	54623
Indian Meal..... "			781	612
Indian Corn..... Bush.			14380	1944
Oatmeal..... Brls.	648	665	350	339
Pease..... "	103	72	620	223
Fish, viz:				
Herrings..... Boxes			451	48
Mackerel..... Value				26
Oysters..... Bush.			573	99
Fruit, viz:—				
Apples and Plums..... Brls.			115	26
Lard..... Cwts.	9	23		
Meat and Poultry..... Value				2711
Pitch and Tar..... Brls.	2066	978	186	96
Pork..... "	367	965	1872	5352
Potatoes and Vegetables..... Bush.	1258	106	28467	2896
Rice..... Cwts.	568	318	107	72
Stone..... Value		105		258
Carried forward.....		£8,922		£132,745

Customs' Returns.

Articles, imported in the Years 1850 to 1863, inclusive, from each Country, under the Reciprocity Treaty, from 1855 to 1863, inclusive, distinct, free, from those Countries not affected by the Treaty.—(Continued.)

1851.

United States.		Elsewhere.		Total.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
				53	£835
				2699	21260
				2928	1770
178	£402	451	£1183	772	1953
2979	5546	171	330	3937	7344
3564	8565	5091	11124	16782	44033
558	960	64	142	794	1483
				19235	15668
1846	115	904	69	36344	2109
192	12			1192	62
94481	99679	1208	1092	146848	156437
7233	5794	1	1	8015	6407
2262	331			16642	2275
214	204	590	546	1802	1754
116	81	1264	727	2103	1103
				451	48
					26
93	20			666	119
1383	700	9	11	1507	737
		24	60	33	83
					2711
1731	587	812	505	4795	2166
14280	38734	2218	6310	18737	51359
745	157	1980	324	32450	3483
425	381			1100	771
					363
	£162,268		£22,424		£326,358

Customs' Returns.

RETURN shewing the Quantities and Value of the undermentioned these Articles being subject to duty previous to the year 1855, and free quishing the Countries from which these Imports are

1851.

ARTICLES.	United Kingdom.		B. N. Amer. Colonies.	
	Q'tities.	Value.	Q'tities.	Value.
Brought forward		£8,922		£132,745
Tobacco, viz:—				
Leaf Cwts.	11	39		
Stems “			90	31
Wood, viz:—				
Board and Plank M.			5951	10794
Billets “				
Laths “			533	120
Masts and Spars No.			1554	617
Shingles M.			5117	1886
Staves “			5	11
Timber Tons			3577	2747
		£8,961		£148,951

Customs' Returns.

Articles, imported in the Years 1850 to 1863, inclusive, from each Country, under the Reciprocity Treaty, from 1855 to 1863, inclusive, distinct, free, from those Countries not affected by the Treaty.—(Continued.)

1851.

United States.		Elsewhere.		Total.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	£162,268		£22,424		£326,358
30	156			41	195
31	15			121	46
10	20	4	8	5965	10822
		51	44	51	44
				533	120
2	5			1556	622
				5117	1886
8	37			13	48
				3577	2747
	£162,501		£22,476		£342,889

Customs' Returns.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of the undermentioned these Articles being subject to duty previous to the year 1855, and free guishing the Countries from which these Imports are

1852.

ARTICLES.	United Kingdom.		B. N. Amer. Colonies.	
	Q'tities.	Value.	Q'tities.	Value.
Animals, viz:—				
Horses	No.		70	£750
Oxen and Cows	"		3609	29861
Sheep and Swine	"		3834	2398
Bacon and Hams	Cwts. 16	£46	48	118
Beef, (Salted)	Brls. 52½	81	524½	1034
Butter	Cwts. 806	2367	5954	18407
Cheese	" 89	226	71	174
Coals	Tons 4726	2538	18796	14060
Corn, Grain, &c., viz:—				
Barley and Oats	Bush. 74	10	27096	1498
Bran	"		48	26
Flour	Brls. 692	703	41324	42433
Oatmeal	" 454	416	425½	419
Pease	" 137	51	737	380
Indian Meal	" 14	13	683	572
Indian Corn	Bush.		202	34
Fish, viz:—				
Smoked Herrings	Boxes		1446	85
Salmon	Value			
Oysters	Bush.		412	79
Fruit, viz:—				
Apples	Brls.		1587	672
Lard	Cwts.		11	35
Meat and Poultry	Value			1528
Pitch and Tar	Brls. 1756	916	207	93
Pork	" 709	2277	7069	26646
Potatoes and Vegetables	Bush. 2019	271	76855	5769
Rice	Cwts. 707	515	22	20
Stone	Value	307		293
Carried forward	£ 10,737			£147,384

Customs' Returns.

Articles, imported in the Years 1850 to 1863, inclusive, from each Country, under the Reciprocity Treaty, from 1855 to 1863, inclusive, distinct, from those Countries not affected by the Treaty.—(Continued.)

1852.

United States.		Elsewhere.		Total.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
				70	£750
				3609	29861
				3834	2398
6	£18	820	£572	290	754
1898	3469	8	20	2483	4604
874	2554	4594	11168	12228	34496
172	381	24	58	356	839
41	72			23563	16670
16	3	280	35	27466	1546
				48	26
82931	81882	61	90	125008	125108
80	74	279	261	1238½	1170
440	201	1189	605	2503	1237
3038	2282	4	4	3739	2871
1140	145			1342	179
				1446	85
	75				75
145	17			557	96
3714	1613	13	6	5314	2291
16	48			27	83
	38				1566
1344½	552	299	255	3606½	1816
8497	30252	1525	5767	17800	64942
1698	137	2918	225	33490	6402
141	133	17	12	887	680
					600
	£123,946		£19,078		£301,836

Customs' Returns.

RETURN shewing the Quantities and Value of the undermentioned these Articles being subject to duty previous to the year 1855, and free quishing the Countries from which these Imports are

1852.

ARTICLES.	United Kingdom.		B. N. Amer. Colonies.		
	Q'tities.	Value.	Q'tities.	Value.	
Brought forward	£	10,737	.....	£147,384	
Tobacco, viz:—					
Leaf	Cwts.	14	37	13	33
Stems .....	"	.....	.....	28	15
Wood, viz:—					
Board and Plank	M.	.....	.....	4834	9703
Laths	"	106	18	324	64
Masts and Spars	No.	.....	.....	1750	450
Shingles	M.	.....	.....	4669	1504
Staves .....	"	.....	.....	15	17
Timber	Tons	22	241	1256	1354
	£	<u>11,033</u>	.....	<u>£160,524</u>	

Customs' Returns.

Articles, imported in the Years 1850 to 1863; inclusive, from each Country, under the Reciprocity Treaty, from 1855 to 1863, inclusive, distinct free, from those Countries not affected by the Treaty.—(Continued.)

1852.

United States.		Elsewhere.		Total.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
.....	£123,946	.....	£19,078	.....	30,1836
60	177	13	37	100	284
.....	.....	.....	.....	28	15
4	11	2½	9	4840½	9723
.....	.....	.....	.....	430	82
.....	.....	.....	.....	1750	450
3	17	.....	.....	4669	1504
.....	.....	.....	.....	18	34
.....	.....	2¼	4	1280¼	1599
.....	<u>£124,151</u>	.....	<u>£19,128</u>	.....	<u>£314,836</u>

Customs' Returns.

RETURN shewing the Quantities and Value of the undermentioned these Articles being subject to duty previous to the year 1855, and free guishing the Countries from which these Imports are

1853.

ARTICLES.	United Kingdom.		B. N. Amer. Colonies.	
	Q'tities.	Value.	Q'tities.	Value.
Animals, viz :—				
Horses	No.		41	£605
Oxen and Cows	"		2735	13437
Sheep and Swine	"		3911	3009
Bacon and Hams	Cwts. 67	207	218	554
Beef, (Salted)	Brls.		812	1429
Butter	Cwts. 1108	2380	7250	24628
Cheese	" 79	213	54	148
Coals	Tons 4181	2385	19314	13142
Corn, Grain, &c., viz :—				
Barley and Oats	Bush. 112	20	26284	1995
Bran	"		1072	65
Flour	Brls. 500	555	45151	50332
Oatmeal	" 864	855	1012	953
Indian Meal	"		3041	2793
Indian Corn	Bush.			
Pease	Brls.		687	514
Fish, viz :				
Herrings	Boxes		394	27
Mackerel	Value			8
Oysters	Bush.		309	67
Salmon	Value			12
Lard	Cwts.		25	67
Meat and Poultry	Value			2067
Pitch and Tar	Brls. 2425	1196	124	65
Pork	" 747	2448	7833	22917
Potatoes and Vegetables	Bush. 168	38	64376	4883
Rice	Cwts. 1237	1037	140	111
Stone	Value	160		
Carried forward	£ 12,394		£143,828	

Customs' Returns.

Articles, imported in the Years 1850 to 1863, inclusive, from each Country, under the Reciprocity Treaty, from 1855 to 1863, inclusive, distinct, from those Countries not affected by the Treaty.—(Continued.)

1853.

United States.		Elsewhere.		Total.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
				41	£605
				2735	13437
				3911	3009
229	£607	265	£896	779	2264
1188	2457	23	45	2023	3931
2281	8349	5879	17880	16518	54137
224	566	17	50	374	977
391	253	6	6	23892	15786
		200	38	26596	2053
4076	436			5148	551
76421	84393	27	41	122099	135321
75	85	732	566	2683	2459
10144	8502			13185	11295
884	144			884	144
105	89	700	524	1492	1127
				394	27
					8
270	22			579	89
					12
50	90	9½	31	84½	188
					2067
1790	1013	400	262	4739	2536
12537	36097	521	1988	21638	63450
1621	167	3480	349	69645	5437
420	330			1797	1478
	1030				1190
	£144,080		£22,676		£323,578

Customs' Returns.

RETURN shewing the Quantities and Value of the undermentioned these Articles being subject to duty previous to the year 1855, and free quishing the Countries from which these Imports are

1853.

ARTICLES.	United Kingdom.		B. N. Amer. Colonies.	
	Q'tities.	Value.	Q'tities.	Value.
Brought forward.....	£	12,394		£143,828
Tobacco, viz:—				
Leaf..... Cwts.	11	48		
Stems..... “			57	55
Wood, viz:—				
Board and Plank..... M.			2008	3639
Masts and Spars .. No.	3	15	247	135
Shingles..... M.			3972	1669
Staves..... “	4	41	397	533
Timber..... Tons	6	12	830	983
Fruit, viz:—				
Apples..... Brls.			665	322
	£	12,510		£151,164

Customs' Returns.

Articles, imported in the Years 1850 to 1863, inclusive, from each Country, under the Reciprocity Treaty, from 1855 to 1863, inclusive, distinct free, from those Countries not affected by the Treaty.—(Continued.)

1853.

United States.		Elsewhere.		Total.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
.....	£144,080	.....	£22,676	.....	£323,578
29	64	.....	.....	40	112
2	2	.....	.....	59	57
27	68	.....	.....	2035	3707
2	4	.....	.....	252	154
27	8	.....	.....	3999	1677
164	1064	1½	51	566½	1689
30	48	2	6	868	1049
601	329	13	7	1279	658
.....	£146,267	.....	£22,740	.....	£332,681

Customs' Returns.

RETURN shewing the Quantities and Value of the undermentioned these Articles being subject to duty previous to the year 1855, and free-guishing the Countries from which these Imports are

1854.

ARTICLES.	United Kingdom.		B. N. Amer. Colonies.	
	Q'tities.	Value.	Q'tities.	Value.
Animals, viz:—				
Horses.....	No. ....	.....	15	£219
Oxen and Cows .....	" .....	.....	2075	129 75
Sheep and Swine .....	" .....	.....	2858	2735
Bacon and Hams.....	Cwts. 37½	£134	22½	64
Beef, (Salted)	Brls. 75	194	1112	2129
Butter	Cwts. 712	2091	4471	19202
Cheese	" 83	274	51	113
Coals	Tons 4453	3276	17316	15159
Corn, Grain, &c., viz:—				
Barley and Oats	Bush. 4	2	23022	2135
Bran.....	" .....	.....	268	23
Flour	Brls. 555	953	35080	61385
Indian Meal.....	" .....	.....	3526	3776
Oatmeal.....	" 814	1013	1016	1560
Indian Corn.....	Bush. ....	.....	1391	296
Pease	Brls. 18	32	1825	1375
Fish, viz:—				
Herrings	Boxes .....	.....	210	21
Mackerel	Value .....	.....	.....	24
Oysters.....	Bush. ....	.....	275	91
Salmon.....	Value .....	.....	.....	11
Fruit, viz:—				
Apples	Brls. ....	.....	508	280
Lard.....	Cwts. ....	.....	13	47
Meat and Poultry	Value .....	.....	.....	1535
Pitch and Tar	Brls. 1451	1041	137	83
Pork.....	" 537½	1585	4234	12058
Potatoes and Vegetables.....	Bush. 203	43	49300	5001
Rice	Cwts. 500	529	.....	.....
Carried forward....	£ 11,252	.....	£142,297	.....

Customs' Returns.

Articles, imported in the Years 1850 to 1863, inclusive, from each Country, under the Reciprocity Treaty, from 1855 to 1863, inclusive, distinguishing the Countries from which these Imports are.—(Continued.)

1854.

United States.		Elsewhere.		Total.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
.....	.....	.....	.....	15	£219
.....	.....	.....	.....	2075	12975
.....	.....	.....	.....	2858	2735
.....	313	.....	185	558	1587
.....	1313	.....	127	2627	5760
.....	2767	.....	4050	12000	43555
.....	129	.....	111	309	1013
.....	72	.....	20	21861	18603
.....	160	.....	29	23186	2166
.....	4546	.....	940	4814	963
.....	67663	.....	334	103632	173170
.....	14302	.....	1	17829	19385
.....	20	.....	271	2121	2928
.....	3553	.....	6	4950	962
.....	130	.....	392	2365	2009
.....	.....	.....	.....	210	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	25	.....	8	300	99
.....	.....	.....	25	.....	36
.....	1337	.....	4	1849	979
.....	5	.....	18	36	130
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1535
.....	1667	.....	342	3597	2622
.....	14846	.....	127	19744½	53056
.....	923	.....	771	51197	5460
.....	395	.....	.....	895	937
.....	£183,191	.....	£16,832	£352,929	.....

Customs' Returns.

RETURN shewing the Quantities and Value of the undermentioned these Articles being subject to duty previous to the year 1855, and free quishing the Countries from which these Imports are

1854.

ARTICLES.	United Kingdom.		B. N. Amer. Colonies.	
	Q'tities.	Value.	Q'tities.	Value.
Brought forward	£	11,252		£142,297
Stone Value		85		80
Tobacco, viz:—				
Stems Cwts.			27	8
Wood, viz:—				
Board and Plank M.			2118	6117
Masts and Spars No.			643	451
Shingles M.			4028	1750
Staves “	11	40	177	506
Timber Tons			1328	1767
	£	<u>11,292</u>		<u>£152,976</u>

Customs' Returns.

Articles, imported in the Years 1850 to 1863, inclusive, from each Country, under the Reciprocity Treaty, from 1855 to 1863, inclusive, distinct, free, from those Countries not affected by the Treaty.—(Continued.)

1854.

United States.		Elsewhere.		Total.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	£183,191		£16,832		£352,929
	559				724
11	9			38	17
				2118	6117
2	5			645	456
				4028	1750
79	909	1	39	268	1494
5	22	2	3	1335	1792
	<u>£184,137</u>		<u>£16,874</u>		<u>£365,279</u>

Customs' Returns.

RETURN shewing the Quantities and Value of the undermentioned these Articles being subject to duty previous to the year 1855, and free quishing the Countries from which these Imports are:

1855.

ARTICLES.	United Kingdom.		B. N. Amer. Colonies.	
	Q'tities.	Value.	Q'tities.	Value.
Animals, viz:—				
Horses	Nos.		19	£316
Oxen and Cows	"		2670	15285
Sheep and Swine	"		2745	2674
Bacon and Hams	Cwts.	115	16	63
Beef, (Salted)	Brls.	5	227	545
Butter	Cwts.	531	4122	14790
Cheese	"	123	64	204
Coals	Tons	3517	17958	18412
Corn, Grain, &c. viz:—				
Barley and Oats	Bush.	568	24030	2529
Bran	"			
Flour	Brls.	1277	23355	49095
Indian Meal	"		1809	2383
Indian Corn	Bush.		226	80
Oatmeal	Brls.	976	495	682
Pease	"	131	1192	1741
Fish, viz:				
Herrings	Boxes		180	88
Mackerel	Value			15
Oysters	Bush.	25	633	93
Fruit, viz:—				
Apples	Brls.		809	330
Lard	Cwts.		6	20
Meat and Poultry	Value			2283
Pitch and Tar	Brls.	1337	551	103
Pork	"	1109½	1637	5457
Potatoes and Vegetables	Bush.	720	46836	6865
Rice	Cwts.	1309	6	8
Stone	Value			
Carried forward.....	£	17,576		£124,061

Customs' Returns.

Articles, imported in the Years 1850 to 1863, inclusive, from each Country, under the Reciprocity Treaty, from 1855 to 1863, inclusive, distinct from those Countries not affected by the Treaty.—(Continued.)

1855.

United States.		Countries not affected by the Treaty.		Total.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
				19	£316
				2670	15285
				2745	2674
				624	2256
257	£843	236	£901	1601	4159
1361	3574	8	29	14860	51838
3020	10193	7187	24846	333	1059
123	358	23	75	21525	22402
10	15	40	39		
				70	22
				24668	2727
				2488	1455
2488	1455			119725	263067
93100	207187	1993	4588	22542	21194
20733	18811			6522	1912
6296	1832			1695	2684
		224	339	1822	2598
128	279	371	418		
				180	88
					15
				770	141
				2529	1233
1720	903			83	261
71	227	6	14		2283
				4047	2614
1947	1222	212	272	21865	70212
18790½	59555	328	1312	50954	7738
2158	397	1240	310	1775	2030
460	555				1243
	1243				
	£308,672		£33,165		£483,474

Customs' Returns.

RETURN shewing the Quantities and Value of the undermentioned these Articles being subject to duty previous to the year 1855, and free guishing the Countries from which these Imports are

1855.

ARTICLES.	United Kingdom.		B. N. Amer. Colonies.	
	Q'tities.	Value.	Q'tities.	Value.
Brought forward.....	£	17,576	.....	£124,061
Tobacco, viz:—				
Stems	Cwts.	.....	66	56
Wood, viz:—				
Board and Plank.....	M.	2 5	2765	5439
Laths.....	"	.....	80	19
Masts and Spars	No.	.....	410	642
Shingles	M.	.....	2495	2344
Staves .....	"	.....	747	3871
Timber.....	Tons	.....	1558	2106
	£	17,581	.....	£138,538

Customs' Returns.

Articles, imported in the Years 1850 to 1863, inclusive, from each Country, under the Reciprocity Treaty, from 1855 to 1863, inclusive, distinct free, from those Countries not affected by the Treaty.—(Continued.)

1855.

United States.		Countries not affected by the Treaty.		Total.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
.....	£308,672	.....	£33,165	.....	£483,474
.....	.....	.....	.....	66	56
8	22	2	5	2777	5471
.....	.....	.....	.....	80	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	410	642
571	144	.....	.....	3066	2488
69	845	.....	.....	816	4716
3	22	1	9	1562	2137
.....	£309,705	.....	£33,179	.....	£499,003

Customs' Returns.

RETURN shewing the Quantities and Value of the undermentioned these Articles being subject to duty previous to the year 1855, and free guishing the Countries from which these Imports are

1856.

ARTICLES.	United Kingdom.		B. N. Amer. Colonies.	
	Q'tities.	Value.	Q'tities.	Value.
Animals, viz:—				
Horses	No.		28	£454
Oxen and Cows	"		3056	22509
Sheep and Swine	"		2911	1920
Bacon and Hams	Cwts.	55	42	192
Beef, (Salted)	Brls.	66	742	2017
Butter	Cwts.	655	8457	33316
Cheese	"	151	81	318
Coals	Tons	5683	20881	15785
Corn, Grain, &c., viz:—				
Barley and Oats	Bush.	304	50400	4398
Bran	"		50	4
Flour	Brls.	100	35894	30029
Indian Meal	"		6564	6599
Indian Corn	Bush.		1478	230
Oatmeal	Brls.	670	2728	2619
Pease	"	73	2694	2318
Fish, viz:—				
Herrings	Boxes	20	1056	88
Mackerel	Value			7
Oysters	Bush.		385	164
Salmon	Value			7
Fruit, viz:—				
Apples	Brls.		513	246
Lard	Cwts.		18	65
Meat and Poultry	Value			5377
Pitch and Tar	Brls.	2296	136	71
Pork	"	1096	2537	10024
Potatoes and Vegetables	Bush.	925	81979	10043
Rice	Cwts.	1667	28	20
Carried forward	£	16,948		£178,820

Customs' Returns.

Articles, imported in the Years 1850 to 1863, inclusive, from each Country, under the Reciprocity Treaty, from 1855 to 1863, inclusive, distinct, from those Countries not affected by the Treaty.—(Continued.)

1856.

United States.		Countries not affected by the Treaty.		Total.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
				28	£454
				3056	22509
				2911	1920
				729	2508
420	£1186	212	£893	4249	11152
3435	8964	6	15	17798	49395
2823	10420	5863	2755	479	1663
240	767	7	24	27099	20739
159	165	376	360		
				50936	4615
32	9	200	64	6746	1303
6696	1299			166274	267932
130254	207686	26	32	24656	23993
18092	17394			5737	955
4259	725			3695	3759
129	161	168	201	3650	3130
501	262	382	475		
				1076	96
					7
				489	183
					47
3262	1385			3775	1631
94	294	1	4	113	363
					5377
2269	1248	382	459	5083	3127
23299	80443	232	1045	27164	95949
1632	371	3064	915	87600	11482
148	192	8	8	1851	1719
	£332,990		£7,250		£536,008

Customs' Returns.

RETURN shewing the Quantities and Value of the undermentioned these Articles being subject to duty previous to the year 1855, and free guishing the Countries from which these Imports are

1856.

ARTICLES.	United Kingdom.		B. N. Amer. Colonies.	
	Q'tities.	Value.	Q'tities.	Value.
Brought forward	£	16,948	£	178,820
Stone Value		15		125
Tobacco, viz:—				
Leaf Cwts.				
Stems "			74	38
Wood, viz:—				
Board and Plank M.			3956	9613
Laths "			132	49
Masts and Spars No.			1379	1361
Shingles M.			5588	2278
Staves "			1436	5354
Timber Tons			801	892
	£	16,963	£	198,530

Customs' Returns.

Articles, imported in the Years 1850 to 1863, inclusive, from each Country, under the Reciprocity Treaty, from 1855 to 1863, inclusive, dis-tin-free, from those Countries not affected by the Treaty.—(Continued.)

1856.

United States.		Countries not affected by the Treaty.		Total.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	£332,990		£7,250		£536,008
	355				495
8	40			8	40
8	1			82	39
1	12	31	264	3988	9886
				132	49
11	79			1390	1440
75	54			5663	2332
368	813			1804	6167
10	18			811	910
	£334,362		£7,514		£557,369

Customs' Returns.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of the undermentioned these Articles being subject to duty previous to the year 1855, and free guishing the Countries from which these Imports are 1857.

ARTICLES.	United Kingdom.		Jersey.		Canada.		Nova Scotia.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Animals, viz:								
Horses No.					3	£60	105	£1575
Oxen and Cows.. "							3329	16645
Sheep and Swine. "	2	£2					3804	1951
Bacon and Hams.. Cwts.	88	330	1	£4	10	28	6	17
Beef, (Salted).... Brls.	90	405	10	45	37	74	307	614
Butter Cwts.	901	4054			2991	11964	6794	27188
Cheese..... "	204	918	10	30	3	7	207	517
Coals Tons	6769	3385	80	40			33277	19966
Corn, Grain &c., viz:								
Wheat Bush.					230	29		
Barley and Oats "	261	22			228	17	2942	221
Bran "	40	6						
Flour..... Brls.	264	317			24595	29514	6742	8090
Indian Meal.... "	25	17			183	124	425	287
Indian Corn.... Bush.					1900	332	20	3
Oatmeal Brls.	657	592			190	171	45	40
Pease "	103	108			1338	1405	40	42
Fish, viz:								
Herrings Boxes					990	99	37	4
Mackerel Value								2
Oysters Bush.							1098	183
Carried forward	£11,156		£119		£43,824		£7,345	

Customs' Returns.

Articles, imported in the Years 1850 to 1863, inclusive, from each Country, under the Reciprocity Treaty, from 1855 to 1863, inclusive, distinct, from those Countries not affected by the Treaty.—(Continued.) 1857.

New Brunswick.		Prince Edward Island.		United States.		Countries not affected by the Treaty.		Total.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		6	£90					114	£1725
		73	365					3402	17010
		55	37					3861	1990
		6	17	224	£627	284	£1065	619	2088
2	£4	30	60	2379	4758	20	90	2875	6050
4	16	42	168	3578	14312	6150	20009	20460	-77711
1	2			297	668	21	63	743	2205
				116	70			40242	23461
				10	1			240	30
		31038	2356			50	49	34519	2665
				624	94			664	100
155	186			120413	144496	653	784	152822	183387
				8129	5487			8762	5915
30	5			3012	527			4962	867
		78	70	70	63	204	184	1244	1120
				400	344	385	375	2266	2274
734	73			50	5			1811	181
				7					9
		1434	269	150	25			2632	477
	£286		£3,439		£161,477		£22,619		£323,365

Customs' Returns.

RETURN shewing the Quantities and Value of the undermentioned these Articles being subject to duty previous to the year 1855, and free guishing the Countries from which these Imports are 1857.

ARTICLES.	United Kingdom.		Jersey.		Canada.		Nova Scotia.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Brought forward.....	..	£11150	.....	£110	.....	£43,824	....	£77,345
Fruit, viz :								
Apples and Plums, Brls.....			7½	4	56	28	1892	613
Lard..... Cwts.....			1	4	.....	.....	11	44
Meat and Poultry, Value.....			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3700
Pitch, Tar, &c.... Brls.	2551	1268	42	32	.....	.....	173	86
Pork..... "	2637	11866	83	373	537	1879	1441	5043
Potatoes and Vegetables..... Bush.	774	52	4680	312	.....	.....	2239	174
Rice..... Cwts.	1580	1052	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8
Stone..... Value.....			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	302
Tobacco, viz :								
Leaf..... Cwts.....			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stems..... "			.....	.....	.....	.....	35	49
Wood, viz :								
Board and Plank.. M.....			32	64	269	537	4084	8169
Laths..... "			.....	.....	.....	.....	236	47
Masts and Spars.. No.....			.....	.....	92	92	920	920
Shingles..... M.....			.....	.....	3349	1005	1898	570
Staves..... "			.....	.....	1761	12329	554	3879
Timber..... Tons.....			.....	.....	210	210	1473	1473
	£24394	.....	£908	.....	£59,904	.....	£102,422	

Customs' Returns.

Articles, imported in the Years 1850 to 1863, inclusive, from each Country, under the Reciprocity Treaty, from 1855 to 1863, inclusive, distinct, free, from those Countries not affected by the Treaty.—(Continued.) 1857.

New Brunswick.		Prince Edward Island.		United States.		Countries not affected by the Treaty.		Total.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
..	£286	....	£3,439	....	£161,477	..	£22,619	.....	£328,865
8	4	....	.....	1568	784	14	7	2857½	1440
..	....	....	.....	62	247	17	72	91	367
..	....	....	502	....	.....	..	1	.....	4203
..	....	....	.....	2827	1413	557	485	6150	3284
19	66	35	122	22736	79576	378	1671	27866	100596
..	....	70875	5309	826	81	1106	93	80500	6021
..	....	....	.....	115	115	9	9	1712	1184
..	....	....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	.....	302
..	....	....	.....	102	399	..	.....	102	399
..	....	....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	35	49
2880	5760	390	780	25	50	..	.....	7680	15360
498	100	....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	734	147
254	254	100	100	1	1	..	.....	1367	1367
8340	2502	651	195	14	4	22	7	14274	4283
53	371	182	1274	86	606	..	.....	2636	18459
266	266	249	249	77	77	3	3	2278	2278
	£9,609	....	£11,970	....	£254,830	..	£24,967	.....	£489,004

Customs' Returns.

RETURN showing the Quantities and Value of the undermentioned these Articles being subject to duty previous to the year 1855, and free guishing the Countries from which these Imports are 1858.

ARTICLES.	United Kingdom.		Jersey.		Canada.		Nova Scotia.		
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	
Animals, viz:									
Horses	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	£1480	
Oxen and Cows..	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3101	15505	
Sheep and Swine.	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3870	2029	
Bacon and Hams..	Cwts.	180	£676	1½	£4	39½	£107	87½	244
Beef, (Salted)....	Brls.	138	552	5	7	107	160	218	326
Butter	Cwts.	893	3347	60	171	3074	9529	5375	16662
Cheese.....	"	199	706	12	27	.....	.....	235	540
Coals	Tons	5074	2537	45	22	.....	.....	30068	15034
Corn, Grain &c., viz:									
Barley and Oats	Bush.	454	34	.....	.....	350	26	16178	1213
Flour.....	Brls.	63	72	490	563	25804	29674	8806	10127
Indian Meal....	"	32	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	154	96
Indian Corn....	Bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	544	68	.....	.....
Oatmeal	Brls.	764	649	4	3	524	445	15	13
Pease	"	89	68	.....	.....	1336	984	9	10
Fish, viz:									
Herrings	Boxes	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	35	1313	131
Mackerel	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Oysters	Bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	183	61
Fruit, viz:									
Apples and Plums,	Brls.	1½	1	.....	.....	33	16	1382	691
Carried for ward	.....	£8,662	.....	£797	.....	£41,044	.....	£64,166	.....

Customs' Returns.

Articles, imported in the Years 1850 to 1863, inclusive, from each Country, under the Reciprocity Treaty, from 1855 to 1863, inclusive, distinct, free, from those Countries not affected by the Treaty.—(Continued.) 1858.

New Brunswick.		Prince Edward Island.		United States.		Countries not affected by the Treaty.		Total.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
.....	.....	13	£260	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	£1740
.....	.....	513	2565	.....	.....	8	£40	3622	18110
.....	.....	486	247	.....	.....	17	9	4373	2285
.....	.....	67½	190	414	£998	211	736	1000½	2955
3	£4	37	55	2242	4149	21	72	2771	5325
124	385	71	221	5422	13563	5658	17109	20677	60987
.....	.....	3	7	425	892	27	65	901	2237
.....	.....	.....	.....	70	35	.....	.....	35257	17628
1063	80	36549	2748	.....	.....	15	7	54609	4108
72	83	24	28	129960	149534	444	510	165663	190591
10	6	.....	.....	3016	1884	.....	.....	3212	2006
.....	.....	.....	.....	7713	964	.....	.....	8257	1032
5	4	55	47	15	12	65	55	1447	1228
.....	.....	.....	.....	472	179	217	270	2123	1511
400	40	.....	.....	302	30	.....	.....	2365	236
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	50	17	96	32	.....	.....	329	110
.....	.....	5	2	2904	1451	.....	.....	4325½	2161
.....	£602	.....	£6,407	.....	£173,743	.....	£18,803	.....	314,254

Customs' Returns.

RETURN shewing the Quantities and Value of the undermentioned these Articles being subject to duty previous to the year 1855, and free guishing the Countries from which these Imports are

1858.

ARTICLES.	United Kingdom.		Jersey.		Canada.		Nova Scotia.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Brought forward....	£ 8,662	£ 797	.....	£ 41,044	.....	£ 64,166	.....	.....
Lard..... Cwts.	564	226	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	131
Meat and Poultry, Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5866
Pitch, Tar, &c.... Brls.	2144	1004	10	9	100	43	95	45
Pork..... "	733	2308	263	828	56	162	2084	6043
Potatoes and Vegetables..... Bush.	565	36	615	38	45	4	10742	738
Rice..... Cwts.	1605	895	204	158	.....	.....	35	37
Stone..... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240
Tobacco, viz:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leaf..... Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stems..... "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	101
Wood, viz:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Billets..... M.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	134
Board and Plank.. "	.....	.....	23	46	518	1037	6052	12104
Laths..... "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	11
Masts and Spars.. No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	691	691
Shingles..... M.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1202	361	2763	828
Staves..... "	.....	.....	2	17	1457	9556	515	3498
Timber..... Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	79	1159	1159
	<u>£13,131</u>	<u>£1,893</u>	.....	<u>£52,288</u>	.....	<u>£95,792</u>	.....	.....

Customs' Returns.

Articles, imported in the Years 1850 to 1863, inclusive, from each Country, under the Reciprocity Treaty, from 1855 to 1863, inclusive, distinguishing the Countries from which these Imports are

1858.

New Brunswick.		Prince Edward Island.		United States.		Countries not affected by the Treaty.		Total.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
....	£602	....	£6,407	....	£173,743	....	£18,803	.....	£314,254
....	....	124	50	95	381	16	58	213	846
....	....	....	704	....	66	.....	.....	.....	6636
....	....	....	.....	1529	708	227	203	4105	2012
....	....	55	159	29178	91905	225	777	32594	102182
....	....	49482	3674	2585	259	2251	204	66285	4953
....	....	....	.....	330	331	.....	.....	2174	1421
....	....	....	.....	....	144	.....	.....	.....	384
....	....	....	.....	414	145	.....	.....	414	145
....	....	28	39	7	10	.....	.....	107	150
20	40	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	87	174
2261	4522	653	1307	55	112	18	37	9580	19165
155	31	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	211	42
97	97	734	734	22	22	.....	.....	1546	1546
8666	2600	232	70	9	3	58	17	12930	3879
82	574	62	134	94	723	.....	.....	2212	14502
815	815	229	229	15	15	.....	.....	2297	2297
....	<u>£9,281</u>	....	<u>£13,487</u>	....	<u>£268,547</u>	....	<u>£20,169</u>	.....	<u>£474,588</u>

Customs' Returns.

RETURN shewing the Quantities and Value of the undermentioned these Articles being subject to duty previous to the year 1855, and free quishing the Countries from which these Imports are

1859.

ARTICLES.	United Kingdom.		Jersey.		Canada.		Nova Scotia.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Animals, viz:								
Horses No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	£2000
Oxen and Cows. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3154	15770
Sheep and Swine. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4073	2069
Bacon and Hams. . . Cwts.	201½	£806	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	204
Beef, (Salted).... Brls.	53	212	1	£4	67	£101	516	774
Butter Cwts.	1047	4190	.....	.....	4104	13338	5262	16312
Cheese..... "	181	769	.....	.....	24	57	280	658
Coals Tons	5662	2831	20	10	.....	.....	31739	15870
Corn, Grain, &c., viz:								
Barley and Oats Bush.	140	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	11625	890
Bran "	52	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	10
Flour..... Brls.	141	162	806	927	21886	25169	9424	10838
Indian Meal.... "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	327	221
Indian Corn...., Bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oatmeal Brls.	725	£088	.....	.....	381	476	286	358
Pease "	480	432	.....	.....	2402	2162	60	54
Fish, viz:								
Herrings Boxes	.....	.....	.....	.....	1244	124	880	88
Oysters Bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	234	35
Fruit, viz:								
Apples and Plums, Brls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	30	1132	566
Carried forward....	£10,508	.....	£941	.....	£41,457	.....	£66,717	.....

Customs' Returns.

Articles, imported in the Years 1850 to 1863, inclusive, from each Country, under the Reciprocity Treaty, from 1855 to 1863, inclusive, distinct free, from those Countries not affected by the Treaty.—(Continued.)

1859.

New Brunswick.		Prince Edward Island.		United States.		Countries not affected by the Treaty.		Total.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
.....	.....	11	£220	.....	.....	.....	.....	111	£2220
.....	.....	154	770	.....	.....	.....	.....	3308	16540
.....	.....	143	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	4206	2140
.....	.....	20	56	377	£905	262½	£985	943	2956
7	£11	.....	.....	2244	3366	36	96	2924	4564
45	140	45	140	6723	16807	4077	12237	21303	63164
7	16	.....	.....	354	708	8	20	854	2228
.....	.....	.....	.....	210	105	.....	.....	37631	18816
769	58	47451	3611	344	26	92	9	60421	4608
.....	.....	.....	.....	2840	213	.....	.....	3027	227
397	457	.....	.....	143871	165452	4120	4730	180645	207785
.....	.....	.....	.....	3191	2154	.....	.....	3518	2375
30	5	.....	.....	2248	337	.....	.....	2278	342
.....	.....	158	198	108	124	162	203	1820	2447
.....	.....	.....	.....	279	251	193	243	3414	3142
.....	.....	.....	.....	600	60	.....	.....	2724	272
.....	.....	690	104	153	23	.....	.....	1077	162
29	15	.....	.....	2102	1051	5	2	3328	1664
.....	£702	.....	£5,170	.....	£191,585	.....	£18,725	.....	£335,602

Customs' Returns.

RETURN shewing the Quantities and Value of the undermentioned these Articles being subject to duty previous to the year 1855, and free gushing the Countries from which these Imports are

1859.

ARTICLES.	United Kingdom.		Jersey.		Canada.		Nova Scotia.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Brought forward.	£10508	£941	.....	£41,457	.....	£66,717	.....	.....
Lard Cwts.	27	110	.....	.....	.....	20½	82	.....
Meat and Poultry, Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8021	.....
Pitch & Tar Brls.	2244	1683	22	17	20	15	294	221
Pork "	399	1596	.....	.....	378	1134	2663	7989
Potatoes and Vegetables..... Bush.	2393	121	2630	132	790	66	4989	272
Rice Cwts.	1855	1044	.....	.....	.....	.....	100¾	101
Stone Value	.....	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	169
Tobacco, viz :								
Leaf Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stems ..... "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	136
Wood, viz :								
Board and Plank.. M.	1	2	9	18	773	1546	5979	11958
Laths ..... "	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	20	84	17
Masts and Spars.. No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	58	748	748
Shingles M.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2334	700	3497	1049
Staves ..... "	.....	.....	1	8	598	4191	691	4421
Heading ..... "	.....	.....	.....	.....	237	476	.....	.....
Timber Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....	283	283	3378	3378
	£15,188	£1,116	.....	£49,946	.....	£105,279	.....	.....

Customs' Returns.

Articles, imported in the Years 1850 to 1863, inclusive, from each Country, under the Reciprocity Treaty, from 1855 to 1863, inclusive, distinct, from those Countries not affected by the Treaty.—(Continued.)

1859.

Quantities.	Value.	New Brunswick.		Prince Edward Island.		United States.		Countries not affected by the Treaty.		Total.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
....	£702	....	£5,170	....	£191,585	....	£18,725	.....	£335,602	.....	.....
1½	6	24½	98	78	314	11	39	162½	649	.....	.....
....	....	....	1092	....	.....	....	.....	.....	9113	.....	.....
....	....	....	.....	2298	1724	504	445	5382	4105	.....	.....
104	312	296	888	28724	86172	622	2450	33186	100541	.....	.....
250	13	99838	5783	3383	338	2631	199	116904	6924	.....	.....
6	6	....	.....	153½	154	....	.....	2115½	1305	.....	.....
....	....	....	.....	....	109	....	.....	.....	402	.....	.....
....	....	....	.....	39½	119	....	.....	39½	119	.....	.....
....	....	....	.....	19	27	....	.....	116	163	.....	.....
2543	5086	874	1748	136	274	185	370	10500	21002	.....	.....
429	86	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	612	123	.....	.....
552	552	20	20	30	30	....	.....	1408	1408	.....	.....
2869	861	171	51	6	2	59	18	8936	2681	.....	.....
130	910	57	399	1176	8237	....	.....	2593	18166	.....	.....
....	....	....	.....	155	310	....	.....	392	786	.....	.....
400	400	101	101	....	.....	....	.....	4162	4162	.....	.....
....	£8,934	....	£15,350	....	£289,392	....	£22,046	.....	£507,251	.....	.....

Customs' Returns.

RETURN shewing the Quantities and Value of the undermentioned these Articles being subject to duty previous to the year 1855, and free quishing the Countries from which these Imports are

1860.

ARTICLES.	United Kingdom.		Jersey.		Canada.		Nova Scotia.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Animals, viz:								
Horses No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137	£2740
Oxen and Cows.. "	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	£75	3557	17785
Sheep and Swine. "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4313	2214
Bacon and Hams.. Cwts.	261	£844	.....	.....	22	62	54	151
Beef, (Salted).... Brls.	37	148	.....	.....	171	256	418	627
Butter Cwts.	545	2181	.....	.....	3384	10998	6726	20851
Cheese..... "	183	778	.....	.....	.....	.....	270	634
Coals Tons	9152	4576	.....	.....	.....	.....	32157	16078
Corn, Grain, &c., viz:								
Barley and Oats, Bush.	85	9	.....	.....	30	3	7792	588
Bran ..... "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flour..... Brls.	8	9	.....	.....	17471	20092	7203	8283
Indian Meal.... "	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	34	300	203
Indian Corn.... Bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oatmeal Brls.	390	585	.....	.....	537	671	236	295
Pease "	88	79	.....	.....	1581	1423	.....	.....
Fish, viz:								
Herrings Boxes	.....	.....	.....	.....	440	44	186	19
Oysters Bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132	20
Fruit, viz:								
Apples and Plums, Brls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	88	774	310
Carried forward....	£9,209	.....	.....	.....	£33,746	.....	.....	£70,798

Customs' Returns.

Articles, imported in the Years 1850 to 1863, inclusive, from each Country, under the Reciprocity Treaty, from 1855 to 1863, inclusive, distinct, free, from those Countries not affected by the Treaty.—(Continued.)

1860.

New Brunswick.		Prince Edward Island.		United States.		Countries not affected by the Treaty.		Total.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
.....	.....	10	£200	.....	.....	.....	.....	147	£2940
.....	.....	222	1110	.....	.....	.....	.....	3794	18970
.....	.....	248	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	4561	2350
.....	.....	49	137	250	£600	213	£798	849	2592
4	£6	15	23	3068	4602	.....	.....	3713	5662
.....	.....	87	269	6291	15728	2862	8588	19895	58615
5	12	.....	.....	290	580	1	2	749	2006
.....	.....	.....	.....	275	138	.....	.....	41584	20792
.....	.....	69844	5270	90	9	10	2	77851	5881
.....	.....	.....	.....	868	65	.....	.....	868	65
110	126	.....	.....	146105	168021	260	299	171157	196830
.....	.....	.....	.....	3794	2561	.....	.....	4144	2798
.....	.....	.....	.....	900	135	.....	.....	900	135
.....	.....	50	63	10	11	48	60	1271	1685
.....	.....	.....	.....	277	249	146	142	2092	1893
512	51	.....	.....	1800	180	.....	.....	2938	294
.....	.....	626	94	27	4	.....	.....	785	118
.....	.....	.....	.....	5966	2386	.....	.....	6960	2784
.....	£195	.....	£7,302	.....	£195,269	.....	£9,891	.....	£325,410

Customs' Returns.

RETURN shewing the Quantities and Value of the undermentioned these Articles being subject to duty previous to the year 1855, and free guishing the Countries from which these Imports are 1860.

ARTICLES.	United Kingdom.		Jersey.		Canada.		Nova Scotia.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Brought forward....	£ 9,209				£33,746		£70,798	
Lard..... Cwts.	15	60			31	124	19	76
Meat and Poultry, Value								8000
Pitch & Tar Brls.	2692	2019	35	26	62	46	77	58
Pork "	259	1036			891	2673	1929	5787
Potatoes and Vegetables..... Bush.	436	22			788	79	6005	354
Rice Cwts.	1130	717			10	10	20	20
Stone Value		44						212
Tobacco, viz:								
Leaf Cwts.								
Stems "							12	17
Wood, viz:								
Board and Plank.. M.	123	246			337	674	7008	14017
Laths..... "					10	2	239	48
Masts and Spars.. No.	2	2			161	161	1422	1422
Pailings..... M.							4½	14
Shingles "	24	7			1912	574	3677	1103
Staves "					348	2436	257	1798
Heading "					28	55		
Timber & Scantling, Tons					182	182	1854	1854
	£13,362		£26		£40,762		£105,578	

Customs' Returns.

Articles, imported in the Years 1850 to 1863, inclusive, from each Country, under the Reciprocity Treaty, from 1855 to 1863, inclusive, distinguishing the Countries from which these Imports are 1860.

New Brunswick.		Prince Edward Island.		United States.		Countries not affected by the Treaty.		Total.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
....	£195	....	£7,302	....	£195,269	....	£9,891	.....	£325,410
....	....	13	52	68	272	....	....	146	584
....	....	....	1020	....	54	....	....	....	9074
....	....	....	....	1631	1223	259	280	4756	3652
18	54	237	711	26668	80004	401	1553	30403	91818
....	....	173841	10535	4036	404	2413	199	187519	11593
....	....	....	....	230	230	1	1	1391	978
....	....	....	....	....	161	....	....	....	417
....	....	....	....	46	176	....	....	46	176
....	....	....	....	24	34	....	....	36	51
718	1436	178	356	43	86	12	24	8419	16839
7	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	256	51
52	52	77	77	20	20	....	....	1734	1734
46½	139	....	....	....	....	....	....	51	153
1655	497	75	22	28	8	....	....	7371	2211
....	....	26	182	....	....	....	....	631	4416
....	....	....	....	39	78	....	....	67	133
210	210	70	70	60	60	....	....	2376	2376
....	£2,584	....	£20,327	....	£278,079	....	£11,948	.....	£472,666

Customs' Returns.

RETURN shewing the Quantities and Value of the undermentioned these Articles being subject to duty previous to the year 1855, and free guishing the Countries from which these Imports are 1861.

ARTICLES.	United Kingdom.		Jersey.		Canada.		Nova Scotia.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Animals, viz:								
Horses No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111	£2220
Oxen and Cows.. "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2624	13120
Sheep and Swine. "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5214	2651
Bacon and Hams.. Cwts.	84½	£388	.....	.....	5½	£15	155	434
Beef, (Salted).... Brls.	6	24	.....	.....	100	150	704	1056
Butter Cwts.	254½	1018	19	£77	3757	14089	5433	16842
Cheese..... "	161½	686	.....	.....	3	7	157	369
Coals Tons	10363	5182	.....	.....	.....	.....	32164	16082
Corn, Grain, &c., viz:								
Barley and Oats, Bush.	42	4	.....	.....	660	50	4022	302
Bran ..... "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flour..... Brls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	31490	36214	6945	7987
Indian Meal.... "	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	77	436	294
Indian Corn.... Bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	780	117	.....	.....
Oatmeal Brls.	748	1122	.....	.....	1780	2225	80	100
Pease "	51	46	.....	.....	1413	1272	8	7
Fish, viz:								
Herrings Boxes	.....	.....	.....	.....	384	38	1887	189
Oysters Bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	235	35
Carried forward.....£	8,420	.....	£77	.....	£54,254	.....	£61,688	.....

Customs' Returns.

Articles, imported in the Years 1850 to 1863, inclusive, from each Country, under the Reciprocity Treaty, from 1855 to 1863, inclusive, distinct, free, from those Countries not affected by the Treaty.—(Continued.) 1861.

New Brunswick.		Prince Edward Island.		United States.		Countries not affected by the Treaty.		Total.		
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	
.....	8	£160	.....	.....	.....	.....	119	£2380	
.....	249	1245	.....	.....	.....	.....	2873	14865	
.....	256	138	.....	.....	.....	.....	5470	2789	
.....	87	244	474	£1138	102	£383	908	2552	
.....	43	65	1699	2548	21	84	2573	3927	
.....	89	£276	114	353	8431	21078	2775	8331	20872½	62064
.....	507	1014	38	92	866½	2168	
.....	501	250	.....	.....	43028	21514	
.....	52678	4065	.....	.....	3	2	57405	4423	
.....	2180	164	.....	.....	2180	164	
.....	60	69	151727	174486	888	1021	191110	219777
.....	5976	4034	.....	.....	6526	4405	
.....	3399	510	.....	.....	4179	627	
.....	79	99	44	51	67	84	2798	3681	
.....	295	264	67	90	1834	1679	
.....	3498	350	.....	.....	5769	577	
.....	388	58	150	22	.....	.....	773	115	
.....	£345	.....	£6,427	.....	£205,909	.....	£10,087	.....	£347,207

Customs' Returns.

RETURN shewing the Quantities and Value of the undermentioned these Articles being subject to duty previous to the year 1855, and free quishing the Countries from which these Imports are

1861.

ARTICLES.	United Kingdom.		Jersey.		Canada.		Nova Scotia.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Brought forward . . . .	..£	8,420	....	£77	.....	£54,254	....	£61,688
Fruit, viz:								
Apples and Plums, Brls.	....	....	....	....	125	50	1440	576
Lard Cwts.	....	....	....	....	38	152	22	88
Meat and Poultry, Value	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	6097
Pitch & Tar Brls.	2680	2010	58	44	117	88	82	62
Pork "	111	444	40	120	944	2832	2318	6954
Potatoes and Vegetables Bush.	247	12	....	....	760	54	7513	481
Rice Cwts.	1550	1148	....	....	....	....	22	22
Stone Value	....	99	....	....	....	....	....	103
Tobacco, viz:								
Stems Cwts.	....	....	....	....	....	....	44	62
Wood, viz:								
Board and Plank. . M.	....	....	....	....	346	693	5031	10062
Laths . . . . . "	....	....	....	....	6	1	113	23
Masts and Spars. . No.	....	....	....	....	18	18	1367	1367
Pailings M.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Shingles . . . . . "	....	....	....	....	2874	862	4712	1414
Timber Tons	....	....	....	....	184	184	1669	1669
Staves M.	....	....	....	....	126	822	183	1281
	£12,133	....	£241	....	£60,075	....	£91,949	

Customs' Returns.

Articles, imported in the Years 1850 to 1863, inclusive, from each Country, under the Reciprocity Treaty, from 1855 to 1863, inclusive, distinct, free, from those Countries not affected by the Treaty.—(Continued.)

1861.

New Brunswick.	Prince Edward Island.	United States.		Countries not affected by the Treaty.		Total.			
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.		
....	£345	....	£6,427	....	£205,909	....	£10,087	....	£347,207
....	....	....	....	1756	702	....	....	3321	1328
....	....	26	104	66	264	....	....	152	608
....	....	....	1267	....	55	....	....	....	7424
....	....	....	....	1212	909	361	497	4510	3610
6	18	387	1161	29093	87279	228	812	33127	99620
....	....	83405	4843	3852	366	1723	158	97500	5914
....	....	....	....	140	140	....	....	1712	1310
....	....	....	....	....	156	....	....	....	358
....	....	....	....	28	39	....	....	72	101
1411	2822	141	283	151	302	24	49	7104	14211
130	26	....	....	....	....	....	....	249	50
299	299	195	195	....	....	....	....	1879	1879
18	56	....	....	....	....	....	....	18	56
4039	1212	28	8	100	30	43	13	11796	3539
92	92	88	88	....	....	5	5	2088	2038
24	168	....	....	58	406	....	....	391	2737
....	£5,038	....	£14,376	....	£296,557	....	£11,621	....	£431,990

Customs' Returns.

RETURN shewing the Quantities and Value of the undermentioned these Articles being subject to duty previous to the year 1855, and free guishing the Countries from which these Imports are

1862.

ARTICLES.	United Kingdom.		Jersey.		Canada.		Nova Scotia.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Animals, viz:								
Horses No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	£10	73	£1460
Oxen and Cows. "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1881	9405
Sheep and Swine. "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4204	2168
Bacon and Hams.. Cwts.	306	£1224	.....	.....	43	120	105	294
Beef, (Salted) .. Brls.	30	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	236	354
Butter Cwts.	209½	838	.....	.....	3677	11950	4720	14632
Cheese "	108	459	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	103
Coals Tons	11587	5794	.....	.....	.....	.....	25857	12928
Corn, Grain, &c., viz:								
Barley and Oats, Bush.	21	2	.....	.....	400	30	4763	557
Bran ..... "	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	4	.....	.....
Flour Brls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	24356	24356	5552	5552
Indian Meal.... "	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	34	235	152
Indian Corn.... Bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5700	855	.....	.....
Oatmeal Brls.	698	1047	.....	.....	1004	1004	96	120
Pease "	73	66	.....	.....	2363	1181	10	5
Wheat Bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	16000	4000	.....	.....
Fish, viz:								
Dried Cod..... Qtls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3311	1850
" Haddock. "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	376	135
Herrings Boxes	.....	.....	.....	.....	162	16	210	21
Oysters Bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	265	40
Carried forward....£	9,550	.....	.....	.....	£43,590	.....	£49,583	.....

Customs' Returns.

Articles, imported in the Years 1850 to 1863, inclusive, from each Country, under the Reciprocity Treaty, from 1855 to 1863, inclusive, distinct-free, from those Countries not affected by the Treaty.—(Continued.)

1862.

New Brunswick.		Prince Edward Island.		United States.		Countries not affected by the Treaty.		Total.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
.....	75	£1500
.....	116	£580	.....	.....	.....	.....	1997	9985
.....	265	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	4469	2300
.....	132	370	546	£1092	58	£217	1190	3317
.....	2055	3082	.....	.....	2321	3556
.....	88	273	5901	14752	669	2118	15264½	44563
.....	300	600	13	31	465	1193
.....	50	25	.....	.....	37494	18747
.....	43102	3307	.....	.....	121	28	48407	3724
.....	2650	199	.....	.....	2700	203
.....	20	20	195187	195187	1219	1219	226334	226334
.....	9847	6647	.....	.....	10132	6840
.....	10337	1551	.....	.....	16037	2406
.....	26	32	616	708	63	79	2503	2990
.....	294	265	112	141	2852	1658
.....	16000	4000
.....	3311	1850
.....	376	135
.....	11	1	.....	.....	383	38
.....	33	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	596	90
.....	£4,764	.....	£224,109	.....	£3,833	.....	£335,429

Customs' Returns.

RETURN shewing the Quantities and Value of the undermentioned these Articles being subject to duty previous to the year 1855, and free quishing the Countries from which these Imports are

1862.

ARTICLES.	United Kingdom.		Jersey.		Canada.		Nova Scotia.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Brought forward ....	..£	9,550	....	....	....	£43,590	....	£49,583
Lard..... Cwts.	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	28
Meat and Poultry, Value	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5880
Fruit, viz :								
Apples and Plums, Brls.	....	....	....	....	12	2	1041	208
Pitch & Tar "	2339	3508	41	62	23	34	57	86
Pork	267	1068	10	30	1383	2766	1208	2416
Potatoes and Vegetables..... Bush.	535	27	60	3	66	3	14033	890
Rice	1702	1211	....	....	....	....	30	21
Stone .....	....	53	....	....	....	....	....	18
Tobacco, viz :								
Leaf .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Stems .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	108	151
Wood, viz :								
Board and Plank.. M.	....	....	....	....	256	512	3867	7732
Laths .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	43	9
Masts and Spars.. No.	....	....	....	....	20	20	328	328
Pailings .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	6
Shingles .....	....	....	....	....	2507	752	1450	435
Staves .....	....	....	....	....	66	462	93	651
Timber .....	....	....	....	....	192	192	706	706
		£15,417	.....	£95	.....	£48,333	.....	£69,148

Customs' Returns.

Articles, imported in the Years 1850 to 1863, inclusive, from each Country, under the Reciprocity Treaty, from 1855 to 1863, inclusive, distinct, from those Countries not affected by the Treaty.—(Continued.)

1862.

New Brunswick.		Prince Edward Island.		United States.		Countries not affected by the Treaty.		Total.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
....	....	....	£4,764	....	£224,109	....	£3,833	....	£335,429
....	....	23	64	164	459	9	31	206	582
....	....	....	650	....	117	....	....	....	6647
....	....	....	....	3018	604	50	10	4121	824
....	....	....	....	943	1414	323	447	3726	5551
....	....	219	438	30668	61336	251	720	34006	68774
....	....	92229	5267	1881	188	2890	263	111694	6641
....	....	....	....	179	125	26	27	1937	1384
....	....	....	....	....	217	....	....	....	288
....	....	....	....	98	364	....	....	98	364
....	....	20	28	....	....	....	....	128	179
626	1252	47	94	71	142	24	48	4890	9780
472	94	....	....	....	....	....	....	515	103
5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	353	353
62	186	....	....	....	....	....	....	64	192
2005	601	235	71	20	6	25	8	6242	1873
11	77	....	....	6	42	....	....	176	1232
117	117	25	25	30	30	15	15	1085	1085
....	£2,332	....	£11,401	....	£289,153	....	£5,402	....	£441,281

Customs' Returns.

RETURN shewing the Quantities and Value of the undermentioned these Articles being subject to duty previous to the year 1855, and free gushing the Countries from which these Imports are

1863.

ARTICLES.	United Kingdom.		Jersey.		Canada.		Nova Scotia.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Animals, viz :								
Horses No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	£1820
Oxen and Cows. “	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3179	15895
Sheep and Swine. “	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4268	2139
Bacon and Hams.. Cwts.	160	£640	.....	.....	46	£115	28	70
Beef, (Salted) .. Brls.	2	8	.....	.....	69	103	294	441
Butter Cwts.	1031	3093	3	£9	3291	10696	5070	16477
Cheese “	133	565	.....	.....	3	7	62	146
Coals Tons	9087	4543	.....	.....	.....	.....	28653	14327
Corn, Grain, &c., viz :								
Barley and Oats, Bush.	110	11	.....	.....	320	24	7499	568
Bran ..... “	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	8	.....	.....
Flour Brls.	208	187	375	337	23724	21352	5935	5341
Indian Meal.... “	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270	169
Indian Corn.... Bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	22	.....	.....
Oatmeal Brls.	420	420	.....	.....	513	513	13	13
Pease “	178	160	12	11	1752	876	.....	.....
Fish, viz :								
Dried Cod Qtls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14822	11116
Herrings Boxes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	622	62
Oysters Bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	15
Carried forward....	£9,627	.....	£357	.....	£33,716	.....	£68,595	.....

Customs' Returns.

Articles, imported in the Years 1850 to 1863, inclusive, from each Country, under the Reciprocity Treaty, from 1855 to 1863, inclusive, distinct-free, from those Countries not affected by the Treaty.—(Continued.)

1863.

New Brunswick.		Prince Edward Island.		United States.		Countries not affected by the Treaty.		Total.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
.....	91	£1820
.....	76	£380	.....	.....	20	£100	3275	16375
.....	81	40	.....	.....	10	5	4959	2184
.....	26	65	2537	£5074	75	282	2872	6246
.....	1871	2807	.....	.....	2236	3359
2	£7	71	231	8183	22912	1749	4933	19400	58358
.....	545	1090	14	34	757	1842
.....	280	140	.....	.....	38020	19010*
.....	35347	2742	.....	.....	53	30	43329	3370
.....	150	11	.....	.....	250	19
.....	36	32	216595	194936	918	826	247791	223011
.....	7065	4416	.....	.....	7335	4585
.....	4045	607	.....	.....	4190	629
.....	35	35	.....	.....	75	75	1056	1036
.....	190	171	76	78	2208	1296
.....	14822	11116
.....	695	70	.....	.....	1317	132
.....	171	26	12	2	.....	.....	282	43
.....	£7	.....	£3,551	.....	£232,236*	.....	£6,863	.....	£354,451

Customs' Returns.

RETURN shewing the Quantities and Value of the undermentioned these Articles being subject to duty previous to the year 1855, and free quishing the Countries from which these Imports are 1863.

ARTICLES.	United Kingdom.		Jersey.		Canada.		Nova Scotia.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Brought forward ....	..£	9,627	....	£357	.....	£33,716	....	£68,595
Fruit, viz :								
Apples and Plums, Brls.	....	....	....	....	28	6	805	161
Lard..... Cwts.	....	....	....	....	....	....	24	67
Meat and Poultry, Value	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	5185
Pitch & Tar Brls.	2527	3790	24	36	23	35	34	51
Pork	127	381	149	447	1292	2261	1072	1876
Potatoes and Vege- tables..... Bush.	528	26	....	....	40	2	8482	492
Rice	1628	1118	12	6	6	4	32	22
Stone .....	....	302	....	....	....	....	....	428
Tobacco, viz :								
Leaf .....	....	....	....	....	31	116	....	....
Stems .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	103	144
Wood, viz :								
Board and Plank.. M.	....	....	....	....	106	212	3055	6110
Laths .....	....	....	....	....	50	10	30	6
Masts and Spars.. No.	....	....	....	....	120	120	335	335
Pillings .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	33
Shingles .....	....	....	....	....	1943	583	3352	1006
Staves .....	....	....	....	....	75	525	22	154
Timber .....	....	....	....	....	195	195	535	535
		£15,254		£846		£37,785		£85,199

Customs' Returns.

Articles, imported in the Years 1850 to 1863, inclusive, from each Country, under the Reciprocity Treaty, from 1855 to 1863, inclusive, distin- free, from those Countries not affected by the Treaty.—(Concluded.) 1863.

New Brunswick.		Prince Edward Island.		United States.		Countries not affected by the Treaty.		Total.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
....	£7	....	£3,551	....	£232,236	....	£6,363	....	£354,451
....	....	....	....	5098	1019	....	....	5931	1186
....	....	....	....	253	708	22	39	299	814
....	....	....	319	....	72	....	....	....	5591
....	....	....	....	1248	1872	246	317	4102	6101
....	....	77	135	29712	51996	223	426	32652	57522
....	....	89203	4902	1524	130	1572	141	101349	5693
....	....	....	....	129	90	....	....	1807	1235
....	....	....	....	....	50	....	....	....	780
....	....	....	....	250	922	....	....	281	1038
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	103	144
848	1696	58	116	21	42	19	38	4107	8214
295	59	....	....	....	....	....	....	375	75
107	107	....	....	....	....	....	....	562	562
2	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	39
1385	415	....	....	10	3	12	4	6702	2011
5	35	5	35	11	77	....	....	118	826
1433	1433	....	....	....	....	....	....	2163	2163
....	£3,758	....	£9,058	....	£289,217	....	£7,328	....	£448,445

Customs' Returns.

ABSTRACT OF THE

ARTICLES.	1850.		1851.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
ANIMALS,—Viz.—				
Horses	No. 79	£718	53	£835
Oxen and Cows	" 3042	22555	2699	21260
Sheep and Swine	" 4011	2164	2928	1770
Bacon and Hams	Cwts. 706	1814	772	1953
Beef (Salted)	Brls. 1481½	4456	3937	7344
Butter	Cwts. 16422	46871	16782	44033
Cheese	" 294	591	794	1483
Coals	Tons 21710	19166	19235	15668
CORN GRAIN, &C.—Viz. :				
Barley and Oats	Bush. 17756	1677	36344	2109
Bran	" 816	61	1192	62
Flour	Brls. 113112	130430	146844	156437
Indian Meal	" 13064	9208	8015	6407
" Corn	Bush. 10276	1073	16642	2275
Oatmeal	Brls. 1685	1544	1802	1754
Pease	" 2620	1179	2103	1103
Wheat	Bush. ....	.....	.....	.....
FISH—Viz. :				
Dried Cod	Qtls. ....	.....	.....	.....
" Haddock .....	" ....	.....	.....	.....
Herrings	Boxes ....	.....	451	48
Mackerel	Value	155	.....	26
Oysters	Bush. 162	30	666	119
Salmon	Value. ....	.....	.....	.....
FRUIT—Viz. :—				
Apples and Plums ...	Brls. 1201	886	1507	737
Carried forward .....	.....	£244,578	.....	£265,423

Customs' Returns.

FOREGOING RETURN.

1852.		1853.		1854.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
70	750	41	605	15	219
3609	29861	2735	13437	2075	12975
3834	2398	3911	3009	2858	2735
290	754	779	2254	558	1587
2483	4604	2023	3931	2627	5760
12228	34496	16518	54137	12000	43555
356	839	374	977	374	1013
23563	16670	23892	15786	21861	18603
27466	1546	26596	2053	23186	2166
48	26	5148	551	4814	963
125008	125108	122099	135321	103632	173170
3739	2871	13185	11295	17829	19385
445	179	884	144	4950	962
1238½	1170	2683	2459	2121	2928
2503	1237	1492	1127	2365	2009
.....
.....
.....
1446	85	394	27	210	21
.....	.....	.....	8	.....	24
557	96	579	89	300	99
.....	75	.....	12	.....	36
5314	2291	1279	658	1849	979
.....	£225,056	.....	£246,890	.....	£289,289

Customs' Returns.

ABSTRACT OF THE

ARTICLES.	1850.		1851.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Brought forward.....		£244,578		£265,423
Lard Cwts.	102	202	33	83
Meat and Poultry..... Value		2555		2711
Pitch and Tar Brls.	3117	1876	4795	2166
Pork "	27299	56393	18737	51359
Potatoes and Vegetables... Bush.	24881	2878	32450	3483
Rice Cwts.	1064	728	1100	771
Stone Value		444		363
TOBACCO, Viz. :—				
Leaf Cwts.	84	199	41	195
Stems "	74	25	121	46
WOOD—Viz. :—				
Board and Plank.... M.	3158	6541	5965	10822
Billets "	57	78	51	44
Laths "	740	209	533	120
Masts and Spars No.	475	207	1556	622
Palings M.				
Shingles "	4698	1941	5117	1886
Staves "	20	96	13	48
Heading "				
Timber and Scantling Tons.	1318	1375	3577	2747
		<u>£320,325</u>		<u>£342,889</u>

Customs' Returns.

FOREGOING ACCOUNT.—(Continued.)

1852.		1853.		1854.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
.....	£225,056	.....	£246,890	.....	£289,
27	83	84½	188	36	
.....	1566	.....	2067	.....	1
3606½	1816	4739	2536	3597	2
17800	64942	21638	63450	19744½	58
83490	6402	69645	5437	51197	5
887	680	1797	1478	895	
.....	600	.....	1190	.....
100	284	40	112	.....	.....
28	15	59	57	38	
4840½	9723	2035	3707	2118	
.....
430	82	.....	.....	.....	.....
1750	450	252	154	645	
.....
4669	1504	3999	1677	4028	
18	34	566½	1689	268	
.....
1280¼	1599	868	1049	1335	
.....	<u>£314,836</u>	.....	<u>£332,681</u>	.....	<u>£36</u>

Customs' Returns.

ABSTRACT OF THE

ARTICLES.	1855.		1856.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
ANIMALS,—Viz.—				
Horses No.	19	£316	28	£454
Oxen and Cows "	2670	15285	3056	22509
Sheep and Swine "	2745	2674	2911	1920
Bacon and Hams Cwts.	624	2256	729	2508
Beef (Salted) Brls.	1501	4159	4249	11152
Butter Cwts.	14860	51838	17798	49395
Cheese "	333	1059	479	1663
Coals Tons	21525	22402	27099	20739
CORN GRAIN, &C.,—Viz. :				
Barley and Oats Bush.	24668	2727	50936	4615
Bran "	2488	1455	6746	1303
Flour Brls.	119725	263067	166274	267932
Indian Meal "	22542	21194	24656	23993
" Corn Bush	6522	1912	5737	955
Oatmeal Brls.	1695	2684	3695	3759
Pease "	1822	2598	3650	3130
Wheat Bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....
FISH—Viz. :				
Dried Cod Qtls.	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Haddock . . . . . "	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herrings Boxes	180	88	1076	96
Mackerel Value	.....	15	.....	7
Oysters Busls.	820	141	489	183
Salmon Value.	.....	.....	.....	47
FRUIT—Viz. :—				
Apples and Plums Brls.	2529	1233	3775	1631
Carried forward . . . . .	.....	£397,103	.....	£417,991

Customs' Returns.

FOREGOING RETURN.—(Continued.)

1857.		1858.		1859.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
114	£1725	87	£1740	111	£2220
3402	17010	3622	18110	3308	16540
3861	1990	4373	2285	4216	2140
619	2088	1000 $\frac{3}{4}$	2955	934	2956
2875	6050	2771	5325	2924	4564
20460	77711	20677	60987	21303	63164
743	2205	901	2237	854	2228
40242	23461	35257	17628	37631	18816
34519	2665	54609	4108	60421	4608
664	100	.....	.....	3027	227
152822	183387	165663	190591	180645	207735
8762	5915	3212	2006	3518	2375
4962	867	8257	1032	2278	352
1244	1120	1447	1228	1820	2447
2266	2274	2123	1511	3414	3142
240	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
.....
1811	181	2365	236	2724	272
.....	9	.....	4	.....	.....
2682	479	329	110	1077	162
.....
2857 $\frac{1}{2}$	1440	4325 $\frac{1}{2}$	2161	3328	1664
.....	£330,707	.....	£314,254	.....	£335,602

Customs' Returns.

ABSTRACT OF THE

ARTICLES,	1855.		1856.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Brought forward.....		£397,103		£417,991
Lard Cwts.	83	261	113	363
Meat and Poultry..... Value		2283		5377
Pitch and Tar Brls.	4047	2614	5083	3127
Pork "	21865	70212	27164	95949
Potatoes and Vegetables... Bush.	50954	7728	87600	11482
Rice Cwts.	1775	2030	1851	1719
Stone Value		1243		495
TOBACCO, Viz. :—				
Leaf Cwts.			8	40
Stems "	66	56	82	39
WOOD—Viz. :—				
Board and Plank..... M.	2777	5471	3988	9889
Billets "				
Laths "	80	19	132	49
Masts and Spars No.	410	642	1390	1440
Palings M.				
Shingles "	3066	2488	5663	2332
Staves "	816	4716	1804	6167
Heading "				
Timber and Scantling Tons.	1562	2137	811	910
		£499,003		£557,369

Customs' Returns.

FOREGOING ACCOUNT.—(Continued.)

1857.		1858.		1859.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	£330,707		£314,254		£335,602
..... 91	367	..... 213	846	..... 162½	649
.....	4203	.....	6636	.....	9113
..... 6150	3284	..... 4105	2012	..... 5382	4105
..... 27866	100596	..... 32594	102182	..... 33186	100541
..... 80500	6021	..... 66285	4953	..... 116904	6924
..... 1712	1184	..... 2174	1421	..... 2115½	1305
.....	302	.....	384	.....	402
.....		
..... 102	399	..... 41¾	145	..... 39½	119
..... 35	49	..... 107	150	..... 116	163
.....		
..... 7680	15360	..... 9580	19165	..... 10500	21002
.....		..... 87	174	.....
..... 734	147	..... 211	42	..... 612	123
..... 1367	1367	..... 1546	1546	..... 1408	1408
.....		
..... 14274	4283	..... 12930	3879	..... 8936	2681
..... 2636	18459	..... 2212	14502	..... 2593	18166
.....		.....		..... 392	786
..... 2278	2278	..... 2297	2297	..... 4162	4162
.....		
.....	£489,004	.....	£474,588	.....	£507,251

Customs' Returns.

ABSTRACT OF THE

ARTICLES.	1860.	
	Quantities.	Value.
ANIMALS,—Viz.—		
Horses	No. 147	2940
Oxen and Cows	" 3794	18970
Sheep and Swine	" 4561	2350
Bacon and Hams	Cwts. 849	2592
Beef (Salted)	Brls. 3713	5662
Butter	Cwts. 19895	58615
Cheese	" 749	2006
Coals	Tons 41584	20792
CORN GRAIN, &c.,—Viz. :		
Barley and Oats	Bush. 77851	5881
Bran	" 868	65
Flour	Brls. 171157	196830
Indian Meal	" 4144	2798
" Corn	Bush 900	135
Oatmeal	Brls. 1271	1685
Pease	" 2092	1893
Wheat	Bush. ....	.....
FISH—Viz. :		
Dried Cod	Qtls. ....	.....
" Haddock .....	" .....	.....
Herrings	Boxes 2938	294
Oysters	Bush. 785	118
FRUIT—Viz. :—		
Apples and Plums	Brls. 6960	2784
Carried forward .....	.....	£326,401

Customs' Returns.

FOREGOING RETURN.—(Continued.)

1861.		1862.		1863.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
119	£2380	75	£1500	91	£1820
2873	14365	1997	9985	3275	16375
5470	2789	4469	2300	4359	2184
908	2552	1190	3317	2872	6246
2573	3927	2321	3556	2236	3359
20872½	62064	15264½	44563	19400	58358
866½	2168	465	1193	757	1842
43028	21514	37494	18747	38020	19010
57405	4123	48407	3724	43329	3370
2180	164	2700	203	250	19
191110	219777	226334	226334	247791	223011
6526	4405	10132	6840	7335	4585
4179	627	16037	2406	4190	629
2798	3681	2503	2990	1056	1056
1834	1679	2852	1658	2208	1296
.....	.....	16000	4000	.....	.....
.....	.....	3311	1850	14822	11116
.....	.....	376	135	.....	.....
5769	577	383	38	1317	132
773	115	596	90	282	43
.....
3321	1328	4121	824	5931	1186
.....
.....	£348,535	.....	£336,253	.....	£355,637

Customs' Returns.

ABSTRACT OF THE

ARTICLES.	1860.	
	Quantities.	Value.
Brought forward.....		£326,401
Lard Cwts.	146	584
Meat and Poultry..... Value		9074
Pitch and Tar Brls.	4756	3652
Pork "	30403	91818
Potatoes and Vegetables Bush.	187519	11593
Rice Cwts.	1391	978
Stone Value		417
TOBACCO, Viz. :—		
Leaf Cwts.	46	176
Stems "	36	51
WOOD—Viz. :—		
Board and Plank..... M.	8419	16839
Laths "	256	51
Masts and Spars No.	1734	1734
Palings M.	51	153
Shingles "	7371	2211
Staves "	631	4416
Heading "	67	133
Timber and Scantling Tons.	2376	2376
		<u>£472,666</u>

Customs' Returns.

FOREGOING ACCOUNT.—(Concluded.)

1861.		1862.		1863.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
.....	£348,535	.....	£336,253	.....	£355,637
.....	152	.....	206	.....	299
.....	608	.....	582	.....	814
.....	7424	.....	6647	.....	5591
.....	4510	.....	3726	.....	4102
.....	3610	.....	5551	.....	6101
.....	33127	.....	34006	.....	68774
.....	99620	.....	68774	.....	32652
.....	97500	.....	5914	.....	111694
.....	5914	.....	6641	.....	101349
.....	1712	.....	1310	.....	1807
.....	1310	.....	1937	.....	1384
.....	358	.....	288	.....	780
.....	.....	.....	98	.....	364
.....	72	.....	128	.....	179
.....	101	.....	281	.....	1038
.....	7104	.....	14211	.....	4107
.....	249	.....	50	.....	9780
.....	1879	.....	515	.....	4107
.....	1879	.....	103	.....	375
.....	18	.....	353	.....	562
.....	56	.....	353	.....	562
.....	11796	.....	64	.....	13
.....	3539	.....	192	.....	39
.....	391	.....	6242	.....	1873
.....	2737	.....	176	.....	6702
.....	2038	.....	1232	.....	118
.....	2038	.....	1085	.....	2163
.....	2038	.....	1085	.....	2163
.....	<u>£491,990</u>	.....	<u>£441,281</u>	.....	<u>£448,445</u>

J. BEMISTER,
Receiver General.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
22nd February, 1864.

Customs' Returns.

Total Value of Goods which are admitted free under the Reciprocity of Imports from each Country

COUNTRIES.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Great Britain.....	£12912	£3961	£11033	£12510	£11292
British North American Colonies..	155065	148951	160524	151164	152976
Jersey.....					
Canada.....					
Nova Scotia.....					
New Brunswick.....					
Prince Edward Island.....					
United States of America.....	130144	162501	124151	126267	184137
Countries not affected by the Reciprocity Treaty.....	22204	22476	19128	22740	16874
	£320,325	£342,889	£314,836	£332,681	£365,279

NOTE.—The imports from each Colony were not kept separate until 1857.

J. B.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
St. John's Newfoundland, }
27th February, 1864. }

Customs' Returns.

Treaty, imported in the years 1850 to 1863, inclusive, specifying the value affected by the Treaty.

1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
£17586	£16963	£24394	£13131	£15188	£13362	£12133	£15417	£15254
138533	198530							
		908	1893	1116	26	241	95	846
		59904	52288	49946	40762	60,075	48338	37785
		102422	95792	105279	105578	91949	69148	85199
		9609	9281	8934	2584	5038	2332	3758
		11970	13487	15350	20327	14376	11401	9058
309705	334362	254830	268547	289392	278079	296557	239153	289217
33179	7514	24967	20169	22046	11,948	11621	2802	7328
£499,003	£557,369	£489,004	£474,588	£507,251	£472,666	£491,990	£441,281	£448,445

J. BEMISTER,

Receiver General.

Customs' Returns.

RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of Newfoundland Produce

YEARS.	Cod Fish.		Salmon.		Herring.		Cod Oil.	
	Quintals.	Value.	Tierces.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Tuns.	Value.
1851	14795	£6854	2781	£7570	1708	£907	14	£647
1852	43930	21262	2290	7068	6475	3125	540	16432
1853	21427	12707	1521	5632	6593	3818	326½	10646
1854	25270	15646	666	2836	2545	1029	44½	1487
1855	66979	40731	2210	9918	8904	6243	181	7253
1856	64293	40374	1121	5081	6652	4755	752	31127
1857	38227	24817	2182	11450	18473	11548	390	12863
1858	44482	31508	1556	7077	21247	13279	1194	32236
1859	29265	29949	2213	10512	30123	15062	1309½	31041
1860	24621	18466	1898	9016	27460	13730	1014½	26377
1861	9557	6212	822	4110	16244	8122	296¾	8902
1862	12706	8258	1773	7112	11601	5801	230½	6915
1863	12247	14247	2666	8750	27187	19031	181¼	8699
		£271,061		£96,162		£106,510		£197,625

Custom House,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
Feb. 22nd, 1864.

N. B.—The Outport returns for the year are always made up to the 30th Sept., (it being impossible to get them in in time for the whole year,) those for the last quarter are included in the following year's account. From such returns as are in for the quarter ending 31st Dec., 1863, it appears that 8705 barrels Herring, and 269 tierces Salmon have been exported since 30th Sept.; these will appear in the Returns for 1864.

J. B.

Customs' Returns.

exported to the United States for the years 1851 to 1863, inclusive.

Refined Cod Oil.		Seal Oil.		Seal Skins and Hides.		Fish and Oils not enumerated.	Total Value.
Tuns.	Value.	Tuns.	Value.	No.	Value.	Value.	
		1	£30	753	£113	£253	£16434
17½	£1294	1738½	57469	16626	2415	97	109162
40	3598	6½	225	6003	900	128	37654
14½	1241	5	200	200	25		22464
29	2957	15½	580			1215	68927
28	2334	327½	14676	5370	806	1417	100570
21	1478	433	16016	9296	1854	1436	81492
33½	2348	505½	15665			863	102976
55½	3879	254½	7639	97	17	1858	102957
86	2506	192	5763			1769	77627
4	18	88½	2912			658	30934
30	2100			1050	157	262	30605
25	2548	4	183	2690	1300	2230	56997
	£26,301		£121,358		£7,587	£12,195	£838,799

J. BEMISTER,
Receiver General.

Customs' Returns.

Return shewing the Value of Imports from, and Exports to each country, below, for the years 1857.

NAMES OF COUNTRIES.	1857.		
	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.	Duties collected on Imports.
Canada	£62929	£24385	£299 5 2
Nova Scotia	131801	70048	4261 10 4
New Brunswick	9879	376	31 8 0
Prince Edward Island	12056	921	18 10 0
United States	340237	87328	17013 11 3
Total....	£556,902	£183,058	£21,619 4 9
United Kingdom	577277	551185	} £101,742 2 4
Guernsey and Jersey	10086	4108	
Gibraltar		4293	
Malta		5330	
Mauritius		2603	
Denmark	5051		
Hanse Towns	118335		
Spain	8916	193903	
Portugal	15433	149479	
Italian States	2719	88143	
Naples			
Sicily			
Ionian Islands		2640	
Sweden	199		
France			
British West Indies	47177	105090	
Carried forward ...	£1,342,095	£1,289,832	£123,361 7 1

Customs' Returns.

and amount of Duty collected on the Imports from the Countries specified to 1863; inclusive.

Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.	Duties collected on Imports.	1858.			1859.		
			Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.	Duties collected on Imports.			
£54934	£21609	£394 8 6	£53302	£9299	£549 5 7			
126417	59979	4943 7 3	133311	43919	4202 17 11			
9414	600	15 18 0	9553	2697	57 7 1			
13348	758	40 14 0	15389	1165	17 5 8			
323896	113107	12081 1 2	361748	106969	14145 11 2			
£528,509	£196,053	£17,475 8 11	£573,503	£164,049	£18,972 7 5			
450956	421799	} 78,615 3 0	530696	375440	} 96,455 17 7			
13818	8800		13946	11673				
				1022				
	6444							
				3607				
74715	7385		89736					
16504	83396		10337	180653				
8815	103186		7545	85555				
193	37921			42407				
	3667							
			165					
	1667							
		2481	3157					
31261	61394	34935	90434					
£1,124,711	£931,712	£96,090 11 11	£1,264,394	£957,997	£115,428 5 0			

Customs' Returns.

Return shewing the Value of Imports from, and Exports to each Country, below, for the years 1857 to

NAMES OF COUNTRIES.	1857.		
	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.	Duty collected on Imports.
Brought forward.....	£1,842,095	£1,289,832	£123,361 7 1
Foreign West Indies.....	69496	39001	.....
Madeira.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Pierre.....	1374	.....	.....
Brazil.....	467	322338	.....
Australia.....	.....	.....	.....
	£1,418,432	£1,651,171	£123,361 7 1

Customs' Returns.

and amount of Duty collected on the Imports from the Countries Specified 1863, inclusive.—(Continued.)

1858.			1859.		
Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.	Duties collected on Imports.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.	Duties collected on Imports.
£1,124,711	£931,712	£96,090 11 11	1,264,394	£957,997	£115,428 5 0
46336	55401	.....	59062	58241	.....
.....	839	.....	.....	.....	.....
1528	186	.....	1347	.....	.....
287	328741	.....	333	340875	.....
.....	1957	.....	.....	.....	.....
£1,172,862	£1,318,836	£96,090 11 11	£1,324,136	£1,357,113	£115,428 5 0

Customs' Returns.

Return shewing the Value of Imports from, and Exports to each country, below, for the years 1857

NAMES OF COUNTRIES.	1860.		
	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.	Duties collected on Imports.
Canada	£12423	£10820	£168 11 3
Nova Scotia	140237	39442	7660 15 4
New Brunswick	2702	784	13 0 6
Prince Edward Island	20746	1614	44 11 0
United States	364733	81800	15842 12 7
Total....	£570,841	£133,960	£23,729 19 8
United Kingdom	489,967	353025	} £82,916 7 7
Guernsey and Jersey	13231	15781	
Gibraltar .....	.....	.....
Malta. ....	.....	3214
Mauritius .....	.....	6067
Denmark.....	.....	.....
Hanse Towns	74592	.....
Spain	11144	197595	
Portugal ..	11121	155553	
Italian States	508	34239	
Naples.....	.....	.....
Sicily .....	.....	4050
Ionian Islands .....	.....	3038
Sweden .....	.....	.....
France .....	.....	.....
British West Indies.....	37107	86363	
Carried forward ...	£1,208,511	£991,235	£106,646 7 3

Customs' Returns.

and amount of Duty collected on the Imports from the Countries specified to 1863, inclusive.

1861.			1862.			
Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.	Duties collected on Imports.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.	Duties collected on Imports.	
£61971	£16016	£157 0 6	£50548	£19001	£155 0 11	
123018	41798	5602 7 3	90596	37019	6552 10 3	
5182	1065	15 15 2	2351	.....	1 8 4
14827	1390	40 0 10	11720	909	32 6 11	
359060	33472	10007 12 11	345797	47729	9230 8 9	
£564,058	£93,741	£15,322 16 8	£501,012	£104,658	£15,971 15 2	
401207	378012	} £66,325 18 3	353813	327019	} £68,878 13 7	
9167	1290		10459	11023		
.....	1372		.....	.....
94	.....		65	2833	
.....		
.....		
69368	2797		46352		3936
11426	171608		7672		206204
10499	118411		9400		204806
99	34283		77		41501
.....
488	1560		128		6722
.....		1875
.....
29886	76223	.....	24954	67526	
£1,096,292	£879,297	£82,148 14 11	£953,150	£978 103	£84,850 8 9	

Customs' Returns.

Return shewing the Value of Imports from, and Exports to each Country, below, for the years 1857 to

NAMES OF COUNTRIES.	1860.		
	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.	Duty collected on Imports.
Brought forward.....	£1,208,511	£991,235	£106,646 7 3
Foreign West Indies.....	44,406	51217	.....
Madeira.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Pierre.....	1167	172	.....
Brazil.....	44	229088	.....
Australia.....	.....	.....	.....
	£1,254,128	£1,271,712	£106,646 7 3

Customs' Returns.

and amount of Duty collected on the Imports from the Countries specified 1863, inclusive.—(Continued.)

1861.			1862.		
Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.	Duties collected on Imports.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.	Duties collected on Imports.
£1,096,292	£879,297	£82,148 14 11	£953,150	£978,103	£84,850 8 9
53957	37298	.....	49727	40845	.....
.....
2526	61	.....	3423	.....	.....
82	175895	.....	.....	152775	.....
.....
£1,152,857	£1,092,551	£82,148 14 11	£1,007,082	£1,171,723	£84,850 8 9

Customs' Returns.

Return shewing the Value of Imports from, and Exports to each country, below, for the years 1857

NAMES OF COUNTRIES.	1863.			
	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.	Duties collected on Imports.	
Canada	£12223	£8449	£722 8 11	
Nova Scotia	107706	94980	6809 8 6	
New Brunswick	3860	2872	14 16 4	
Prince Edward Island	9815	1716	31 0 11	
United States	344044	60048	10031 12 3	
Total....	£507,148	£108,060	£17,609 6 11	
United Kingdom	442060	99712	} £80,117 15 4	
Guernsey and Jersey	8878	5653		
Gibraltar .....	.....	2585	
Malta .....	.....	.....
Mauritius .....	.....	.....
Denmark .....	.....	.....
Hanse Towns	52352	.....	
Spain	9109	302134		
Portugal ..	6972	183604		
Italian States	207	30051		
Naples	} £7,727 2 3	
Sicily	60	.....	
Ionian Islands .....	.....	.....
Sweden .....	.....	.....
France .....	.....	.....
British West Indies	19988	66705		
Carried forward ...	£1,041,774	£1,048,454		

Customs' Returns.

and amount of Duty collected on the Imports from the Countries specified to 1863, inclusive.—(Continued.)

Total from 1857 to 1863, inclusive.			
Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.	Duties collected on Imports.	
£368830	£109079	£2446 0 10	
853086	327185	40032 16 10	
42941	8394	150 2 5	
98101	8478	219 9 4	
2439515	530448	88352 10 1	
£3,801,973	£983,579	£131,300 19 6	
3245976	2806192	} £575,051 17 8	
79585	58928		
.....	9222		
159	17821		
.....	12277		
5051	.....	
525450	14118		
75158	1335493		
69785	950594		
3743	808545		
.....	8667	} £706,252 17 2	
841	12332		
.....	7570		
199	.....	
2481	3157		
219808	553735		
£8,029,707	£7,076,630		

Customs' Returns.

Return shewing the Value of Imports from, and Exports to each Country, below, for the years 1857 to

NAMES OF COUNTRIES.	1863.		
	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.	Duty collected on Imports.
Brought forward.....	£1,041,774	£1,48,454	£97,727 2 3
Foreign West Indies.....	33812	15658	.....
Madeira.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Pierre.....	2686	300	.....
Brazil.....	.....	168941	.....
Australia.....	.....	.....	.....
	£1,077,272	£1,233,353	£97,727 2 3

United States Imports amounting to..... £2,439,515
 British North American Colonies Imports
 amounting to 1,362,458
 Other Countries 4,599,796
£8,401,769

Custom House, St. John's, }
 3rd March, 1864. }

Customs' Returns.

and amount of Duty collected on the Imports from the Countries specified below, inclusive.—(Concluded.)

Total from 1857 to 1863, inclusive.		
Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.	Duties collected on Imports.
£8,029,707	£7,076,630	£706,252 17 2
356796	297661	
.....	839	
14501	719	
1213	1718653	
.....	1957	
£8,401,769	£9,096,459	£706,252 17 2

for seven years paid £88,352 10 1 or about 3½ per cent.

42,848 9 5 " 3 1-6 "
 Ditto paid 575,051 17 8 " 12½ "
£706,252 17 2

J. BEMISTER,
 Receiver General.

Customs' Returns.

Return shewing the total Imports of Bread, imported from all quantity, and amount of duty re-

YEARS.	Hamburg, &c.		Great Britain.		United States.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Cwts.		Cwts.		Cwts.	
1851	58260	£728	14227	£178	5840	£73
1852	55821	698	7811	98	4552	57
1853	83974	1050	11965	150	9354	117
1854	52209	653	10846	136	11964	150
1855	87339	1093	14978	187	10187	102
1856	63981	799	9606	3	7913	98
1857	89555	1119	4165	4	6749	84
1858	58181	727	3648	46	3077	38
1859	70942	887	6613	83	718	9
1860	59464	763	8382	117	1479	19
1861	51489	644	4339	54	1900	24
1862	38028	517	5317	72	3773	50
1863	41623	594	3193	46	1736	25
Total...	810,866	£10,272	105,090	£1,174	69,242	£846
Average..	62,374	£790	8,084	£90	5,326	£65

Custom House,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
March 1st, 1864.

Customs' Returns.

Countries, for the years 1851 to 1863 inclusive, the average ceived thereon, for the whole Island.

British N. America.		Channel Islands.		French St. Peters.		Total.
Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	
Cwts.		Cwts.		Cwts.		Cwts.
4869	£61	1735	£22	.....	.....	84931
6655	83	2698	34	.....	.....	77537
13273	166	2813	35	.....	.....	121379
9387	117	1000	13	.....	.....	85406
3663	46	858	10	.....	.....	117025
6023	free.	530	6	.....	.....	88053
2649	free.	1040	13	16	£0 4 0	104174
1793	22	1874	23	32	0 8 0	68605
1691	21	1429	18	10	0 2 6	81403
1104	14	523	6	.....	.....	70952
1100	14	1025	13	50	0 12 6	59903
2309	32	1205	14	121	1 17 0	51053
4011	50	1098	14	.....	.....	51661
58827	£626	17828	£221	£229	£3 4 0	1,062,082
4525	£48	£1371	£17	£18	0 5 0	81,699

J. BEMISTER.
Receiver General.

Customs' Returns.

TOTAL VALUE IN STERLING OF THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND, FROM AND TO EACH COUNTRY, IN THE YEAR 1863.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.	Exported thereto.
United Kingdom.....	£442,060	£399,712
British Colonies, viz. :—		
Jersey	8,878	5,653
Canada	42,223	8,449
Nova Scotia.....	107,706	34,980
New Brunswick	3,860	2,872
Prince Edward Island	9,315	1,716
British West Indies	13,988	66,705
Gibraltar .....	.....	2,535
Hans Towns	52,352	
Spain	9,109	302,134
Portugal	6,972	133,604
Italian States.....	207	30,051
Sicily	60	
United States.....	344,044	60,043
Foreign West Indies.....	33,812	15,658
Brazil .....	.....	168,941
St. Peters.....	2,686	300
	£1,077,272	£1,233,353

J. BEMISTER,

Receiver General.

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Animals, viz : Horses	Nova Scotia.....	No. 91	.....
		
Oxen and Cows ..	Nova Scotia.....	No. 3179	.....
	P. E. Island.....	76	.....
	St. Peter's	20	.....
		3275	.....
Sheep.....	Nova Scotia.....	No. 4258	.....
	P. E. Island.....	81	.....
	St. Peter's.....	10	.....
		4349	.....
Swine.....	Nova Scotia.....	No. 10	.....
		
Apothecaries' Ware ...	U. Kingdom.....	£187	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	6	.....
	U. States.....	54	.....
		£247	.....

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1863.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Of total imports.	Price.	
No. 91	No. 91	£1820	£20	
No. 3179	No. 3179	£15895	£5	
76	76	380	"	
20	20	100	"	
3275	3275	£16375	£5	
No. 4258	No. 4258	£2129	10s.	
81	81	40	"	
10	10	5	"	
4349	4349	£2174		
No. 10	No. 10	£10	£1	
£187	£187	£187	Declared.	£20 10 6
6	6	6	"	0 14 3
54	54	54	"	5 19 11
£247	£247	£247		£27 4 8

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Medicine	U. Kingdom.....	£917	.....
	Jersey	5	.....
	Canada	3	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	126	.....
	U. States	471	£25
	St. Peter's	8	.....
		£1530	£25
Arms and Amuni- } tion, Lead, Shot }	U. Kingdom	Cwts. 1826	.....
	Jersey	50	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	11	.....
		1887	.....
Gunpowder	U. Kingdom.....	Lbs. 87742	.....
	Jersey	2500	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	350	.....
		90592	.....
Guns	U. Kingdom	£502	.....
	Jersey	43	.....
		£545	.....

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Of total Imports.	Price.	
£917	£917	£917	Declared.	£50 9 7
5	5	5	"	0 5 6
3	3	3	"	0 3 10
126	126	126	"	6 18 4
496	496	496	"	27 6 3
8	8	8	"	0 8 7
£1555	£1555	£1555		£85 12 1
Cwts. 1826	Cwts. 1826	£2257	Declared.	£248 7 8
50	50	70	"	7 14 0
11	11	14	"	1 13 5
1887	1887	£2341		£257 15 1
Lbs. 87742	Lbs. 87742	£2377	Declared.	£261 7 7
2500	2500	91	"	10 1 8
350	350	12	"	1 8 1
90592	90592	£2480		£272 17 4
£502	£502	£502	Declared.	£55 4 11
43	43	43	"	4 14 7
£545	£545	£545		£59 19 6

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Bacon and Hams.....	U. Kingdom	Cwts. 160	Cwts.
	Canada.....	46	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	28	.....
	P. E. Island.....	26	.....
	Hamburg.....	68 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. States	2180	57	
		2808 $\frac{3}{4}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beef	U. Kingdom.....	Brls. 2	Brls.
	Canada.....	69	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	294	.....
	U. States	1821	50
			2186	50
Beer & Cider, in Bottles	U. Kingdom.....	Doz. 1775	.....
	Jersey	71	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	108 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....
	U. States	30	.....
			1984 $\frac{3}{4}$

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1863.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Of total imports.	Price.	
Cwts. 160	Cwts. 160	£640	80s.	£0 6 2
46	46	115	50s.	
28	28	70	"	
26	26	65	"	
75 $\frac{1}{4}$	75 $\frac{1}{4}$	282	75s.	31 0 6
2537	2537	5074	40s.	
2872 $\frac{1}{4}$	2872 $\frac{1}{4}$	£6246		£31 6 8
Brls. 2	Brls. 2	£8	80s.	
69	69	103	30s.	
294	294	441	"	
1871	1871	2807	"	
2236	2236	£3359		
Doz. 1775	Doz. 1775	£444	5s.	£88 15 0
71	71	18	"	3 11 0
108 $\frac{3}{4}$	108 $\frac{3}{4}$	27	"	5 8 9
30	30	7	"	1 10 0
1984 $\frac{3}{4}$	1984 $\frac{3}{4}$	£496		£99 4 9

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Beer & Cider, in Casks		Gal.	Gal.
	U. Kingdom	19128	.....
	Jersey	180	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	1673	.....
	P. E. Island.....	184	.....
	Portugal	1000	.....
	U. States	1938	22
St. Peter's	20	.....
		24123	22
Bread.....		Cwts.	Cwts.
	U. Kingdom	3199	.....
	Jersey	1098	.....
	Canada	3260	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	729½	.....
	New Brunswick ..	22	.....
	Hamburg.....	25544	16079
	U. States.....	1706	30
	St. Peter's.....	163	.....
		35721½	16109
Bricks		M.	M.
	U. Kingdom.....	134	.....
	Hamburg.....	222	53
	U. States	512	.....
		868	53

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND; FOR THE YEAR 1863.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Of total Imports.	Price.	
Gal.	Gal.			
19128	19480	£1913	2s.	£324 13 4
180	180	13	1s. 6d.	3 0 0
1673	1673	80	1s.	27 17 8
184	184	9	"	3 1 4
1000	1000	50	"	16 13 4
1960	1960	98	"	32 13 4
20	20	1	"	0 6 8
24145	24497	£2168		£408 5 8
Cwts.	Cwts.			
3199	3199	£1919	12s.	£43 19 10
1098	1098	659	"	15 1 11
3260	3260	1956	"	44 16 7
729½	729½	438	"	10 0 10
22	22	13	"	0 6 1
41623	41623	33298	16s.	572 6 4
1736	1736	1085	12s. 6d.	23 17 5
163	163	102	"	2 4 10
51830½	51830½	£39470		£712 13 10
M.	M.			
134	134	£241	Declared.	£26 9 8
275	275	299	"	32 19 11
512	512	668	"	73 9 4
921	921	£1208		£132 18 11

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Butter	U. Kingdom	Cwts. 1031	Cwts.
	Jersey	3	.....
	Canada.....	3291	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	5070	.....
	New Brunswick ..	2	.....
	P. E. Island.....	71	.....
	Hamburg.....	1496½	133¾
	U. States	6627	1556
St. Peter's	119	.....
		17710½	1689¾
Cabinet Wares.....	U. Kingdom.....	£1088	.....
	Jersey	14	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	57	.....
	Hamburg.....	.....	£70
		1178	123
		£2337	£193
Candles	U. Kingdom.....	Lbs. 16410	Lbs.
	Jersey	1010	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	3847	.....
	U. States.....	15355½	7800
	St. Peter's	100	.....
		174921	7800

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1863.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Of total imports.	Price.	
Cwts. 1031	Cwts. 1031	£3093	60s.	£15 3 7
3	3	9	"	
3291	3291	10696	65s.	
5070	5070	16477	"	
2	2	7	"	
71	71	231	"	
1630	1630	4564	56s.	268 19 11
8183	8183	22912	"	
119	119	369	62s.	3 2 8
19400	19400	£58358		£287 6 2
£1088	£1088	£1088	Declared.	£119 13 9
14	14	14	"	1 10 10
57	57	57	"	6 4 9
70	70	70	"	7 14 5
1301	1301	1301	"	143 1 1
£2530	£2530	£2530		£278 4 10
Lbs. 16410	Lbs. 16410	£471	Declared.	£51 16 8
1010	1010	27	"	2 18 11
3847	3847	96	"	10 13 7
161354	161354	3652	"	401 15 5
100	100	3	"	0 6 7
182721	182721	£4249	.....	£467 11 2

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Cheese	U. Kingdom.....	Cwts. 133	Cwts.
	Canada	3	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	62	.....
	Hamburg.....	14	.....
	U. States	531	14
		743	14
Chocolate and Cocoa ..	U. Kingdom	Lbs. 10209	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	1330	.....
	U. States	991	.....
	St. Peter's	200	.....
			12730
Clocks and Watches...	U. Kingdom.....	£148	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	3	.....
	New Brunswick ..	2	.....
	U. States.....	341	£4
			£494	£4

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1863.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Of total imports.	Price.	
Cwts. 133	Cwts. 133	£565	85s.	£1 15 9
3	3	7	47s.	
62	62	146	"	
14	14	34	48s.	3 16 4
545	545	1090	40s.	
757	757	£1842		£5 12 1
Lbs. 10209	Lbs. 10209	£255	6s.	£46 15 10
1330	1330	33	"	6 1 10
991	991	25	"	4 10 11
200	200	5	"	0 18 5
12730	12730	£318		£58 7 0
£148	£148	£148	Declared.	£16 6 4
3	3	3	"	0 7 2
2	2	2	"	0 5 6
345	345	345	"	37 19 7
£498	£498	£498		£54 18 7

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Coals	U. Kingdom	Tons 9087	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	28653	.....
	U. States	280	.....
		38020	.....
Coffee	U. Kingdom	Lbs. 123045	.....
	Jersey	900	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	12491	.....
	Canada.....	170	.....
	New Brnswick...	50	.....
	U. States	18039	55
	F. W. Indies	25143	.....
	St. Peter's	90	.....
		179928	55
Confectionery	U. Kingdom	Cwts. 66 3 6	.....
	Canada	4 2 0	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	0 3 0	.....
	Hamburg.....	1 0 0	.....
	U. States	26 1 26	.....
			99 2 4

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1863.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Of total imports.	Price.	
Tons 9087	Tons 9087	£4543	10s.	
28653	28653	14327	"	
280	280	140	"	
38020	38020	£19010		
Lbs. 123045	Lbs. 123045	£3589	7d.	£563 19 2
900	900	26	"	4 2 6
12491	12581	364	"	57 13 3
170	170	5	"	0 15 7
50	50	1	"	0 4 7
18094	18094	528	"	82 18 8
25143	27709	733	"	127 0 0
90	90	3	"	0 8 3
179983	182639	£5249		£837 2 0
Cwts. 66 3 6	Cwts. 66 3 6	£334	£5	£45 18 7
4 2 0	4 2 0	23	"	3 1 10
0 3 0	0 3 0	4	"	0 10 3
1 0 0	1 0 0	5	"	0 13 9
26 1 26	26 1 26	132	"	18 4 1
99 2 4	99 2 4	£498		£68 8 6

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Cordage and Cables ...		Cwts.	Cwts.
	U. Kingdom.....	11497	.....
	Jersey	287	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	55	.....
	Spain .....	.....	18
	U. States	316	.....
St. Peter's	3	.....
		12158	18
Corks and Corkwood..		Cwts.	Cwts.
	U. Kingdom.....	33	.....
	Jersey	20	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	3	.....
	Spain	92	80
	Portugal.....	310	.....
		458	80
Corn Grain, viz.: Oats.		Bush.	
	Canada	320	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	7494	.....
	P. E. Island.....	31715	.....
		39529	.....
Bran.....		Bush.	
	Canada.....	100	.....
	U. States	150	.....
		250	.....

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1863.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Of total imports.	Price.	
Cwts.	Cwts.		Declared.	
11497	11497	£21181		£1165 0 8
287	287	634	"	34 17 4
55	55	124	"	6 15 7
18	18	35	"	1 18 0
316	316	642	"	35 5 4
3	3	9	"	0 10 3
12176	12176	£22625		£1244 7 2
Cwts.	Cwts.		Declared.	
33	33	£28		£1 11 0
20	20	5	"	0 5 6
3	3	1	"	0 1 5
172	172	111	"	6 2 0
310	310	186	"	10 5 2
538	538	£331		£18 5 1
Bush.	Bush.		1s. 6d.	
320	320	£24		
7494	7494	562	"	
31715	31715	2379	"	
39529	39529	£2965		
Bush.	Bush.		1s. 6d.	
100	100	8		
150	150	11	"	
250	250	19		

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Corn, Grain, &c., viz.: Barley	U. Kingdom	Bush. 110	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	5	.....
	P. E. Island.....	3632	.....
	Hamburg.....	53	.....
		3800	.....
Oatmeal	U. Kingdom	Brls. 420	Brls.
	Canada	513	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	13	.....
	P. E. Island.....	35	.....
	Hamburg.....	35	40
			1016	40
Pease	U. Kingdom.....	Brls. 178	Brls.
	Jersey	12	.....
	Canada	1752	.....
	Hamburg	72	4
	U. States	190	.....
			2204	4
Indian Corn	Canada.....	Bush. 145	Bush.
	U. States.....	3345	700
		3490	700

Customs' Returns:

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1863.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Of total imports.	Price.	
Bush. 110	Bush. 110	£11	2s.	
5	5	1	"	
3632	3632	363	"	
53	53	30	Declared.	£1 13 4
3800	3800	£405		£1 13 4
Brls. 420	Brls. 420	£420	20s.	
513	513	513	"	
13	13	13	"	
35	35	35	"	
75	75	75	"	£0 6 0
1056	1056	£1056		£0 6 0
Brls. 178	Brls. 178	£160	18s.	
12	12	11	"	
1752	1752	876	10s.	
76	76	78	Declared.	£4 7 1
190	190	171	18s.	
2208	2208	£1296		£4 7 1
Bush. 145	Bush. 145	£22	3s.	
4045	4045	607	"	
4190	4190	£629		

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Corn Meal.....	Nova Scotia.....	Brls. 270	Brls.
	U. States	6312	753
		6582	753
Flour	U. Kingdom	Brls. 208	Brls.
	Jersey	375	.....
	Canada	23724	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	5935	.....
	P. E. Island.....	36	.....
	U. States	184722	31873
	St. Peter's	918	.....
	215918	31873	
Earthenware	U. Kingdom	£3296	.....
	Jersey	65	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	54	.....
	U. States	102	.....
		£3517	.....

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1863.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected
		Of total imports.	Price.	
Brls. 270 7065	Brls. 270 7065	£169 4416	12s. 6d. "	
7335	7335	£4585		
Brls. 208 375 23724 5935 36 216595 918	Brls. 208 375 23724 5935 36 216595 918	£178 337 21352 5341 32 194936 826	18s. " " " " "	
247,791	247791	£223011		
£3296 65 54 102	£3296 65 54 102	£3296 65 54 102	Declared. " " "	£362 12 7 7 2 8 5 19 0 11 6 5
£3517	£3517	£3517		£387 0 8

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Feathers	Spain	Lbs. 1450	Lbs. 4092
	Portugal	3978	.....
	U. States	22058	.....
		27486	4092
Fishing Tackle	U. Kingdom.....	£22775	.....
	Jersey	865	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	256	.....
	U. States	14	£40
	St. Peter's	23	.....
		£23933	£40
Fish, viz.: Dry Cod...	Nova Scotia.....	Qtls. 14822	.....
Herrings	Nova Scotia.....	Boxes. 622	.....
	U. States	695	.....
		1317	.....

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1863.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Of total imports.	Price.	
Lbs. 5542	Lbs. 5542	£139	6d.	£25 7 11
3978	3978	99	"	18 4 8
22058	22058	551	"	101 2 0
31578	31578	£789		£144 14 7
£22775	£22775	£22775	Declared.	£1252 11 10
865	865	865	"	47 11 7
256	256	256	"	14 1 3
54	54	54	"	2 19 1
23	23	23	"	1 5 1
£23973	£23973	£23973		£1318 8 10
Qtls. 14822	Qtls. 14822	£11116	15s.	
Boxes. 622	Boxes. 622	£62	2s.	
695	695	70	"	
1317	1317	£131		

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Oysters	Nova Scotia.....	Bush. 99	.....
	P. E. Island.....	171	.....
	U. States	12	.....
		282	.....
Fruit, (Dried)	U. Kingdom	Lbs. 67636	Lbs.
	Jersey	1200	.....
	Canada	184	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	43349	.....
	Hamburg.....	400	.....
	Spain	3702	23872
	Portugal	2694	.....
	U. States	7336	.....
	St. Peter's	476	.....
			126977	23872
Ditto, Apples & Plums.	Canada.....	Brls. 28	Brls.
	Nova Scotia.....	805	.....
	U. States	5068	30
		5901	30

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1863:

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Of total imports.	Price.	
Bush.	Bush.			
99	99	£15	3s.	
171	171	26	"	
12	12	2	"	
282	282	£43		
Lbs.	Lbs.			
67636	67476	£1691	5d.	£421 14 6
1200	1200	30	"	7 10 0
184	184	5	"	1 3 0
43349	43349	1084	"	270 18 10
400	400	10	"	2 10 0
27574	27574	689	"	172 6 9
2694	2694	67	"	16 16 9
7336	7336	183	"	45 16 11
476	476	12	"	2 19 6
150849	150689	£3771		£941 16 5
Brls.	Brls.			
28	28	£6	4s.	
805	805	161	"	
5098	5098	1019	"	
5931	5931	£1186		

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Fruit, viz: Other Sorts	U. Kingdom.....	£60	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	6	.....
	B. W. Indies.....	7	.....
	Spain.....	13	£16
	Portugal.....	88	.....
	U. States.....	156	.....
	F. W. Indies.....	7	5
		£337	£51
Glassware.....	U. Kingdom.....	£960	.....
	Jersey.....	4	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	11	.....
	Hamburg.....	286	£27
	U. States.....	428	.....
			£1689	£27
Hardware 11 per cent..	U. Kingdom.....	£22183	.....
	Jersey.....	288	.....
	Canada.....	38	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	398	.....
	U. States.....	2544	£80
			£25451	£80

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1863.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Of total imports.	Price.	
£60	£60	£60	Declared.	£6 13 5
6	6	6	"	0 12 8
7	7	7	"	0 16 2
59	59	59	"	6 10 5
88	88	88	"	9 13 10
156	156	156	"	17 1 11
12	12	12	"	1 5 5
£388	£388	£388		£42 13 10
£960	£960	£960	Declared.	£105 13 9
4	4	4	"	0 7 8
11	11	11	"	1 6 3
313	313	313	"	34 9 2
428	428	428	"	47 2 8
£1716	£1716	£1716		£188 19 6
£22183	£22183	£22183	Declared.	£2440 3 3
288	288	288	"	31 13 10
38	38	38	"	4 2 9
398	398	398	"	43 13 2
2624	2624	2624	"	288 12 4
£25531	£25531	£25531		£2808 5 4

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.		
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.	
Hardware, 5½ per cent.	U. Kingdom	£10654	.....
	Jersey	118	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	343	.....
	U. States	313	.....
		£11428	.....
Iron, viz.: Pig	U. Kingdom.....	Tons.		
		20	.....
Lard.....	Nova Scotia.....	Cwts.		
		24	.....
		Hamburg.....	22
		U. States	208	45
		254	45	
Lead	U. Kingdom	Cwts.		
		619	.....
		Jersey	16
		Nova Scotia.....	4
		639	.....
Lead Paint.....	U. Kingdom.....	Cwts.		
		1858	.....
		Jersey	15
		Nova Scotia.....	4
		1877	.....

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1863.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Of total imports.	Price.	
£10654	£10654	£10654	Declared.	£585 19 9
118	118	118	"	6 10 3
343	343	343	"	18 16 6
313	313	313	"	17 3 4
£11428	£11428	£11428		£628 9 10
Tons.	Tons.			
20	20	£20	20s.	
Cwts.	Cwts.			
24	24	£67	56s.	
22	22	39	Declared.	£4 5 10
253	253	708	56s.	
299	299	£814		£4 5 10
Cwts.	Cwts.			
619	619	£687	Declared.	£75 9 7
16	16	16	"	1 18 4
4	4	4	"	0 8 10
639	639	£707		£77 16 9
Cwts.	Cwts.			
1858	1858	£2357	Declared.	£259 4 4
15	15	37	"	4 0 11
4	4	11	"	1 3 9
1877	1877	£2405		£264 9 0

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Leatherware	U. Kingdom	£46326	.....
	Jersey	1023	.....
	Canada	15	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	1296	.....
	New Brunswick ..	10	.....
	P. E. Island.....	168	.....
	Hamburg	5606	£3091
	Portugal	16	.....
	U. States	9985	1005
	St. Peter's	78	.....
		£64523	£4096
Malt	U. Kingdom.....	£321	.....
Meat and Poultry.....	United Kingdom..	£15	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	5185	.....
	P. E. Island.....	319	.....
	U. States	72	.....
		£5591	

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1863.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Of total imports.	Price.	
£46326	£46326	£46326	Declared.	£5095 14 6
1023	1023	1023	"	112 11 3
15	15	15	"	1 13 0
1296	1296	1296	"	142 9 4
10	10	10	"	1 3 1
168	168	168	"	18 11 2
8697	8697	8697	"	956 13 11
16	16	16	"	1 15 3
10990	10990	10990	"	1209 1 9
78	78	78	"	8 12 8
£68619	£68619	£68619		£7548 5 11
£321	£321	£321	Declared.	£35 6 2
£15	£15	£15	Declared.	
5185	5185	5185	"	
319	319	319	"	
72	72	72	"	
£5591	£5591	£5591		

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Miscellaneous Articles	United Kingdom..	£5373	.....
	Jersey	61	.....
	Canada.....	98	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	506	.....
	New Brunswick ..	4	.....
	P. E. Island.....	6	.....
	B. W. Indies	43	.....
	Hamburg.....	233	£32
	Spain	19	.....
	Portugal.....	97	.....
	U. States.....	3631	69
	F. W. Indies.....	2	.....
	St. Peter's	37	.....
		£10110	£101
Ditto (Free).....	U. Kingdom.....	£493	.....
	Canada.....	40	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	325	.....
	P. E. Island.....	43	.....
	Hamburg.....	87	.....
	U. States.....	417	£91
	£1405	£91	

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1863.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Of total imports.	Price.	
£5373	£5373	£5373	Declared.	£591 2 9
61	61	61	"	6 13 11
98	98	98	"	10 17 5
506	506	506	"	55 13 1
4	4	4	"	0 9 3
6	6	6	"	0 1 2
43	43	43	"	4 1 7
265	265	265	"	29 3 3
19	19	19	"	2 1 10
97	97	97	"	10 12 10
3700	3700	3700	"	406 19 11
2	2	2	"	0 4 5
37	37	37	"	4 1 11
£10211	£10211	£10211		£1123 7 4
£493	£493	£493	Declared.	
40	40	40	"	
325	325	325	"	
43	43	43	"	
87	87	87	"	
508	508	508	"	
£1496	£1496	£1496		

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Manufactures of India Rubber	U. Kingdom	£231	.....
	Nova Scotia	40	.....
	U. States	101	.....
		£372	.....
Molasses		Gal.	Gal.
	U. Kingdom	3478	.....
	Jersey	210	.....
	Canada	862	.....
	Nova Scotia	88387	.....
	New Brunswick	150	.....
	P. E. Island	120	.....
	B. W. Indies	188896	.....
	U. States	12035	484
	F. W. Indies	392747	26246
St. Peter's	2526	.....
		689411	26731
Oakum		Cwts.	
	U. Kingdom	514	.....
	Jersey	12	.....
	Nova Scotia	2	.....
	U. States	18	.....
		546	.....

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1863.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Of total imports.	Price.	
£231	£231	£231	Declared.	£25 8 11
40	40	40	"	4 8 0
101	101	101	"	11 3 6
£372	£372	£372		£41 0 5
Gal.	Gal.			
3478	3478	£174	1s.	£36 4 7
210	210	10	"	2 3 9
862	862	43	"	8 19 7
88387	88387	4419	"	920 14 5
150	150	8	"	1 11 3
120	120	6	"	1 5 0
188896	189993	9445	"	1979 1 9
12519	12519	626	"	130 8 1
418994	418942	20950	"	4363 19 5
2526	2526	126	"	26 6 3
716142	717187	£35807		£7470 14 1
Cwts.	Cwts.			
514	514	£567	Declared.	£31 6 6
12	12	13	"	0 14 3
2	2	4	"	0 4 0
18	18	23	"	1 5 8
546	546	£607		£33 10 5

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Oil, viz : Linseed	U. Kingdom	Gals. 12798	Gals.
	Jersey	170	.....
	U. States	350	90
		13318	90
Olive	U. Kingdom.....	Gals. 1000	
	Jersey	135	
	Spain	668	
	Portugal.....	1563	
	U. States	100	
		3466	
Cod	Nova Scotia.....	Tons. $\frac{1}{2}$	
Cod, (Refined)	U. States	Tons. 4	
Paper, Manufactured ..	U. Kingdom	£3523	
	Jersey	10	
	Nova Scotia.....	245	
	U. States	132	
		£3910	

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1863.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Of total imports.	Price.	
Gals. 12798	Gals. 12798	£2493	Declared.	£274 3 2
170	170	21	"	2 7 3
440	440	91	"	10 0 9
13408	13408	£2605		£286 11 2
Gals. 1000	Gals. 1000	£184	Declared.	£20 3 10
135	135	15	"	1 12 6
668	668	167	"	18 7 6
1563	1563	404	"	44 6 4
100	100	9	"	0 19 10
3466	3466	£779		£85 10 0
Tons. $\frac{1}{2}$	Tons. $\frac{1}{2}$	£17	£35	
Tons. 4	Tons. 4	£383	6s. 6d. gal.	
£3523	£3523	£3523	Declared.	£387 11 3
10	10	10	"	1 3 1
245	245	245	"	26 18 3
132	132	132	"	14 10 5
£3910	£3910	£3910		£430 3 0

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Paper, viz. : Printing..	United Kingdom..	£652	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	23	.....
	U. States	71	.....
		£746	.....
Printed Books.....	U. Kingdom.....	£1231	.....
	Canada.....	26	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	551	.....
	U. States.....	230	.....
	St. Peter's	40	.....
		£2078	.....
Pictures	U. Kingdom	£222	.....
Plate and Jewelry	U. Kingdom.....	£289	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	104	.....
	Portugal.....	56	.....
	U. States	25	.....
		£474	.....

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1863.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Of total imports.	Price.	
£652	£652	£652	Declared.	
23	33	23	"	
71	71	71	"	
£746	£746	£746		
£1231	£1231	£1231	Declared.	
26	26	26	"	
551	551	551	"	
230	230	230	"	
40	40	40	"	
£2078	£2078	£2078		
£222	£222	£222	Declared.	
£289	£289	£289	Declared.	£31 15 3
104	104	104	"	11 8 8
56	56	56	"	6 4 4
25	25	25	"	2 14 2
£474	£474	£474		£52 2 5

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Pitch, Tar and Turpentine	U. Kingdom.....	Brls. 2527	Brls.
	Jersey	24	.....
	Canada.....	23	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	34	.....
	Hamburg	139	96
	U. States	1208	40
	St. Peter's	11	.....
		3966	136
Pork	United Kingdom..	Brls. 127	Brls.
	Jersey	149	.....
	Canada	1292	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	1072	.....
	P. E. Island.....	77	.....
	Hamburg.....	6	10
	U. States	28220	1492
St. Peter's	207	.....
		31150	1502
Potatoes.....	U. Kingdom	Bush. 528	Bush.
	Canada	40	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	7108	.....
	P. E. Island.....	80366	.....
	Spain	100	.....
	U. States	184	267
	St. Peter's	225	.....
		88551	267

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1863.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Of total imports.	Price.	
Brls. 2527	Brls. 2527	£3790	30s.	£51 9 1
24	24	36	"	1 4 11
23	23	35	"	
34	34	51	"	
235	235	301	Declared.	16 11 7
1248	1248	1872	30s.	1 0 3
11	11	16	"	0 1 1
4102	4102	£6101		£70 6 11
Brls. 127	Brls. 127	£381	60s.	0 16 6
149	149	447	"	
1292	1292	2261	35s.	
1072	1072	1876	"	
77	77	135	"	
16	16	64	80s.	2 12 10
29712	29712	51996	35s.	
207	207	362	"	
32652	32652	£57522		£3 9 4
Bush. 528	Bush. 528	£26	1s.	
40	40	2	"	
7108	7108	355	"	
80366	80366	4018	"	
100	100	5	"	
451	451	23	"	
225	225	11	"	
88818	88818	£4440		

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Vegetables	Nova Scotia.....	Bush. 1374	Bush.
	P. E. Island.....	8837	.....
	Spain	430	.....
	Portugal	817	.....
	U. States	973	100
		12431	100
Rice	U. Kingdom	Cwts. 1628	.....
	Jersey	12	.....
	Canada	6	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	32	.....
	U. States	129	.....
		1807	
Articles for Religious Purposes	U. Kingdom.....	£188	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	8	.....
	U. States	24	.....
		£220	

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1863.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Of total imports.	Price.	
Bush. 1374	Bush. 1374	£137	2s.	
8837	8837	884	"	
430	430	43	"	
817	817	82	"	
1073	1073	107	"	
12531	12531	£1253		
Cwts. 1628	Cwts. 1628	£1113	Declared.	£122 9 7
12	12	6	"	0 13 2
6	6	4	14s.	
32	32	22	"	
129	129	90	"	
1807	1807	£1235		£123 2 9
£188	£188	£188	Declared.	
8	8	8	"	
24	24	24	"	
£220	£220	£220		

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Salt	U. Kingdom	Tons. 11185½	Tons.
	Jersey	909	.....
	Canada.....	46	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	1183	.....
	New Brunswick...	50	.....
	Spain	10163	2436
	Portugal.....	7643	200
	Italian States.....	415	.....
	Sicily	120	.....
	U. States	150½	77
	St. Peter's	65¼	.....
		31930½	2713
Soap.....	U. Kingdom.....	Cwts. 4358	Cwts.
	Jersey	46	.....
	Canada	18	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	212	.....
	New Brunswick ..	3	.....
	U. States	1182	48
	St. Peter's	9	.....
		5778	48
Spirits, viz.: Brandy..	U. Kingdom	Gals. 4463	.....
	Jersey	48	.....
	Hamburg.....	264	.....
	Portugal.....	2	.....
			4777

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1863.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Of total imports.	Price.	
Tons. 11185½	Tons. 11185½	£5593	10s.	£279 12 9
909	909	454	"	22 14 6
46	46	23	"	1 3 0
1183	1183	592	"	29 11 6
50	50	25	"	1 5 0
12599	12599	6300	"	314 19 6
7843	7843	3921	"	196 1 6
415	415	207	"	10 7 6
120	120	60	"	3 0 0
227½	227½	114	"	5 13 9
65½	65½	33	"	1 12 9
34643½	34643½	£17,322		£866 1 9
Cwts. 4358	Cwts. 4358	£3837	Declared.	£422 2 4
46	46	59	"	6 9 3
18	18	15	"	1 13 0
212	212	252	"	27 14 9
3	3	5	"	0 11 0
1180	1180	1685	"	185 6 10
9	9	15	"	1 13 1
5826	5826	£5868		£645 10 3
Gals. 4463	Gals. 5167	£2678	12s.	£1291 15 0
48	48	29	"	12 0 0
264	264	158	"	66 0 0
2	2	1	"	0 10 0
4777	5481	£2866		£1370 5 0

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Spirits, viz: Geneva	United Kingdom..	Gals. 5508½	.....
	Jersey	929	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	1209	.....
	Hamburg	251	.....
	U. States	597	.....
		8494½	.....
Whiskey	U. Kingdom.....	Gals. 2662	.....
	Jersey	155	.....
	Canada.....	232	.....
	U. States	3½	.....
			3052½
Cordials.....	U. Kingdom	Gals. 3405	.....
	Jersey	12	.....
	U. States.....	360	.....
	St. Peter's	32	.....
			3809

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1863.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Of total imports.	Price.	
Gals. 5508½	Gals. 6725½	£551	2s.	£1681 7 6
929	929	93	"	232 5 0
1209	1485	121	"	371 5 0
251	251	25	"	62 15 0
597	2	60	"	0 10 0
8494½	9392½	£850		£2348 2 6
Gals. 2662	Gals. 2930	£599	4s. 6d.	£732 10 0
155	155	35	"	38 15 0
232	232	52	"	58 0 0
3½	3½	1	"	0 17 6
3052½	3320½	£687		£830 2 6
Gals. 3405	Gals. 3834	£341	2s.	£575 2 0
12	12	1	"	1 16 0
360	360	36	"	54 0 0
32	32	3	"	4 16 0
3809	4238	£381		£635 14 0

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Rum.....	U. Kingdom.....	Gals. 3384	Gals.
	Jersey.....	108	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	16955½	.....
	B. W. Indies.....	32686	.....
	U. States.....	2686	60
	F. W. Indies.....	36898	543
	St. Peter's.....	319	.....
			93036½	603
Stone, Manufactured...	U. Kingdom.....	£126	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	75	.....
	U. States.....	24	.....
		£225	.....
Ditto, Building.....	United Kingdom..	£302	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	428	.....
	U. States.....	50	.....
		£780	.....
Grindstones.....	U. Kingdom.....	£115	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	5	.....
		£120	.....
Lime.....	United Kingdom..	Bush. 190	.....
	U. States.....	4355	.....
		4545	.....

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1863.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Of total imports.	Price.	
Gals. 3384	Gals. 3416	£338	2s.	£427 0 0
108	108	11	"	13 10 0
16955½	19532½	1696	"	2242 17 9
32686	36837	3269	"	4604 12 6
2746	4162	275	"	520 5 0
37441	32390	3744	"	4048 15 0
319	319	32	"	39 17 6
93639½	96764½	£9365		£11896 17 9
£126	£126	£126	Declared.	£13 18 2
75	75	75	"	8 5 0
24	24	24	"	2 12 10
£225	£225	£225		£24 16 0
£302	£302	£302	Declared.	
428	428	428	"	
50	50	50	"	
£780	£780	£780		
£115	£115	£115	Declared.	
5	5	5	"	
£120	£120	£120		
Bush. 190	Bush. 190	£11	Declared.	£1 3 0
4355	4355	241	"	26 9 3
£4545	£4545	£252		£27 12 3

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Sugar—Refined.....		Cwts.	
	U. Kingdom	1193 0 15	.....
	Jersey	15 0 0	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	3 3 21	.....
	U. States	257 1 21	.....
	St. Peter's	9 3 12	.....
		1479 1 13	.....
Unrefined		Cwts.	Cwts.
	U. Kingdom	66 0 4	.....
	Canada.....	9 0 26	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	1148 2 4	.....
	B. W. Indies	1124 1 23	.....
	U. States	406 0 17	.....
	F. W. Indies	5433 3 19	2866 2 26
	St. Peter's	2 0 0	.....
		8190 1 9	2866 2 26
Bastard	U. Kingdom	Cwts.	
		242 3 8	.....

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1863.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Of total imports.	Price.	
Cwts.	Cwts.			
1193 0 15	1193 0 15	£2386	40s.	£787 9 7
15 0 0	15 0 0	30	"	9 18 0
3 3 21	3 3 21	8	"	2 11 11
257 1 21	521 0 13	515	"	343 18 10
9 3 12	9 3 12	20	"	6 10 1
1479 1 13	1743 0 5	£2959		£1150 8 5
Cwts.	Cwts.			
66 0 4	66 0 4	£66	29s.	£27 4 10
9 0 26	9 0 26	9	"	3 16 3
1148 2 4	1148 2 4	1149	"	473 15 5
1124 1 23	1388 2 19	1124	"	572 16 7
406 0 17	55 0 17	406	"	22 14 11
8300 2 17	7612 3 2	8301	"	3140 5 4
2 0 0	2 0 0	2	"	0 16 6
11057 0 7	10282 1 16	£11057		4241 9 10
Cwts.	Cwts.			
242 3 8	242 3 8	£125	35s.	£121 8 2

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Tea, (Souchong).....		Lbs.	Lbs.
	U. Kingdom	401918	.....
	Jersey	9874	.....
	Canada	656	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	35867	.....
	New Brunswick ..	306	.....
	P. E. Island.....	100	.....
	U. States	11897	86
	F. W. Indies.....	1200	.....
	St. Peter's	1195	.....
		463013	86
Ditto, other sorts.....		Lbs.	
	U. Kingdom.....	7497	.....
	Jersey	74	.....
	U. States	880	.....
		8451	.....
Tobacco, Manufactured		Lbs.	Lbs.
	Jersey	1501	.....
	Canada	38680	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	27803	.....
	New Brunswick ..	50	.....
	P. E. Island.....	100	.....
	B. W. Indies.....	.....	.....
	U. States	305298	16005
St. Peter's	600	.....
		374032	16005

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1863.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Of total imports.	Price.	
Lbs.	Lbs.			
401918	405008	£18421	11d.	£6750 2 8
9874	9874	452	"	164 11 4
656	656	30	"	10 18 8
35867	35867	1644	"	597 15 8
306	306	14	"	5 2 0
100	100	5	"	1 13 4
11983	11983	549	"	199 14 4
1200	.....	55	"	
1195	1195	55	"	19 18 4
		£21225		£7749 16 4
Lbs.	Lbs.			
7497	7595	£562	1s. 6d.	£158 4 7
74	74	6	"	1 10 10
880	880	66	"	18 6 8
		£634		£178 2 1
Lbs.	Lbs.			
1501	1501	£69	11d.	£20 12 10
38680	38680	1773	"	531 17 0
27803	27803	1274	"	257 3 3
50	50	2	"	0 13 9
100	100	5	"	1 7 6
.....	117	.....	"	1 12 2
321303	339134	14726	"	4663 2 2
600	600	28	"	8 5 0
		£17877		£5484 13 8

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Tobacco, Leaf	Canada.....	Lbs. 3472	Lbs.
	U. States.....	21622	6048
		25094	6048
Ditto, Stems.....	Nova Scotia.....	Cwts. 103	.....
Cigars	United Kingdom..	No. 32500	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	40000	.....
	Hamburg.....	800	.....
	Spain.....	11000	.....
	U. States.....	15400	.....
	F. W. Indies.....	7500	.....
			107200
Turpentine and Varnish	U. Kingdom.....	Gals. 4205	.....
	U. States.....	185	.....
		4390	.....

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1863.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Of total imports.	Price.	
Lbs. 3472	Lbs. 3472	£116	8d.	
27670	27670	922	"	
31142	31142	£1038		
Cwts. 103	Cwts. 103	£144	23s.	
No. 32500	No. 32500	£41	25s.	£17 17 6
40000	40000	50	"	22 0 0
800	800	1	"	0 8 10
11000	11000	14	"	6 1 0
15400	21650	19	"	11 18 2
7500	7500	15	40s.	4 2 6
107200	113450	£140		£62 8 0
Gals. 4205	Gals. 4205	£585	Declared.	£64 9 3
185	185	58	"	6 6 5
4390	4340	£643		£70 15 8

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Vinegar	U. Kingdom	Gals. 1631	Gals.
	Jersey	98	.....
	Canada.....	16	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	95	.....
	Portugal.....	20	.....
U. States	2044	30	
		3904	30
Wine, (in Bottles)	U. Kingdom.....	Gals. 493½	.....
	Jersey	74	.....
	Hamburg	4	.....
	Portugal.....	8	.....
	U. States	1½	.....
	St. Peter's	4	.....
		585	.....
Ditto, Port, Madeira, &c.	United Kingdom..	Gals. 279	.....
	Spain	54	.....
	Portugal	4139	.....
		4472	.....
Ditto, Sherry... ..	U. Kingdom	Gals. 444	.....
	Spain	3607	.....
		4051	.....

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1863.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Of total imports.	Price.	
Gals. 1631	Gals. 1631	£122	1s. 6d.	£22 8 7
98	98	7	"	1 6 11
16	16	1	"	0 4 5
95	95	7	"	1 6 1
20	20	2	"	0 5 6
2074	2074	156	"	28 10 5
3934	3934	£295		£54 1 11
Gals. 493½	Gals. 453½	£395	16s.	£136 1 0
74	74	59	"	22 4 0
4	4	3	"	1 4 0
8	36	6	"	10 16 0
1½	1½	1	"	0 9 0
4	4	3	"	1 4 0
585	573	£467		£171 18 0
Gals. 279	Gals. 50	£112	8s.	£12 10 0
54	54	22	"	13 10 0
4139	2450	1656	"	612 10 0
4472	2554	£1790		£638 10 0
Gals. 444	Gals. 813	£178	8s.	£157 16 4
3607	1857	1443	"	359 19 10
4051	2670	£1621		£517 16 2

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Wine, Claret and other Sorts	U. Kingdom	Gals. 525	Gals.
	Hamburg.....	6	.....
	Spain	231	19½
	Portugal.....	993	.....
	U. States	5	.....
	St. Peter's	18	.....
		1778	19½
Woollens, Cottons, &c.	U. Kingdom	£204431	.....
	Jersey	2404	.....
	Canada.....	6	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	4022	.....
	New Brunswick...	18	.....
	Hamburg.....	2578	771
	U. States	4277	142
	St. Peter's	291	.....
		£218027	£913

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1863.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Of total imports.	Price.	
Gals.	Gals.			
525	1032	£131	5s.	£159 0 8
6	6	4	Declared.	1 6 3
250½	206½	63	5s.	29 6 11
993	993	229	Declared.	152 13 9
5	5	1	"	0 14 8
18	18	19	"	4 12 3
1797½	2260½	£447		£347 14 6
£204431	£204431	£204431	Declared.	£22487 8 3
2404	2404	2404	"	264 6 11
6	6	6	"	0 13 11
4022	4022	4022	"	442 4 1
18	18	18	"	2 0 1
3349	3349	3349	"	368 15 11
4419	4419	4419	"	186 4 8
291	291	291	"	31 19 8
£218940	£218940	£218940		£24083 3 6

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Canvas	U. Kingdom	£17839	.....
	Jersey	96	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	71	.....
	U. States	3	.....
		£18009	.....
Wood Wares.....	U. Kingdom.....	£2004	.....
	Jersey	38	.....
	Canada	276	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	446	.....
	P. E. Island.....	15	.....
	Hamburgh.....	68	£13
	Portugal	10	.....
	U. States	1056	7
	St. Peter's	7	.....
			£3920	£20
Blocks	U. Kingdom.....	£118	.....
	Jersey	8	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	1	.....
	Hamburgh.....	199	£21
	Portugal	2	.....
	U. States	52	.....
			£380	£21

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1863.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Of total imports.	Price.	
£17839	£17839	£17839	Declared.	£981 4 0
96	96	96	"	5 5 4
71	71	71	"	3 17 8
3	3	3	"	0 3 7
£18009	£18009	£18009		£990 10 7
£2004	£2004	£2004	Declared.	£220 10 1
38	38	38	"	4 4 2
276	276	276	"	30 6 5
446	446	446	"	49 2 5
15	15	15	"	1 13 0
81	81	81	"	8 18 5
10	10	10	"	1 3 1
1063	1063	1063	"	117 3 4
7	7	7	"	0 15 5
£3940	£3940	£3940		£433 16 4
£118	£118	£118	Declared.	£13 0 6
8	8	8	"	0 17 7
1	1	1	"	0 2 10
220	220	220	"	24 4 2
2	2	2	"	0 4 5
52	52	52	"	5 16 6
£401	£401	£401		£14 6 0

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Board and Plank.....	Canada.....	Feet. 106000	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	3055000	.....
	New Brunswick ..	848000	.....
	P. E. Island.....	58000	.....
	U. States.....	21000	.....
	St. Peter's	19000	.....
		4107000	.....
Shingles.....	Canada	M. 1943	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	3352	.....
	New Brunswick ..	1385	.....
	U. States.....	10	.....
	St. Peter's	12	.....
		6702	.....
Shooks and Casks.....	Canada	No. 125	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	73	.....
		198	.....

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1863.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Of total imports.	Price.	
Feet. 106000	Feet. 106000	£212	40s.	
3055000	3055000	6110	"	
848000	848000	1696	"	
58000	58000	116	"	
21000	21000	42	"	
19000	19000	38	"	
4107000	4107000	£8214		
M. 1943	M. 1943	£583	6s.	
3352	3352	1006	"	
1385	1385	415	"	
10	10	3	"	
12	12	4	"	
6702	6702	£2011		
No. 125	No. 125	£1	60s.	
73	73		Ⓕ M.	
198	198	£1		

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Staves	Canada.....	M. 75	M.
	Nova Scotia.....	22	.....
	New Brunswick ..	5	.....
	U. States	8	3
	P. E. Island.....	5	.....
		115	3
Masts and Spars	Canada	No. 120	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	335	.....
	New Brunswick ..	107	.....
		562	.....
Laths	Canada.....	M. 50	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	30	.....
	New Brunswick ..	295	.....
		375	.....
Pillings	Nova Scotia.....	No. 11000	.....
	New Brunswick ..	2000	.....
		13000	.....
Timber and Scantling..	Canada.....	Tons. 195	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	535	.....
	New Brunswick ..	1433	.....
		2163	.....

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1863.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount of Duty collected.
		Of total imports.	Price.	
M. 75	M. 75	£525	140s.	
22	22	154	"	
5	5	35	"	
11	11	77	"	
5	5	35	"	
118	118	£826		
No. 120	No. 120	£120	20s.	
335	335	335	"	
107	107	107	"	
562	562	£562		
M. 50	M. 50	£10	4s.	
30	30	6	"	
295	295	59	"	
375	375	£75		
No. 11000	No. 11000	£33	60s.	
2000	2000	6	"	
13000	13000	£39		
Tons. 195	Tons. 195	£195	20s.	
535	535	535	"	
1433	1433	1433	"	
2163	2163	£2163		

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITY EXPORTED.		
		PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF THE COLONY.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
Arms and Ammunition viz: Gunpowder ..	Nova Scotia.....			
Bacon and Hams	U. Kingdom ...			
	Nova Scotia.....			
	B. W. Indies ...			
Bread	B. W. Indies...			
Butter	U. Kingdom ...			
	B. W. Indies ..			
Coals	F. W. Indies ...			
	Brazil.....			

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, IN THE YEAR 1863.

Q'Y EXPORTED.	VALUE IN STERLING.				
	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Price fixed for Value.
Lbs. 375		£18	£18	Declared.
Cwts. 37		£83	£83	45s.
257		578	578	"
45		101	101	"
339			£762	£762	
Cwts. 1140		£855	£855	15s.
Cwts. 292		£730	£730	50s.
81		202	202	"
373			£932	£932	
Tons. 241		£121	£121	10s.
230		115	115	"
471			£236	£236	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITY EXPORTED.		
		PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF THE COLONY.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
Copper (Ore)..	U. Kingdom....	Tons. 197	.....	Tons. 199
Copper (Old)..	U. Kingdom ...	.....	.....	.....
	U. States .....	.....	.....	.....
Cordage and } Cables .. }	Nova Scotia....	.....	.....	.....
	U. States .....	.....	.....	.....
Corks and } Corkwood.. }	U. States .....	.....	.....	.....

Corn Meal.....	Nova Scotia....	.....	.....	.....
Flour	U. Kingdom ...	.....	.....	.....
	Nova Scotia....	.....	.....	.....
	B. W. Indies...	.....	.....	.....
	Brazil.....	.....	.....	.....

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1863.

Q'Y EXPORTED.	VALUE IN STERLING.				
	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Price fixed for Value.
.....				£1478	150s.
Cwts. 2	£6	£6	£6	56s.
255	714	714	714	"
257		£720	£720	£720	
Cwts. 37	£74	£74	£74	40s.
Cwts. 40	£18	£18	£18	Declared.
Brls. 175	£175	£175	£175	20s.
Brls. 732	£732	£732	£732	20s.
468	648	468	468	"
733	733	733	733	"
5020	5020	5020	5020	"
6953		£6953	£6953	£6953	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITY EXPORTED.		
		PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF THE COLONY.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
Fish viz :— Dry Cod.....	U. Kingdom ...	Qtls. 21449	Qtls. 171	Qtls. 21620
	Jersey	4592	.....	4592
	Nova Scotia....	28454	.....	28454
	P. E. Island....	200	.....	200
	B. W. Indies ...	75432	.....	75432
	Gibraltar	2600	.....	2600
	Spain	132563	177177	309740
	Portugal	136956	.....	136956
	Italian States...	37138	.....	37138
	U. States	10147	4100	14247
	F. W. Indies...	14271	2999	17270
	Brazil	163528	.....	163528
			627330	184447	811777
Core.....	U. Kingdom ...	Qtls. 33	Qtls.	Qtls. 33
	Nova Scotia....	470	.....	470
	Portugal.....	2	.....	2
	U. States	18	15	33
			523	15	538

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, IN THE YEAR 1863

QTY EXPORTED.	VALUE IN STERLING.				Price fixed for Value.
	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
.....	£16756	.....	£16756	15s. 6d.
.....	4362	.....	4362	19s.
.....	22763	.....	22763	16s.
.....	160	.....	160	"
.....	56574	.....	56574	15s.
.....	2535	.....	2535	19s. 6d.
.....	301997	.....	301997	"
.....	133532	.....	133532	"
.....	29710	.....	29710	16s.
.....	14247	.....	14247	20s.
.....	15111	.....	15111	17s. 6d.
.....	163528	.....	163528	20s.
	£761275		£761275		
.....	£8	.....	£8	5s.
.....	117	.....	117	"
.....	1	.....	1	"
.....	8	.....	8	"
	£134		£134		

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITY EXPORTED.					
		PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF THE COLONY.					
		B. S.		F. S.		Total.	
Herring	U. Kingdom ...	Brls.		Brls.		Brls.	
	Canada	4375		.....		4375	
	Nova Scotia....	5074		.....		5074	
	New Brunswick.	3781		.....		3781	
	P. E. Island....	4008		.....		4008	
	B. W. Indies...	962		.....		962	
	U. States	5363		.....		5363	
	F. W. Indies...	21490		5697		27187	
		216		80		296	
		45269		5777		51046	
Ditto, Smoked..	Brazil.....						
Salmon.....	U. Kingdom ...	Tres.	Brls.	Tres.	Brls.	Tres.	Brls.
	Canada	618	100	4	6	622	106
	Nova Scotia....	35	79	.....		35	79
	B. W. Indies...	13	689	.....		13	689
	Portugal	125	212	.....		125	212
	Italian States ..	5	0	.....		5	0
	U. States	105	0	.....		105	0
	F. W. Indies...	2131	652	107	4	2238	656
		20	36	5	36	25	
		3032	1752	147	15	3179	1767

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, IN THE YEAR 1863.

Q'Y EXPORTED.	VALUE IN STERLING.			
	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Price fixed for Value.
.....	£3063	.....	£3063	14s.
.....	3552	.....	3552	"
.....	2647	.....	2647	"
.....	2806	.....	2806	"
.....	673	.....	673	"
.....	3754	.....	3754	"
.....	19031	.....	19031	"
.....	207	.....	207	"
	£35733		£35733	
Boxes. 254	.....	£29	£29	2s. 3d.
.....	£2260	.....	£2260	65s. & 45s.
.....	292	.....	292	"
.....	1593	.....	1593	"
.....	883	.....	883	"
.....	16	.....	16	"
.....	341	.....	341	"
.....	8750	.....	8750	"
.....	173	.....	173	"
	£14308		£14308	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Article ..	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITY EXPORTED.					
		PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF THE COLONY.					
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.			
Fish viz:— Salmon (pre- served).....	U. Kingdom ...	Cwts. 6	.....	Cwts. 6		
	B. W. Indies ...	2	.....	2		
	U. States	38	.....	38		
		46		46			
Trout	U. Kingdom ...	Trcs. 2	Brls. 8	Trcs. 2	Brls. 8		
	Canada	0	5	0	5		
	B. W. Indies ..	8	11	8	11		
	U. States.....	35	514	0	2	35	516
	F. W. Indies ...	1	2	1	2		
		46	540	0	2	46	542
Caplin	U. Kingdom ...	Brls. 347	.....	Brls. 347		
	Canada.....	148	.....	148		
	U. States	48	.....	48		
		543		543			

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, IN THE YEAR 1863.

QTY EXPORTED.	VALUE IN STERLING.			
	British, Fo- reign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Fo- reign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Price fixed for Value.
.....	£12	.....	£12	40s.
.....	4	.....	4	"
.....	76	.....	76	"
	£92		£92	
.....	£22	.....	£22	60s. & 40s.
.....	10	.....	10	"
.....	46	.....	46	"
.....	1137	.....	1137	"
.....	7	.....	7	"
	£1222		£1222	
.....	£87	.....	£87	5s.
.....	37	.....	37	"
.....	12	.....	12	"
	£136		£136	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITY EXPORTED.		
		PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF THE COLONY.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
Mackerel	Canada	Brls. 3	.....	Brls. 3
	Nova Scotia....	10	.....	10
	B. W. Indies...	10	.....	10
	U. States	37	8	45
		60	8	68
Halibut	U. Kingdom ...	Qtls. 6	.....	Qtls. 6
	Canada	87	.....	87
	Nova Scotia....	85	.....	85
	P. E. Island...	12	.....	12
	U. States	127	.....	127
	317		317	
Tongues and Sounds ..	U. Kingdom ...	Kegs. 88	.....	Kegs. 88
	Jersey	32	.....	32
	Nova Scotia....	504	.....	504
	P. E. Island....	40	.....	40
	B. W. Indies...	28	.....	28
	U. States	535	135	670
		1227	135	1362
Rocs, viz.: Cod	U. Kingdom ...	Brls. 346	.....	Brls. 346

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, IN THE YEAR 1863.

QTY EXPORTED.	VALUE IN STERLING.			
	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Price fixed for Value.
.....	£4	.....	£4	25s.
.....	13	.....	13	"
.....	13	.....	13	"
.....	56	.....	56	"
	£86		£86	
.....	£4	.....	£4	12s.
.....	52	.....	52	"
.....	51	.....	51	"
.....	7	.....	7	"
.....	76	.....	76	"
	£190		£190	
.....	£13	.....	£13	3s.
.....	5	.....	5	"
.....	76	.....	76	"
.....	6	.....	6	"
.....	4	.....	4	"
.....	101	.....	101	"
	£205		£205	
.....	£173		£173	10s.

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITY EXPORTED.		
		PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF THE COLONY.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
Fruit, viz: Berries.....	U. Kingdom ...	Gals. 641		Gals. 641
	Canada	25		25
		666		666
Apples.....	U. Kingdom ...			
Hardware	U. Kingdom ...			
	Canada			
	Nova Scotia.....			
	P. E. Island.....			
	U. States			
Iron, viz: Pig.....	Brazil.....			
Iron (Old)...	U. Kingdom ...			
	Canada.....			
	U. States			

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, IN THE YEAR 1863.

QTY EXPORTED.	VALUE IN STERLING.				
	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Price fixed for Value.
		£16		£16	6d.
		1		1	"
		£17		£17	
	Brls. 17		£4	£4	4s. 6d.
	£2		£2	£2	Declared.
	482		482	482	"
	99		99	99	"
	40		40	40	"
	80		80	80	"
	£703		£703	£703	
	Cwts. 600		£120	£120	80s. ₤ ton.
	£78		£78	£78	Declared.
	4		4	4	"
	682		682	682	"
	£764		£764	£764	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITY EXPORTED.		
		PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF THE COLONY.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
Lard.....	U. Kingdom			
	Nova Scotia.....			
	P. E. Island.....			
	Brazil.....			
Lead (Old).....	U. Kingdom			
	U. States			
Leatherware ...	U. Kingdom			
	Nova Scotia.....			
Manure	U. Kingdom ...	Cwts. 616	Cwts.	Cwts. 616
	B. W. Indies ...	4650	.....	4650
	U. States	20	7½	27½
		5286	7½	5293½

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, IN THE YEAR 1863.

Q'Y EXPORTED.	VALUE IN STERLING.			
	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Price fixed for Value.
Cwts. 22	.....	£66	£66	60s.
71	.....	213	213	"
15	.....	45	45	"
43	.....	129	129	"
151		£453	£453	
Cwts. 20	.....	£7	£7	Declared.
151	.....	115	115	"
171		£122	£122	
£25 7	.....	£25 7	£25 7	Declared.
£32		£32	£32	"
.....	£185	.....	£185	6s.
.....	1395	.....	1395	"
.....	8	.....	8	"
	£1588		£1588	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITY EXPORTED.		
		PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF THE COLONY.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
Miscellaneous . . .	U. Kingdom . . .	.....	.....	.....
	Nova Scotia . . .	.....	.....	.....
	P. E. Island . . .	.....	.....	.....
	U. States . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
Molasses	U. Kingdom . . .	.....	.....	.....
	Canada . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
Oil, viz: Cod, . . .		T. H. G.	T. H. G.	T. H. G.
	U. Kingdom . . .	2322 0 26	121 3 27	2443 3 53
	Jersey	20 0 0	.....	20 0 0
	Canada	1 3 47	.....	1 3 47
	Nova Scotia . . .	46 3 32	.....	46 3 32
	P. E. Island . . .	0 2 0	.....	0 2 0
	Spain	2 0 32	.....	2 0 32
	U. States	171 1 46	9 3 12	181 0 58
			2564 3 55	131 2 39	2696 2 30

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, IN THE YEAR 1863.

Q'Y EXPORTED.	VALUE IN STERLING.			
	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Price fixed for Value.
£123	.....	£123	£123	Declared.
20	.....	20	20	"
200	.....	200	200	"
260	.....	260	260	"
£603		£603	£603	
Gals. 4113	.....	£240	£240	1s. 2d.
14458	.....	843	843	"
18571		£1083	£1083	
.....	£117301	.....	£117301	£48
.....	960	.....	960	"
.....	93	.....	93	"
.....	2250	.....	2250	"
.....	24	.....	24	"
.....	102	.....	102	"
.....	8699	.....	8699	"
	£129438		£129438	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITY EXPORTED.		
		PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF THE COLONY.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
Oil, Cod Re- fined.....	U. Kingdom ...	T. H. G. 196 2 33		T. H. G. 196 2 33
	Jersey	1 2 0		1 2 0
	Canada.....	1 1 57		1 1 57
	Nova Scotia....	0 0 29		0 0 29
	U. States	24 3 34		24 3 34
		224 2 25		224 2 25
Ditto, Scal.....	U. Kingdom ...	T. H. G. 4001 3 56	T. H. G. 96 0 0	T. H. G. 4097 3 56
	Jersey	2 0 0		2 0 0
	Canada.....	14 3 46		14 3 46
	Nova Scotia....	26 3 59		26 3 59
	U. States.....	4 0 0	0 0 21	4 0 21
		4019 3 33	96 0 21	4145 3 54
Ditto, Herring..	U. Kingdom ...	T. H. G. 16 3 14		T. H. G. 16 3 14
	U. States	2 0 46		2 0 46
		18 3 60		18 3 60
Ditto, Whale...	U. Kingdom ...	T. H. G. 21 2 29		T. H. G. 21 2 29
	B. W. Indies ..	0 2 2		0 2 2
	U. States	7 3 58		7 3 58
		30 0 25		30 0 25
Ditto, Dog.....	U. Kingdom ...	T. H. G. 10 3 39		T. H. G. 10 3 39

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, IN THE YEAR 1863.

Q'Y EXPORTED.	VALUE IN STERLING.				
	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Price fixed for Value.
.....		£20135		£20135	Ss. 4 ^p Gallon.
.....		154		154	"
.....		151		151	"
.....		12		12	"
.....		2548		2548	"
		£23000		£23000	
.....		£184409		£184409	£45
.....		90		90	"
.....		672		672	"
.....		1214		1214	"
.....		183		183	"
		£186568		£186568	
.....		£504		£504	£30
.....		65		65	"
		£569		£569	
.....		£648		£648	£30
.....		15		15	"
.....		239		239	"
		£902		£902	
.....		£327		£327	£30

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITY EXPORTED.		
		PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF THE COLONY.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
Blubber and Dregs.....	U. Kingdom ...	T. H. G. 117 3 33	T. H. G. 12 1 47	T. H. G. 130 1 16
	Jersey	11 0 0	.....	11 0 0
	Nova Scotia....	1 0 0	.....	1 0 0
	B. W. Indies ...	4 0 0	.....	4 0 0
	U. States	109 3 48	.....	109 3 48
		243 3 17	12 1 47	256 1 0
Pork.....	U. Kingdom ...	.....	.....	.....
	B. W. Indies ...	.....	.....	.....
	U. States .....	.....	.....	.....
Potatoes.....	B. W. Indies...	Bush. 250	.....	Bush. 250
Rags and Paper Stuff.....	U. Kingdom ...	.....	.....	.....
	Canada .....	.....	.....	.....
	U. States .....	.....	.....	.....

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, IN THE YEAR 1863.

Q'Y EXPORTED.	VALUE IN STERLING.			
	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Price fixed for Value.
.....	£521	.....	£521	£4
.....	44	.....	44	"
.....	4	.....	4	"
.....	16	.....	16	"
.....	440	.....	440	"
	£1025		£1025	
Brls. 20	.....	£40	£40	40s.
185	.....	370	370	"
18	.....	36	36	"
223		£446	£446	
.....	£19	.....	£19	1s. 6d.
Tons. Cwts. 45 14	.....	£229	£229	£5
154 2	.....	770	770	"
164 7	.....	882	882	"
364 3		£1821	£1821	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITY EXPORTED.		
		PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF THE COLONY.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
Salt	Canada.....			
	Nova Scotia....			
	P. E. Island....			
	St. Peter's			
Skins, viz. : Seal	U. Kingdom ...	No. 285277		No. 285277
	Nova Scotia....	1700		1700
	U. States.....	174		174
		287151		287151
Hides : Ox and Cow	U. Kingdom ...	No. 2180	No.	No. 2180
	Jersey	18		18
	Nova Scotia....	583		583
	P. E. Island....	769		769
	U. States.....	2018	56	2074
		5568	56	5624
Calf Skins	U. Kingdom ...	No. 503		No. 503
	Jersey	17		17
	U. States.....	444		444
		964		964

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, IN THE YEAR 1863.

Q'Y EXPORTED.	VALUE IN STERLING.				
	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Price fixed for Value.
Tons.					
40	.....	£30	£30	15s.
436	.....	327	327	"
83	.....	62	62	"
400	.....	300	300	"
959		£719	£719		
.....	£42792	.....	£42792	3s.
.....	255	.....	255	"
.....	26	.....	26	"
	£43073		£43073		
.....	£1308	.....	£1308	12s.
.....	11	.....	11	"
.....	350	.....	350	"
.....	461	.....	461	"
.....	1244	.....	1244	"
	£3374		£3374		
.....	£63	.....	£63	2s. 6d.
.....	2	.....	2	"
.....	56	.....	56	"
	£121		£121		

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITY EXPORTED.		
		PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF THE COLONY.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
Furs	U. Kingdom ...	£1196	.....	£1196
	Jersey	25	.....	25
	Nova Scotia....	123	.....	123
	U. States .....	.....	£20	20
		£1344	£20	£1364
Soap	U. States .....	.....	.....	.....
Spirits, viz: Brandy.....	Nova Scotia....	.....	.....	.....
Geneva	Nova Scotia....	.....	.....	.....
Rum	Nova Scotia....	.....	.....	.....

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, IN THE YEAR 1863.

Q'Y EXPORTED.	VALUE IN STERLING.				
	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Price fixed for Value.
.....	£1196	.....	£1196	£1196	Declared.
.....	25	.....	25	25	"
.....	123	.....	123	123	"
.....	20	.....	20	20	"
	£1364		£1364	£1364	
Cwts. 77	.....	£113	£113	£113	Declared.
Gals. 777	.....	£544	£544	£544	14s.
Gals. 119	.....	24	24	24	4s.
Gals. 51	.....	6	6	6	2s. 6d.

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITY EXPORTED.		
		PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF THE COLONY.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
Sugar, Unrefined	U. Kingdom ...	.....	.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....	.....	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	.....
	U. States.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea	Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco	U. Kingdom ...	.....	.....	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	.....
	B. W. Indies ..	.....	.....	.....
Ditto, Stems ...	U. States .....	.....	.....	.....
Cigars	Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	.....
Wine (in Bottles)	U. Kingdom ...	.....	.....	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	.....

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, IN THE YEAR 1863.

Q'Y EXPORTED.	VALUE IN STERLING.				
	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Price fixed for Value.
Cwts.					
2332½	£3499	£3499		30s.
891½	1337	1337		"
38	57	57		"
65	98	98		"
3327		£4991	£4991		
Lbs.					
110	£11	£11		2s.
Lbs.					
1710	£85	£85		1s.
112	6	6		"
5936	297	297		"
7758		£388	£388		
Cwts.					
25	£38	£38		30s.
M.					
6	£9	£9		30s.
Gals.					
60	£45	£45		15s.
10	8	8		"
70		£53	£53		

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITY EXPORTED.		
		PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF THE COLONY.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
Wine, viz : Port	U. Kingdom			
	Canada			
	Nova Scotia			
	New Brunswick			
	P. E. Island			
	B. W. Indies			
	U. States			
Ditto Sherry ...	U. Kingdom			
	Nova Scotia			
	New Brunswick			
	P. E. Island			
Ditto Other Sorts	New Brunswick			
Board and Plank	U. Kingdom			
	B. W. Indies			
	Spain			
	F. W. Indies			

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, IN THE YEAR 1863.

Q'Y EXPORTED.	VALUE IN STERLING.				
	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Price fixed for Value.
Gals.					
412	£227	227	11s.	
216	119	119	"	
1226	674	674	"	
79	43	43	"	
51	28	38	"	
594	327	327	"	
81	45	45	"	
2659		£1463	£1463		
Gals.					
57	£23	£23	8s.	
484	194	194	"	
51	20	20	"	
26	10	10	"	
618		£247	£247		
Gals.					
20	£3	£3	2s. 6d.	
Feet.					
1500	£3	£3	40s.	
4800	10	10	"	
4800	10	10	"	
5000	10	10	"	
16100		£33	£33		

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITY EXPORTED.		
		PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF THE COLONY.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
Shingles	B. W. Indies			
Masts and Spars	U. Kingdom			
	B. W. Indies			
	Spain			
	Portugal			
	F. W. Indies			
Staves	U. Kingdom			
	Spain			
Hoops	U. Kingdom	Bundles. 1442		Bundles. 1442
	B. W. Indies	15323		15323
	F. W. Indies	200		200
		16965		16965
Shooks and Packs ..	U. Kingdom	No. 24		No. 24
	B. W. Indies	509		509
	F. W. Indies	20		20
		553		553

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, IN THE YEAR 1863.

Q'Y EXPORTED.	VALUE IN STERLING.				
	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Price fixed for Value.
M. 130			£46	£46	7s.
No. 99			£50	£50	10s.
116			58	58	"
30			15	15	"
109			54	54	"
30			15	15	"
384			£192	£192	
M. 10½			£34	£34	65s.
3			10	10	"
13½			£44	£44	
			£90	£90	1s. 3d.
			958	958	"
			13	13	"
			£1061	£1061	
			£1	£1	1s.
			25	25	"
			1	1	"
			£27	£27	

Customs' Returns.

No. 1.—AN ACCOUNT of the Number, Tonnage and Crews of Vessels year 1863, distinguishing Vessels with Cargo from those

UNITED

Ports at which arrived.	BRITISH.									WITH CARGO.		
	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John's.....	113	24277	1218	5	4489	326	118	28766	1544	.....	.....	.....
Twillingate.....	3	263	20	.....	.....	.....	3	263	20	.....	.....	.....
Fogo.....	6	744	43	.....	.....	.....	6	744	43	.....	.....	.....
Greenspond.....	4	509	30	1	210	19	5	719	49	.....	.....	.....
Trinity.....	1	216	7	.....	.....	.....	1	216	7	.....	.....	.....
Bonavista.....	1	171	7	.....	.....	.....	1	171	7	.....	.....	.....
Carbonear.....	1	170	7	.....	.....	.....	1	170	7	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Grace.....	12	3618	212	1	98	6	22	3716	218	.....	.....	.....
Brigus.....	2	332	17	.....	.....	.....	2	332	17	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Breton.....	2	316	18	.....	.....	.....	2	316	18	.....	.....	.....
Gaultois.....	1	199	11	.....	.....	.....	1	199	11	.....	.....	.....
	155	30815	1590	7	4797	351	162	35612	1941			

Customs' Returns.

entered inwards at each Port in Newfoundland, from each Country, in the in Ballast, and British from Foreign Ships.

KINGDOM.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
.....	113	24277	1218	5	4489	326	118	28766	1544
.....	3	263	20	.....	.....	.....	3	263	20
.....	6	744	43	.....	.....	.....	6	744	43
.....	4	509	30	1	210	19	5	719	49
.....	1	216	7	.....	.....	.....	1	216	7
.....	1	171	7	.....	.....	.....	1	171	7
.....	1	170	7	.....	.....	.....	1	170	7
.....	21	3618	212	1	98	6	22	3716	218
.....	2	332	17	.....	.....	.....	2	332	17
.....	2	316	18	.....	.....	.....	2	316	18
.....	1	199	11	.....	.....	.....	1	199	11
						155	30815	1590	7	4797	351	162	35612	1941

Customs' Returns.

No. 1 — Continued.

BRITISH

Ports at which arrived.	BRITISH.									WITH CARGO.		
	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John's.....	339	38221	2218	10	1610	92	349	39831	2310	.....	.....	.....
Greenspond	1	178	13	.....	.....	.....	1	178	13	.....	.....	.....
Bonavista	1	82	5	.....	.....	.....	1	82	5	.....	.....	.....
Carbonear	5	493	33	.....	.....	.....	5	493	33	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Grace.....	39	4243	277	2	220	17	41	4463	294	.....	.....	.....
Bay Roberts....	1	103	5	.....	.....	.....	1	103	5	.....	.....	.....
Brigus	4	573	35	.....	.....	.....	4	573	35	.....	.....	.....
Great Placentia.....	3	211	13	.....	.....	.....	3	211	13	.....	.....	.....
Little Placentia.....	1	42	4	.....	.....	.....	1	42	4	.....	.....	.....
LaManche	1	150	6	.....	.....	.....	1	150	6	.....	.....	.....
Burin	12	962	62	.....	.....	.....	12	962	62	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence.....	2	89	9	.....	.....	.....	2	89	9	.....	.....	.....
Lamaline	3	124	11	.....	.....	.....	3	124	11	.....	.....	.....
English Harbor.....	2	174	12	.....	.....	.....	2	174	12	.....	.....	.....
Pushthrough	1	58	6	.....	.....	.....	1	58	6	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Breton.....	10	997	58	.....	.....	.....	10	997	58	.....	.....	.....
Gaultois	9	465	40	.....	.....	.....	9	465	40	.....	.....	.....
Burgeo	7	361	31	.....	.....	.....	7	361	31	.....	.....	.....
LaPoile.....	33	1540	147	.....	.....	.....	33	1540	147	2	204	12
Channel	59	2111	230	.....	.....	.....	59	2111	230	.....	.....	.....
	533	51177	3215	12	1830	109	545	53007	3324	2	204	12

Customs' Returns.

POSSESSIONS.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
.....	339	38221	2218	10	1610	92	349	39831	2310
.....	1	178	13	.....	.....	.....	1	178	13
.....	1	82	5	.....	.....	.....	1	82	5
.....	5	493	33	.....	.....	.....	5	493	33
.....	39	4243	277	2	220	17	41	4463	294
.....	1	103	5	.....	.....	.....	1	103	5
.....	4	573	35	.....	.....	.....	4	573	35
.....	3	211	13	.....	.....	.....	3	211	13
.....	1	42	4	.....	.....	.....	1	42	4
.....	1	150	6	.....	.....	.....	1	150	6
.....	12	962	62	.....	.....	.....	12	962	62
.....	2	89	9	.....	.....	.....	2	89	9
.....	3	124	11	.....	.....	.....	3	124	11
.....	2	174	12	.....	.....	.....	2	174	12
.....	1	58	6	.....	.....	.....	1	58	6
.....	10	997	58	.....	.....	.....	10	997	58
.....	9	465	40	.....	.....	.....	9	465	40
.....	7	361	31	.....	.....	.....	7	361	31
.....	35	1744	150	.....	.....	.....	35	1744	150
.....	59	2111	230	.....	.....	.....	59	2111	230
.....	2	204	12	.....	.....	.....	2	204	12
.....	535	51381	3227	12	1830	109	547	53211	3336

Customs' Returns.

No. 1.—(Continued.)

HANSEATIC

Ports at which arrived.	BRITISH.									WITH CARGO.		
	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John's.....	6	1104	50				6	1104	50	6	663	87
Twillingate	1	124	8				1	124	8			
Fogo.....	1	93	7				1	93	7			
Greenspond	1	149	9				1	149	9			
Trinity	1	93	7				1	93	7			
Harbor Grace	4	685	39				4	685	39	3	358	21
	14	2247	120				14	2247	120	9	1021	58

SPAIN.

Saint John's.....	89	5384	274	1	94	5	40	5478	279	19	2350	166
Greenspond	3	319	20				3	319	20			
Trinity	4	353	24				4	353	24			
Carbonear	1	114	7				1	114	7			
Harbor Grace	9	1189	66	1	156	10	10	1345	76	10	1276	102
Burin	1	113	7				1	113	7			
Gaultois	2	261	16				2	261	16			
LaPoile.....	1	63	5				1	63	5			
	60	7796	419	2	250	15	62	8046	434	29	3626	268

Customs' Returns.

TOWNS.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
			6	668	37	12	1767	87				12	1767	87
						1	124	8				1	124	8
						1	92	7				1	92	7
						1	149	9				1	149	9
						1	93	7				1	93	7
			3	358	21	7	1043	60				7	1043	60
			9	1021	58	23	3268	178				23	3268	178

SPAIN.

6	819	67	25	3169	233	58	7734	440	7	913	72	65	8647	512
						3	319	20				3	319	20
						4	353	24				4	353	24
						1	114	7				1	114	7
9	1090	89	19	2366	191	19	2466	168	10	1246	99	29	3711	267
						1	113	7				1	113	7
						2	261	16				2	261	16
						1	63	5				1	63	5
15	1909	156	44	5535	424	89	11422	687	17	2159	171	106	13581	858

Customs' Returns.

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.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John's.....	42	5012	293				42	5012	293	1	183	9
Twillingate.....	1	89	7				1	89	7			
Fogo.....	1	137	7				1	137	7			
Greenspond.....	2	209	13				2	209	13			
Trinity.....	1	126	8				1	126	8			
Carbonear.....	1	77	6				1	77	6			
Harbor Grace.....	4	744	40				4	744	40			
Burin.....	1	89	7	1	113		2	202	14			
Harbor Breton.....	3	495	29	1	183	10	4	678	39			
Gaultois.....	3	486	28				3	486	28			
LaPoite.....	2	240	19					240	19			
	61	7704	457	2	296	17	63	8000	474	1	183	9

ITALY.

Saint John's.....	1	149	8	1	94	5	2	243	13			
Harbor Grace.....	3	416	25				3	416	25			
	4	565	33	1	94	5	5	659	38			

Customs' Returns.

PORTUGAL.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
			1	183	9	43	5195	302				43	5195	302
						1	89	7				1	89	7
						1	137	7				1	137	7
						2	209	13				2	209	13
						1	126	8				1	126	8
						1	77	6				1	77	6
						4	744	40				4	744	40
						1	89	7	1	113	7	2	202	14
						3	495	29	1	183	10	4	678	39
						3	486	28				3	486	28
						2	240	19				2	240	19
			1	183	9	62	7887	466	2	296	17	64	8183	483

ITALY.

						1	149	8	1	94	5	2	243	13
						3	416	25				3	416	25
						4	565	33	1	94	5	5	659	38

Customs' Returns.

No. 1.—(Continued.)

UNITED

Ports at which arrived.	BRITISH.									WITH CARGO.		
	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John's.....	147	21593	997	1	1625	127	148	23218	1124	17	4421	141
Fogo.....	3	461	21				3	461	21			
Greenspond.....	3	460	22				3	460	22			
Trinity.....	1	120	6				1	120	6			
Harbor Grace.....	17	2602	138				17	2602	138	2	283	13
Great Placentia.....										1	93	4
LaManche.....										1	125	6
Burin.....										1	105	5
St. Lawrence.....										3	183	16
Bay de North.....										3	251	13
English Harbor.....	2	186	12				2	186	12	2	242	13
Harbor Breton.....	3	522	26				3	522	26	7	730	39
Burgeo.....	2	93	9				2	93	9	3	316	14
LaPoile.....	1	153	8				1	153	8	4	452	23
Channel.....										3	411	19
	179	26190	1239	1	1625	127	180	27815	1366	47	7612	306

Customs' Returns.

STATES.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
			17	4421	141	164	26014	1138	1	1625	127	165	27639	1265
						3	461	21				3	461	21
						3	460	22				3	460	22
						1	120	6				1	120	6
			2	283	13	19	2885	151				19	2885	151
			1	93	4	1	93	4				1	93	4
			1	125	6	1	125	6				1	125	6
			1	105	5	1	105	5				1	105	5
			3	183	16	3	183	16				3	183	16
1	100	6	4	351	19	3	251	13	1	100	6	4	351	19
			2	242	13	4	428	25				4	428	25
			7	730	39	10	1252	65				10	1252	65
			3	316	14	5	409	23				5	409	23
			4	452	23	5	605	31				5	605	31
			3	411	19	3	411	19				3	411	19
1	100	6	48	7712	312	226	33802	1545	2	1725	133	228	35527	1678

Customs' Returns.

No. 1 — Continued.

FRENCH

Ports at which arrived.	BRITISH.									WITH CARGO.		
	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.			
Saint John's.....	4	106	14	.....	.....	.....	4	106	14	.....	.....	.....
Burin	2	72	8	.....	.....	.....	2	72	8	.....	.....	.....
St. Law ence.....	1	25	4	.....	.....	.....	1	25	4	.....	.....	.....
Lamaline	12	290	46	.....	.....	.....	12	290	46	.....	.....	.....
English Harbor.....	11	323	44	.....	.....	.....	11	323	44	.....	.....	.....
Pushthrough	11	164	42	.....	.....	.....	11	164	42	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Breton	5	98	15	.....	.....	.....	5	98	15	.....	.....	.....
Gaultois	2	17	3	.....	.....	.....	2	17	3	.....	.....	.....
	48	1095	176				48	1095	176			

SPANISH

Saint John's.....	21	2380	124	1	181	11	22	2561	135	8	1013	73
Harbor Grace.....	1	76	7	.....	.....	.....	1	76	7	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Breton	1	148	9	1	148	9
	23	2604	140	1	181	11	24	2785	151	8	1013	73

BRAZIL.

Saint John's.....	1	163	9	1	163	9
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Customs' Returns.

COLONIES.

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	106	14	.....	.....	.....	4	106	14
.....	2	72	8	.....	.....	.....	2	72	8
.....	1	25	4	.....	.....	.....	1	25	4
.....	12	290	46	.....	.....	.....	12	290	46
.....	11	323	44	.....	.....	.....	11	323	44
.....	11	164	42	.....	.....	.....	11	164	42
.....	5	98	15	.....	.....	.....	5	98	15
.....	2	17	3	.....	.....	.....	2	17	3
						48	1095	176				48	1095	176

WEST INDIES.

8	959	70	16	1972	143	29	3393	197	9	1140	81	38	4533	278
8	522	29	3	522	29	1	76	7	3	522	29	4	598	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	148	9	.....	.....	.....	1	148	9
11	1481	99	19	2494	172	31	3617	218	12	1662	110	43	5279	323

BRAZIL.

.....	1	163	9	1	163	9
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Customs' Returns.

No. 2.

ABSTRACT OF THE

Ports at which arrived.	BRITISH.									WITH CARGO.		
	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
United Kingdom.....	155	36815	1590	7	4797	351	162	35612	1941			
British Possessions.....	533	51177	3215	12	1830	109	545	53007	3324	2	204	12
Hanseatic Towns.....	14	2247	120				14	2247	120	9	1021	58
Spain	60	7796	419	2	250	15	62	8046	434	29	3626	268
Portugal	61	7704	457	2	296	17	63	8000	474	1	183	9
Italy	4	565	33	1	94	5	5	659	38			
United States.....	175	26190	1239	1	1625	127	180	27815	1366	47	7612	306
French Colonies	48	1095	176				48	1095	176			
Spanish West Indies...	23	2604	140	1	181	11	24	2785	151	8	1013	73
Brazil				1	163	9	1	163	9			
	1077	130193	7389	27	9236	644	1104	139429	8033	96	13659	726

Customs' Returns.

FOREGOING ACCOUNT.

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.
							155	30815	1590	7	4797	351	162	35612	1941
				2	204	12	535	51381	3227	12	1830	109	547	53211	3336
				9	1021	58	23	3268	178				23	3268	178
	15	1909	156	44	5535	424	98	11422	687	17	2159	171	106	13381	858
				1	183	9	62	7887	466	2	296	17	61	8183	483
							4	565	33	1	94	5	5	659	38
	1	100	6	48	7712	312	226	33802	1545	2	1725	133	228	35527	1678
							48	1095	176				48	1095	176
	11	1481	99	19	2494	172	31	3617	213	12	1662	110	43	5279	323
										1	163	9	1	163	9
	27	3490	261	123	17149	987	1173	143852	8115	54	12726	905	1227	156578	9020

Customs' Returns.

No. 3.—AN ACCOUNT of the Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels year 1863, distinguishing Vessels with Cargo from

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.....	53	9132	505	3	3720	302	56	12852	807	4	383	20
Twillingate	2	235	15				2	235	15			
Fogo	4	449	28				4	449	28			
Greenspond	3	531	23				3	531	23			
Trinity	1	146	9				1	146	9			
Harbor Grace.....	11	1550	103				11	1550	103	4	436	27
Burin.....	1	113	7				1	113	7			
Harbor Breton	1	199	12				1	199	12			
	76	12155	702	3	3720	302	79	15875	1004	8	819	47

Customs' Returns.

cleared outwards at each Port in Newfoundland, for each Country, in the 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.
			4	383	20	57	9515	525	3	3720	302	60	13235	827
						2	235	15				2	235	15
						4	449	28				4	449	28
						3	331	23				3	331	23
						1	146	9				1	146	9
			4	436	27	15	1986	130				15	1986	130
						1	113	7				1	113	7
						1	199	12				1	199	12
			8	819	47	84	12974	749	3	3720	302	87	16694	1051

Customs' Returns.

No. 3 — (Continued.)

BRITISH

Ports from 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.....	132	19465	1221	338	42081	2185	470	62446	3406	1	82	5
Fogo.....				1	169	7	1	169	7			
Trinity.....				3	462	20	3	462	20			
Bonavista.....				3	396	19	3	396	19			
Carbonear.....				6	698	43	6	698	43			
Harbor Grace.....	12	1782	111	44	5980	341	56	7762	452			
Brigus.....	1	102	9	7	979	63	8	1081	72			
Great Placentia.....	1	59	4	3	228	15	4	287	19			
Little Placentia.....	2	84	8				2	84	8			
LaManche.....				1	150	6	1	150	6			
Burin.....	8	699	46	6	396	25	14	1095	71			
St. Lawrence.....	1	50	5				1	50	5			
English Harbor.....	3	203	16				3	203	16			
Harbor Breton.....	3	292	20	4	610	34	7	902	54			
Gaultois.....	1	32	4	8	431	44	9	463	48			
Burgeo.....	3	121	11				3	121	11			
LaPoile.....	20	856	87	5	443	31	25	1299	118			
Channel.....	35	1357	148	15	600	63	50	1957	211			
	222	25102	1690	444	54523	2896	666	79625	4586	1	82	5

Customs' Returns.

POSSESSIONS.

	FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
	IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
	9	1949	66	10	2031	71	133	19547	1226	347	44930	2251	480	64477	3477
										1	169	7	1	169	7
										3	462	20	3	462	20
										3	396	19	3	396	19
										6	698	43	6	698	43
	2	283	12	2	283	12	12	1782	111	46	6263	353	58	8045	464
							1	102	9	7	979	63	8	1081	72
							1	59	4	3	228	15	4	287	19
							2	84	8				2	84	8
										1	150	6	1	150	6
							8	699	46	6	396	25	14	1095	71
							1	50	5				1	50	5
							3	203	16				3	203	16
							3	292	20	4	610	34	7	902	54
							1	32	4	8	431	44	9	463	48
							3	121	11				3	121	11
	2	204	12	2	204	12	20	856	87	7	647	43	27	1503	130
							35	1357	148	15	600	63	50	1957	211
	13	2436	90	14	2518	95	228	25184	1695	457	56959	2986	680	82143	4681

Customs' Returns.

No. 3.—(Continued.)

SPAIN.

Ports from 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.....	35	4849	283	.....	.....	.....	35	4849	283	42	5495	403
Fogo.....	1	124	8	.....	.....	.....	1	124	8	.....	.....	.....
Bonavista.....	1	80	6	.....	.....	.....	1	80	6	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Grace.....	2	241	15	.....	.....	.....	2	241	15	15	2241	156
Harbor Breton.....	1	183	11	.....	.....	.....	1	183	11	.....	.....	.....
	40	5477	323				40	5477	323	57	7676	559

PORTUGAL.

Saint John's.....	31	3717	210	.....	.....	.....	31	3717	210	.....	.....	.....
Twillingate.....	1	70	6	.....	.....	.....	1	70	6	.....	.....	.....
Fogo.....	4	431	24	.....	.....	.....	4	431	24	.....	.....	.....
Greenspond.....	3	343	22	.....	.....	.....	3	343	22	.....	.....	.....
Trinity.....	3	352	22	.....	.....	.....	3	352	22	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Grace.....	3	479	27	.....	.....	.....	3	479	27	.....	.....	.....
Burin.....	1	113	7	.....	.....	.....	1	113	7	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Breton.....	5	766	53	.....	.....	.....	5	766	53	.....	.....	.....
Gaultois.....	3	548	36	.....	.....	.....	3	548	36	.....	.....	.....
LaPeile.....	2	195	16	.....	.....	.....	2	195	16	.....	.....	.....
	56	7014	423				56	7014	423			

Customs' Returns.

SPAIN.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
.....	42	5435	403	77	10284	686	.....	.....	.....	77	10284	686
.....	1	124	8	.....	.....	.....	1	124	8
.....	1	80	6	.....	.....	.....	1	80	6
.....	15	2241	156	17	2482	171	.....	.....	.....	17	2482	171
.....	1	183	11	.....	.....	.....	1	183	11
.....	57	7676	559	97	13153	892	.....	.....	.....	97	13153	892

PORTUGAL.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	3717	210	.....	.....	.....	31	3717	210
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	70	6	.....	.....	.....	1	70	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	431	24	.....	.....	.....	4	431	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	343	22	.....	.....	.....	3	343	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	352	22	.....	.....	.....	3	352	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	479	27	.....	.....	.....	3	479	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	113	7	.....	.....	.....	1	113	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	766	53	.....	.....	.....	5	766	53
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	548	36	.....	.....	.....	3	548	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	195	16	.....	.....	.....	2	195	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	7014	423	.....	.....	.....	56	7014	423

Customs' Returns.

No. 3 — (Continued.)

ITALY.

Ports from 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.....	1	131	6				1	131	6			
Twillingate.....	1	116	7				1	116	7			
Greenspond.....	2	202	12				2	202	12			
Trinity.....	3	259	18				3	259	18			
Hant's Harbor.....	2	186	13				2	186	13			
Harbor Grace.....	4	542	33				4	542	33			
	13	1436	89				13	1436	89			

UNITED STATES.

Saint John's.....	39	4574	244	6	4805	327	45	9379	571	1	182	5
Fogo.....				3	486	24	3	486	24			
Harbor Grace.....				1	153	10	1	153	10			
LaManche.....												
Burin.....										1	105	6
St. Lawrence.....												
Lamaline.....										2	173	12
Bay de North.....										10	980	60
English Harbor.....										2	186	12
Harbor Breton.....	2	198	10				2	198	10	1	143	7
Gaultois.....				1	199	12	1	199	12			
Burgeo.....	2	93	9				2	93	9			
Little Placentia.....										1	92	5
LaPoile.....										2	255	13
Channel.....										1	157	7
	43	4865	263	11	5643	373	54	10508	636	21	2223	127

Customs' Returns.

ITALY.

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	131	6				1	131	6
						1	116	7				1	116	7
						2	202	12				2	202	12
						3	259	18				3	259	18
						2	186	13				2	186	13
						4	542	33				4	542	33
						13	1436	89				13	1436	89

UNITED STATES.

6	1688	64	7	1820	69	40	4706	249	12	6493	301	52	11199	640
									3	486	24	3	486	24
									1	153	10	1	153	10
1	125	6	1	125	6				1	125	6	1	125	6
			1	105	6	1	105	6				1	105	6
2	147	10	2	147	10				2	147	10	2	147	10
			2	173	12	2	173	12				2	173	12
			10	980	60	10	980	60				10	980	60
			2	186	12	2	186	12				2	186	12
			1	143	7	3	341	17				3	341	17
									1	199	12	1	199	12
						2	93	9				2	93	9
			1	92	5	1	92	5				1	92	5
			2	255	13	2	255	13				2	255	13
			1	157	7	1	157	7				1	157	7
9	1960	80	30	4183	207	64	7088	390	20	7603	453	84	14691	843

Customs' Returns.

No. 3.—(Continued.)

FRENCH

Ports from 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.....										1	157	5

SPANISH

Saint John's.....	8	1202	66				8	1202	66	3	445	24
Harbor Grace.....	1	76	7				1	76	7			
	9	1278	73				9	1278	73	8	445	24

BRAZIL.

Saint John's.....	52	10151	527				52	10151	527			
Harbor Grace.....	5	879	54				5	879	54			
Barin.....	1	140	7				1	140	7			
Harbor Breton.....	1	220	13				1	220	13			
Gaultois.....	1	199	12				1	199	12			
	60	11589	613				60	11589	613			

Customs' Returns.

COLONIES.

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	157	5	1	157	5				1	157	5

WEST INDIES.

			3	455	24	11	1657	90				11	1657	90
						1	76	7				1	76	7
			3	455	24	12	1733	97				12	1733	97

BRAZIL.

						52	10151	527				52	10151	527
						5	879	54				5	879	54
						1	140	7				1	140	7
						1	220	13				1	220	13
						1	199	12				1	199	12
						60	11589	613				60	11589	613

Customs' Returns.

No. 4.

ABSTRACT OF THE

Ports from which cleared.	BRITISH.									WITH CARGO.		
	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
United Kingdom	76	12155	702	3	3720	302	79	15875	1004	8	819	47
British Possessions'	222	25102	1690	444	54523	2896	666	79625	4586	1	82	5
Spain	40	5477	323	.....	.....	.....	40	5477	323	57	7676	559
Portugal	56	7014	423	.....	.....	.....	56	7014	423	.....	.....	.....
Italy	13	1436	89	.....	.....	.....	13	1436	89	.....	.....	.....
United States	43	4865	263	11	5643	373	54	10508	636	21	2223	127
French Colonies . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	157	5
Spanish West Indies	9	1278	73	.....	.....	.....	9	1278	73	3	455	24
Brazil	60	11589	613	.....	.....	.....	60	11589	613	.....	.....	.....
	519	68916	4176	458	63886	3571	977	132802	7747	91	11412	767

Customs' Returns.

FOREGOING ACCOUNT.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
.....	.....	.....	8	819	47	84	12974	749	3	3720	302	87	16694	1051
13	2436	90	14	2518	95	223	25184	1695	457	56959	2986	680	82143	4681
.....	.....	.....	57	7676	559	97	13153	882	.....	.....	.....	97	13153	882
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	7014	423	.....	.....	.....	56	7014	423
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1436	89	.....	.....	.....	13	1436	89
9	1960	80	30	4183	207	64	7088	390	20	7603	453	84	14691	848
.....	.....	.....	1	157	5	1	157	5	.....	.....	.....	1	157	5
.....	.....	.....	3	455	24	12	1733	97	.....	.....	.....	12	1733	97
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	11589	613	.....	.....	.....	60	11589	613
22	4396	170	113	15808	937	610	80328	4943	480	68282	3741	1090	148610	8684

Customs' Returns.

No. 5.—AN ACCOUNT of the Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels

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.....	712	98226	5196	20	8256	575	732	106482	5771	51	8630	426
Twillingate	5	476	35				5	476	35			
Fogo.....	11	1434	78				11	1434	78			
Greenspond.....	14	1824	107	1	210	19	15	2034	126			
Trinity.....	8	908	52				8	908	52			
Bonavista.....	2	253	12				2	253	12			
Carbonear.....	8	854	53				8	854	53			
Harbor Grace.....	98	13573	804	4	474	33	102	14047	837	15	1917	136
Brigus.....	6	905	52				6	905	52			
Bay Roberts.....	1	103	5				1	103	5			
Great Placentia.....	3	211	13				3	211	13	1	93	4
Little Placentia.....	1	42	4				1	42	4			
LaManche.....	1	150	6				1	150	6	1	125	6
Burin.....	16	1236	84	1	113	7	17	1349	91	1	105	5
St. Lawrence.....	3	114	13				3	114	13	3	183	16
Lamaline.....	15	414	57				15	414	57			
Bay de North.....										3	251	13
English Harbor.....	15	633	68				15	633	68	2	242	13
Pushtrough.....	12	222	48				12	222	48			
Harbor Breton.....	24	2576	155	1	183	10	25	2759	165	7	730	39
Gaultois.....	17	1428	98				17	1428	98			
Burgeo.....	9	454	40				9	454	40	3	316	14
LaPoile.....	37	1996	179				37	1996	179	6	656	35
Channel.....	59	2111	230				59	2111	230	3	411	19
	1077	130193	7389	27	9236	644	1104	139429	8033	96	13659	726

Customs' Returns.

entered at each Port in Newfoundland, from all Countries, in the year 1863.

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.
14	1778	137	65	10408	563	763	106856	5622	34	10034	712	797	116890	6334
						5	476	35				5	476	35
						11	1434	78				11	1434	78
						14	1824	107	1	210	19	15	2034	126
						8	908	52				8	908	52
						2	253	12				2	253	12
						8	854	53				8	854	53
12	1612	118	27	3529	254	113	15490	940	16	2086	151	129	17576	1091
						6	905	52				6	905	52
						1	103	5				1	103	5
			1	93	4	4	304	17				4	304	17
						1	42	4				1	42	4
			1	125	6	2	275	12				2	275	12
			1	105	5	17	1341	89	1	113	7	18	1454	96
			3	183	16	6	297	29				6	297	29
						15	414	57				15	414	57
1	100	6	4	351	19	3	251	13	1	100	6	4	351	19
			2	242	13	17	925	81				17	925	81
						12	222	48				12	222	48
			7	730	39	31	3306	194	1	183	10	32	3489	204
						17	1428	98				17	1428	98
			3	316	14	12	770	54				12	770	54
			6	656	35	43	2652	214				43	2652	214
			3	411	19	62	2522	249				62	2522	249
27	3490	261	123	17149	987	1173	143852	8115	54	12726	905	1227	156578	9020

Customs' Returns.

No. 6.—AN ACCOUNT of the Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels

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.....	351	53221	3062	347	51506	2814	698	104727	5876	52	6644	46
Twillingate	4	421	28				4	421	28			
Fogo	9	1004	60	4	655	31	13	1659	91			
Greenspond	8	876	57				8	876	57			
Trinity	7	757	49	3	462	20	10	1219	69			
Bonavista	1	80	6	3	396	19	4	476	25			
Hant's Harbor.....	2	186	13				2	186	13			
Carbonear				6	698	43	6	698	43			
Harbor Grace.....	38	5549	350	45	6133	351	83	11682	701	19	2677	183
Brigus	1	102	9	7	979	63	8	1081	72			
Great Placentia	1	59	4	3	228	15	4	287	19			
Little Placentia	2	84	8				2	84	8	1	92	5
LaManche				1	150	6	1	150	6			
Burin.....	11	1065	67	6	396	25	17	1461	92	1	105	6
St. Lawrence.....	1	50	5				1	50	5			
Lamaline										2	173	12
Bay de North.....										10	980	60
English Harbor	3	203	16				3	203	16	2	186	12
Harbor Breton	13	1858	119	4	610	34	17	2468	153	1	143	7
Gaultois	5	779	52	9	63	56	14	1409	108			
Burgeo	5	214	20				5	214	20			
LaPoile.....	22	1051	103	5	443	31	27	1194	134	2	255	13
Channel	35	1357	148	15	600	63	50	1957	211	1	157	7
	519	68916	4176	458	63886	3571	977	132802	7747	90	11412	767

Customs' Returns.

Cleared at each Port in Newfoundland, for all Countries, in the year 1863.

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.
	15	3637	130	67	10231	592	403	59865	3524	362	55143	2944	765	115008	6468
							4	421	28				4	421	28
							9	1004	60	4	655	31	13	1659	91
							8	876	57				8	876	57
							7	757	49	3	462	20	10	1219	69
							1	80	6	3	396	19	4	476	25
							2	186	13				2	186	13
										6	698	43	6	698	43
	2	283	12	21	2960	195	57	8226	533	47	6416	363	104	14612	896
							1	102	9	7	979	63	8	1081	72
							1	59	4	3	228	15	4	287	19
							1	92	5	3	176	13	3	176	13
	1	125	6	1	125	6				2	275	12	2	275	12
							1	105	6	12	1170	73	6	396	25
	2	147	10	2	147	10	1	50	5	2	147	10	3	197	15
							2	173	12	2	173	12	2	173	12
							10	980	60	10	980	60	10	980	60
							2	186	12	5	389	28	5	389	28
							1	143	7	14	2001	126	4	610	34
							5	779	52	9	630	56	14	1409	108
							5	214	20				5	214	20
	2	204	12	4	459	25	24	1306	116	7	647	43	31	1953	159
							1	157	7	36	1514	155	15	600	63
	22	4396	170	113	15805	937	610	80328	4943	480	68282	3741	1090	148610	8684

J. BEMISTER,
Receiver General.

Customs' Returns.

ABSTRACT OF STATE OF SHIPPING REGISTERED AT THIS PORT, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1863.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Total amount of last year's account.....			1386	87030
STRUCK OFF—				
Vessels wrecked, foundered, destroyed by fire, and missing.....	13	1312		
“ Broken up.....	3	112		
“ Transferred and registered <i>de Novo</i> ..	22	2616	38	4070
			1,348	82,960
ADDED—				
Vessels, new.....	42	1834		
“ Registered <i>De Novo</i> , account purchase, transfer from other ports, or otherwise .	39	4809	81	6643
			1,429	89,603

J. BEMISTER,

Receiver General.

Custom House, }
 St. John's, Newfoundland. }
 December 31st, 1863. }

Education.

**REPORT UPON THE INSPECTION OF PROTESTANT SCHOOLS
IN NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1863.**

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, my Sixth Report upon the Protestant Public Schools established in this Island.

So little change takes place in our Schools during the year, so few and small are the new stations that are taken up, and our educational operations are upon such a diminutive scale, compared with many of the other British Colonies, that I feel I have not the materials for writing an Annual School Report which will be interesting to the general reader. I have often requested the Teachers to supply me with their remarks upon the working of the Education Act, or upon my own past Reports, for insertion in my forthcoming ones, to make them more attractive and suggestive. but they have not responded to my invitation, nor do the Chairmen of the Boards, in their correspondence with me, relate any facts, or enter upon a discussion on any educational subjects that would afford matter for copying into the Annual Report. Happily, the object is not so much to make the Report interesting as useful, and, therefore, I hope it may, in some degree, at least, serve its purpose. Even the Statistical Tables and other details given for showing the condition of particular Schools, are important, and did the Report contain nothing besides, it would be worth writing. These Tables are examined and discussed in each locality to which they refer, with particular interest, and the Teachers are careful readers of the whole. In conversation with them, I have often been surprised at the accurate knowledge they possess of distant Schools, gained through these returns. It is true of these as of statistics on all subjects; they furnish the materials for careful legislators and public writers, and thoughtful individuals in every neighbourhood, to form their judgment and direct their conduct in regard to the value and working of any system established in the country and supported by the public; and it is the judgment of the few who take the pains to acquire exact information that determines the opinion of the public in regard to the system itself.

After another year's inspection I can confidently say that the work of education is continually progressing, but rather by the extension of its operations in occupying new stations, than by marked improvement in the character of the Schools. It is easier to open new Schools than to raise the efficiency of old established ones. Besides, the Boards appear

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more anxious to provide even a moderate education for all the settlements in their Districts, than to expend their funds in putting two or three Schools in a highly efficient state.

Several new School-rooms have been built, or are in course of building; though, I regret to add, they are not all good and suitable ones. It would be well if the Executive were to make an order that no School-room should be erected without a plan of the same being submitted to, and approved of by, some competent person.

A new School-room at Moreton's Harbor is much too small.

A new room at Twillingate, built with the accumulated Commercial Grant, is very much too large: the means would have paid for building a School-room, Teacher's house, and for fencing and clearing the ground. It has cost, up to the present time, £220, and requires a considerable outlay to furnish and make it habitable.

A very pretty and suitable School-room is built at Seldom-Come-Bye, and it is conveniently placed.

The St. John's Board has erected a neat School-room at Long Pond, on a beautiful site, and another at Brookfield (Thomas's farm). The farmers interested in the latter have, with the assistance of kind friends in St. John's, added a comfortable Teacher's residence, the whole establishment having a very pretty and becoming appearance. The strictest economy must have been observed in these erections, for the School-room cost only £50, and the Dwelling-house about £80. The ground, giving space for a garden, was presented by the proprietor of Brookfield Farm.

Since last year seven Pupil Teachers have obtained charge of Schools, namely,—Robert Lawrence, John C. Moors, Francis Skanes, Thomas James, William Pinkham, Miss Gaulton, and Samuel Earl, Society's Teacher. Their Schools were inspected, except Robert Lawrence's, and I found them conducted in an improved manner. One of these young men was put in charge of a School too difficult for a youth to manage, and, therefore, I do not think the appointment was a judicious one; he could manage much better almost any other School. I do not approve of giving to the young trained Teachers the best stations at the first starting: let them gain experience in smaller Schools, and merit the best positions before they obtain them. The systems adopted by these trained Teachers are not uniform, on account of being trained in different Schools, nor are they all supplied with the books and apparatus which they have been accustomed to in St. John's;—if they were their

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Schools would be more efficient. Besides the above there are four other trained Teachers engaged, viz,—Miss Darby, Philip Goudy, Jacob Pitcher, and Jonathan Parsons. Miss Mills has this year completed her course of training, but there being no School in the District where a female Teacher would be acceptable to the people, as they require in all their stations persons who can officiate as lay-readers, she has for the present engaged herself in assisting to conduct the C. C. Society's School in Brigus, without salary, where she is well employed. James Haddon has also completed his course of training, and is ready to accept the first offer; as he has been taught Navigation, it would be better that he should be engaged where this branch is in demand. The majority of the Pupil Teachers now in training are females, but it being more difficult to find suitable places for them, when trained, than for males, who are generally preferred by the people on account of their ability to act as lay-readers; I would, therefore, recommend the Boards to select males for their next Pupil Teachers.

Since the establishment of the Book Depository in the spring, about £50 worth of books have been sold to the Boards. This is a smaller quantity than I expected would be ordered, but is a beginning that will soon grow to larger dimensions; several Boards have written to say they will order books as soon as their funds will permit. I found a dearth of books still existing in many Board Schools, and unsuitable ones in some others. The Books that are in the Depository are all wanted in the Schools, and as many more. The amount of the stock commenced with in the Spring, at cost prices, was £184 8s. 8d., including the books received from McConnan, Chisholm, and Dicks.

Seeing that there was much need for my leaving with the Teachers some full written directions for the management of their Schools, I wrote out and caused to be printed such plain directions as could be easily understood, and might be carried out in nearly every School; a copy has been sent to each Teacher. This paper will, I trust, be found helpful to many Teachers, and tend to promote the uniformity of system.

A few extracts from my notes of inspection will show the condition of certain Schools :

Monday, 13th July.—Walked to Tizzard's Harbor. The School-room has been ceiled since I was there before, but there is no desk provided, as though it was not intended that the scholars should progress to writing, and it remains without being clapboarded. The School has, however, improved. At my last visit there were 17 scholars on the

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list, now the daily attendance ranges from 30 to over 40, and the attainments are higher. It requires to be furnished with a complete set of books.

Mr. Martin, an elderly person, now keeps the Moreton's Harbor School, and appears to give satisfaction. I had not the opportunity of examining his Scholars, as they were taking their holidays, but from copy books which I looked over, I would conclude that the pupils had made considerable improvement. The School-room is finished, but it is too small, being only 15 by 18 feet.

As the people could not agree upon a site for a School-room in this harbor which would be convenient to all, not so much on account of the distance some of the children would have to travel, as the great difficulty of getting along by the landwash where no road is made, two buildings were commenced about half-a-mile apart, one is now finished as above stated, and the other rough-boarded. It is intended that, when the latter is finished, the Teacher shall keep school three days a week in each room. I must say that I do not approve of this arrangement; it would have been better to have erected one good School-room in a central position and furnished it, and then to have made some exertion to get a road made round the harbor.

Exploits, Burnt Island.—42 present; this is a considerable increase upon past years. About 12 read fairly, the rest not classified, and kept back for want of books. I perceive that a School-room is building on the other side of the harbor. As there is no chance of a second Teacher being engaged by the Board for this School, I suppose it is intended that the Teacher shall divide his time between the two Schools. This plan will do more harm than good, it will lessen the usefulness of the first School.

The Rev. Mr. Chamberlain had lately arrived to take charge of the Moreton's Harbor Mission. As he would be the Chairman of the Board, I felt a strong wish to see him, that I might converse with him about the educational affairs of the district, which I considered had never been well managed.—But I was disappointed in meeting him at Moreton's Harbor; he had the day before left for Shoe Cove, so I took the liberty of addressing to him the following letter:

Rev. and Dear Sir,—I very much regret that I had not the satisfaction of meeting you at Moreton's Harbor, and still more that I missed the chance of accompanying you on the Cape Shore; I must now, however, write to you what would have been the substance of my conversation.

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“ Your predecessors in this mission have always been the Chairmen of the Moreton's Harbor Board of Education, and assuming that you will be elected to the same position, as soon as you observe that you are Gazetted as a member of the Board, it will be proper for you to act in the capacity of Chairman, and call a meeting of the members of the Board at their earliest convenience. By the Education Act the annual meeting should be held on the first Wednesday in July; your accounts should then be made up and balanced to the 30th of June, 1863, when the Education for the year ends. A copy of your general account should be sent to me for the information of His Excellency the Governor, also a return of all your Schools in operation during the year, and a Financial Return according to printed forms now furnished, for insertion in the Annual School Report.

“ I am sorry that I have never been in a position to present to His Excellency complete and satisfactory returns from the Moreton's Harbor District. Its affairs have been so inefficiently managed, that a year ago I was thinking of advising the Government to suspend the present Board, and authorize some other person or persons to carry out the intentions of the Education Act. I hope your influence will henceforth promote regularity and a wise expenditure of the funds appropriated to the District.

“ With regard to the Schools in operation two years ago, I had to remark that with a balance of over £300 in favor of the Board, there was not a decent School-room in the District, and not as many Schools established as the grant would sustain. Since then the Board has gone to the other extreme, and engaged more masters than the annual grant will sustain, so that the balance will soon be dissipated, and there will be no permanent good done with it. I understand there are now eight Schools in operation, at an annual cost of about £400, whereas the annual grant is only £227. The first established Schools ought to be made efficient in every respect, and then where new ones may be commenced, good School-rooms, well furnished, should be provided, before a Master is engaged.

“ I disapprove of Masters being engaged without proper qualifications; there is now no need for it, there are youths training in St. John's at the Government expense fit to take charge of Schools, and it is just that they should be engaged before others.

“ I have visited the Tizzard's Harbor, Moreton's Harbor and Exploits Schools; the attendance of the Scholars, I perceive, is much improved, but the attainments are rather low, partly owing to a want of School books and School furniture. You will observe that there is no desk in

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the Tizzard's Harbor School. It will be better to make a few Schools quite efficient and creditable, rather than vainly endeavour to supply all the educational wants of a people so widely scattered.

“ I would advise you to give the Union Bank authority to draw your Quarterly Grants as they become due, and that you pay your teachers by cheques ; it is the best way and generally adopted.”

To which I received the following interesting reply :

“ DEAR SIR,—

“ I have to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 18th ultimo, and in common with yourself, much regret that we had not the pleasure of meeting and accompanying each other to the Cape Shore.

“ Whilst on my rounds I visited several of the Schools sustained by grants of money from the Moreton's Harbor Board of Education. The result of these visits was anything but cheering.

“ The most efficient School appears to be that at Shoc Cove. I examined the School and found several children who could read portions of the Epistles with tolerable ease and accuracy. The children here appear to be in a good (though not high) state of discipline. The room (a shed) in which the School was kept, is one of the most wretched description. They are about building a proper School-room, for which purpose we have voted the sum of Fifteen pounds. Mr. Fricker, (the Teacher,) is anxious to promote, to the utmost of his ability, the education of the children. Books here, as in every other place, is the crying want of Masters and children. I saw children vainly attempting to learn their lessons from torn pieces of paper, *not half an inch square*.

“ The Schools at Ward's Harbor, Indian Burying Place, and Leading Ticksles, I would rather express no opinion about. There are no School-rooms at any of these places.

“ I read portions of your letter at a meeting of the Board, held on the 13th August ; and your suggestions were immediately and unanimously acted upon. Through failure of funds, the following resolutions were adopted :

“ That under the present embarrassed circumstances of the Board, the following arrangements be made :

“ 1st.—That three months' notice be given to Messrs. A. Pearce, Junr., Abraham Barnes, and Simon Ward, that this Board will not require their services after November 30th of the present year.

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“2nd.—That Messrs. Every, Pearce, and Martin receive £45 currency each, this year, and Messrs. Stowe and Fricker, £40 each,—the former three to have 3 weeks holidays, the latter 4 weeks.

“This was a painful mode of proceeding, and one which, but from a sense of duty, we would have shrunk from. But you know the financial state of our affairs, and there was no other alternative left us. The Schools that are now in operation, we trust, will soon be in a more efficient state than they now are. I shall spare no pains nor any trouble to see that the masters faithfully discharge their onerous duties, and I hope that the Inspector of Schools will, for the future, have no cause to say that there is a necessity for advising the suspension of the present Board. All that I can, I will gladly and willingly do, to promote the cause of Education in this District.

“I am sorry that I cannot make out the Returns until I return in the fall from Shoe Cove.”

I received, with this letter, an order for £10 worth of books, which were sent on, but on account of the steamer *Ariel* not being able to get to Twillingate on her last trip Northward, I have received no Returns from this District. It is satisfactory that the business appertaining to this Board is now entered into with becoming earnestness.

The Schools in the Twillingate District are going on pretty well: a full supply of books has been procured from the Depository, by the Chairman, so that they are well furnished with requisites.

I was agreeably surprised to find a neatly-finished School-room at Herring Neck, where there was none on my last visit.

The new School-room at Clerk's Cove was occupied, but is not yet finished, there are only about half the number attending this School that there should be. I fancy the people are very careless about education.

The whole of the affairs of the Fogo Board are exceedingly well managed. I have received the most satisfactory accounts and School returns from the Chairman, whilst I found the Schools in successful operation, and the buildings put in creditable condition.

I observe, in the general account, the charge of £6 for insurance of School Buildings; this suggests the question,—is it wise for all the Boards to insure their buildings or not? I have come to the conclusion, that no Board ought to insure any School-house, excepting a very costly one, situated in the town. Since I have been connected with the Schools,

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now more than five years, one School-room was burnt down, of the value of £60, by the firing of the woods in the neighbourhood. If all were insured, about £200 would be paid for the purpose, which would entirely build three or four School-rooms, or more than half supply all the Schools with books. Besides, by the burning of a School-room, no distressing private loss is entailed—it is public, one that may be easily got over. But I would propose that the Boards form amongst themselves a Mutual Insurance Company, so that when any Board suffers the loss of a School-room, by fire, each Board shall contribute to its restoration in proportion to its grant, that is to say, a Board with a grant of £200 to contribute just half as much as a Board with a grant of £400. By consenting to this arrangement, all the Board School-rooms might be considered insured, and at the lowest possible expense. A circular will be addressed to the several Boards to elicit their opinions upon this proposal.

I have not received correct Financial Returns from the Greenspond Board for years. I hope that the Chairman will not fail to send me his general account in future. I have said before that this Board could both increase their Teachers' salaries and open another School. With an annual grant of £220, and a balance of more than £300, certainly five Schools could be sustained, with a salary to each master of £40.

Flat Island School is closed for the present, in consequence of the death of the Teacher, Mr. Joseph Harris, who was a worthy and useful man, as well as a most efficient Teacher. I would venture to suggest to the Board the propriety of setting up a stone to his memory, as he was comparatively a stranger in the harbor where he died, and worthy of such a mark of respect.

As the Schools between Greenspond and Harbor Buffett were fully reported last year, and no important changes have taken place since then, but few remarks will be necessary upon them. The following note from the Chairman of the District of Trinity Bay South will prove interesting :

“ DEAR SIR,—

“ On the 8th of the present month (July) we held our annual Board Meeting in Old Perlican. Various questions of interest in connection with our Schools were discussed, the Quarterly Returns of our Teachers were carefully examined and passed. You will see from the yearly returns, &c., which I forwarded to you what has been done.

We are not, as a Board, over well satisfied with the qualifications of some of our Teachers; but under existing circumstances, we have no

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prospect of improving our staff. It was resolved that we re-open the School at Russell's Cove for the winter half year,—a School at that Cove is a necessity, and we must soon open a School at Lance Cove ; population is rapidly increasing at both these places. A number of families from the North Shore of Conception Bay have removed to Lance Cove, as permanent residents, the last spring, and I understand that other families have settled at Russell's Cove. I suppose it will be our duty, as a Board, to look after the Education of as large a number of children in our district as we possibly can. I am sorry—deedly so, that there is such a lack of interest on the part of parents generally, with regard to the mental culture of their offspring. It is an evil of a kind which tends to keep Newfoundland in the rear of all the British Colonies.”

In visiting Schools in the Bay-de-Verds District, I was very much pleased to find the School at Adam's Cove, hitherto unsatisfactory, now so prosperous, and so ably conducted by Mr. J. C. Moors, a trained Teacher, but I hope the Chairman will next do something for Western Bay—the School there is disgraceful. I wonder that the people put up with it as it is: old Mr. Lader had better be pensioned off. Some books were procured from the Depository for the supply of these Schools, so that they are now, I dare say, better supplied than when I saw them.

The Chairman of the Board for Bay Roberts thus remarks, in sending me his Annual School Returns:—“ On comparing the present with the returns of former years, it will be seen that our Schools are not advancing. The increased attention given to the Labrador Fishery, and especially the removal, during the summer, of the *entire families* of those who follow it, has a very injurious effect upon the younger branches. Not only are the numbers attending School lessened, but the very hope of success in educating the children is, from this constantly recurring interruption, almost cut off. This is an evil too, which, while it must be lamented by those who would wish to see the improvement of the rising generation of the Island, cannot, so far as I can see, be as yet in any way removed or remedied.”

Two Schools have been closed, a short time, in the Brigus District, viz. : at Clark's Beach and Burnt Head, on account of the sickness of the Teachers. I have learnt from the Chairman, that Mr. John Tough, of St. John's, has been appointed to Clark's Beach, and Mr. Elias Ford, also of St. John's, has been appointed to Burnt Head ; and that they will commence School on the 10th of January next.

The only Schools in the St. John's District that it may be necessary to report upon, are those under newly engaged Teachers, the others are in successful operation under the same teachers as before mentioned.

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LONG POND.

Since this School was re-opened in June, over 80 Scholars have entered; 53 were present at my examination, of whom 33 read in the Testament, and half of them very well; spelling fair; 18 in easy reading and spelling, and two in the alphabet; 4 cipher in the compound rules, and several in the simple rules. The good singing of the children forms the striking feature of this School. It has been too short a time under the present Teacher to expect good cypherers.

BROAD COVE.

In conversations with the people of this settlement one soon learns that Mrs. Holden has secured the esteem of her neighbors. Her School is well attended; adult persons are availing of her tuition, and creditable progress is made by all.

MAGOTTY COVE.

This School, always a difficult one to manage, has been given to a pupil Teacher, rather young and inexperienced in the conduct of an elementary School; as may be expected, he failed to secure good discipline, and the Chairman of the Board requested me to give him some assistance. After remaining with him a few days to organize his School, I felt sure that he would do better, but I cannot help thinking that he is rather out of place, and that he would conduct a Grammar School with much more credit.

FERRYLAND.

The Ferryland Board, with its small grant, maintains a School at Aquaforte; when I visited it in June I found 15 scholars on the books; 5 read and write moderately well; School is kept in the Teacher's house, it is well supplied with books. There is some prospect of getting a School-room built.

The Revd. Mr. Temple kept School in Ferryland during several months of the year, and had about 17 pupils, whose improvement was apparent; his services as a Teacher are given gratuitously.

HARBOR BUFFETT.

Present 35, all rather young; 43 names on the list; about half read fairly in the Testament. The Teacher, Mr. Baily, will leave at the end of the year, to re-open the School at Oderin. Miss Collett will then take

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charge, at a small salary. Mr. Thomas Stephens divides his time equally between Spencer's Cove, Arnold's Cove and Woody Island, and well earns his small stipend.

I have received no Returns of Schools from the Burin District, so I give my notes of inspection to show their number and condition.

PATH END.

The holidays are only just over (August 26,) and all the children have not yet returned to School; present to-day 15, the usual attendance is 40, and 47 on the list; 9 children read, write and spell creditably, and answered questions on the chapter read, with intelligence. The others are in the easy reading, learning from miscellaneous books, preventing classification. The copy and other books in use are purchased from shops in the harbor, at high prices. This School was closed last winter for want of a School-room, and I suppose it must be closed again the coming winter, as there is no prospect of a School-room being built. School is at present kept in an unfinished dwelling-house belonging to the Teacher's father.

BURIN BAY.

Present 24—37 full number; first class read well and spell perfectly, write tolerably well; 3 of this class are well advanced in Grammar; all the rest progressing well in reading. School-room unfinished, and not well fitted out with stools and desks.

SPOON COVE.

On the list 22; a large portion can read. The reading, writing and spelling of the first class excellent for the age of the scholars; they are also well advanced in English Grammar. The second class read in the Testament.

The Commercial School (so called) at Collins' Cove is now kept by Mr. Jonathan Parson, a trained Teacher, and he is so far giving satisfaction. The School-room is well painted, and quite a beautiful building.

GREAT BURIN.

The attendance during the past year has ranged between 17 and 32: 17 present to-day; 4 read well, spell imperfectly, write tolerably, cypher in compound rules, 6 others did well in easy reading. The School-room is suitable, only wanting desks. The pupils have to find all their own

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books, therefore they are miscellaneous and shabby. I consider that this School is much too small for the place, it should be attended by 40 children.

Mrs. Moulton is still keeping a small School on Shalloway Islands, and is very attentive to her duties.

I found no School at Step Aside, and the School at Foot's Cove was closed—the Teacher having resigned the School,—she will be gratefully remembered.

The School at Port-au-Bras was not in operation, nor has anything been done with the Episcopalian portion of the Commercial grant.—I would recommend that it be expended in paying a Teacher for Port-au-Bras, that being a purely Episcopalian settlement, and the Elementary Board not having funds sufficient to engage one for this place. It would be a *perfect waste* of money (in a District where all is so much needed) to engage a Teacher for Ship Cove with it, as there is no School needed there.

The Rock Harbor School is conducted by Mrs. Hooper, kept in her own house, which is in very neat order; from 18 to 20 attend School, half of whom read and spell fairly in the Testament. they also write in copies—all know their Catechism. The Teacher is attentive, the School is doing good, and is well worth the small cost—£12. She conducts a School in Mortier Bay in the winter.

MORTIER BAY.

A School has been fitted up here, small but suitable; 16 names are on the list, present 12. Some of the children live on the other side of the Bay, a quarter of a mile wide, and Mrs. Hodder's family bring the children over in the morning and return them in the evening. Attainments low. This is only a summer School, kept by Miss Hodder.

GRAND BANK.

81 names on the list; attendance 60. They are at present rather young, and the attainments not as high as they sometimes reach in this place. The services of a competent Teacher have been secured, and there is no doubt the School will be well conducted.

I found the School at Fortune closed; the Teacher had lately resigned, but another person was engaged, and would arrive to re-open the School in the course of the fall.

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Garnish School was closed. The last Teacher appears not to have given satisfaction to the people.

BRUNET.

School going on satisfactorily. School-room neat, and in good condition. Attendance of Scholars as large as can be expected from the size of the settlement; 28 on the list, 24 in attendance. The inhabitants value the services of the Master both as a Teacher and a lay-reader, and contribute handsomely to his support, about £20 per annum.

SAGONA.

Present to-day 34; on the list 43 names. The attendance is regular; 16 read fairly in the Testament, writing moderate. The Teacher is competent, and doing much good in the place. This School has been in operation 2½ years only, so that we cannot expect to find advanced pupils. The building is habitable, but not finished.

HARBOR BRETON.

School is still kept by Miss Chapman, but it is not so well attended, nor perhaps so well taught as when I first visited it. 25 names are on the list. Attainments low.

HERMITAGE BAY.

School kept in the Church vestry: it is much too small, but it is well to secure this accommodation till a room is built. 38 names are on the register. 30 were present at my inspection. In winter the number is much reduced. The attainments of the children were rather low, but Miss Mullings is very competent and well earns the small remuneration she receives from the Board—£15.

At Hermitage Bay I met Mr. Shepherd, the Teacher of the Grole School; he reports his School going on as usual, but the numbers are rather declining. Indeed he is too good a Teacher for this place.

PUSH-THROUGH SCHOOL,

Kept by Mr. Camp, who formerly gave such satisfaction at Garnish, is last of the Harbor Breton Board. From this Harbor to Burgeo there is no School, although three or four are required. After my visit to Burgeo I addressed a letter to the Colonial Secretary, recommending

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that a new District should be made of Hermitage Bay, which would, I believe, lead to the educational wants of this shore being better supplied.

I found the Burgeo School closed, the Revd. Mr. Cunningham having resigned its charge. I have learned that Mr. Jordan, formerly engaged at Channel, has been appointed. I have received no Financial or School Returns from the Board. I trust that ere another visit the educational affairs of this District will be in a more prosperous state.

Having taken a severe cold, whilst travelling in the Northern District, from the sudden shifting of the wind to the Eastward, which blew off the field ice whilst I was unprepared for the change, and not being quite recovered, I did not deem it prudent to leave the Steamer at LaPoile, to proceed to Channel, as she would not return to the west of Harbor Breton for more than a month.

GENERAL REMARKS.

By making enquiries amongst the Teachers, relative to the collection of the School fees, I have become painfully alive to the necessity of adopting some absolute rule for the better collection of this source of income. There is a general falling off in this amount, year by year, whether the fishery be a good one or otherwise, and a largely prevailing disposition is manifested, of repudiating the claim of School fees altogether, though it is well known the Act empowers their collection. I have been ashamed to hear of the meanness practised by some parents to avoid this just payment, and the hardy resistance of it by others. An intelligent Teacher that had charge of a large School for more than a year, where there are many schooner owners availing of the School; thus wrote in the Register, on resigning it:—"Since I have been here I have received as fees £5. If I had been paid all that was due to me I should have received £20; not very encouraging." One of the best and most successful Teachers in the service told me, that to avoid payment of the School fees, some of his best pupils were removed and placed under the Roman Catholic Teacher. Of course he felt deeply hurt by the conduct of the parents. In two other harbors where we have a School at each end, I learned that some of the parents are in the habit of removing their children from one School to the other just before the end of the year, merely to escape the charge of fees. But there

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are many Schools where no fee at all is collected. This refusal to pay the School fee is everywhere inexcusable, for the Teachers are most accommodating; they are willing to take, in payment, fish, herrings, firewood, milk, days' work, or in fact anything that can be of service to them. It is now high time to put a stop to this toying and trifling with the matter. Either the School fees must be entirely given up, or they must be rigidly enforced. Our Schools cannot progress, we cannot employ superior Teachers without a larger income is obtained; and unless the Government is willing to place a larger grant at the disposal of the Boards, a considerable auxiliary amount must be derived in the shape of parents' pay—for we must not think of standing still to accommodate the negligent part of the population. The Returns not being complete, I cannot say exactly what is the total amount of fees collected in all the Board Schools—it is between £300 and £400, but if all that was due were collected it would be about £1400. I would recommend that the Executive should establish a rule that the School fees stated in the Education Act should be henceforth paid half yearly, or quarterly, in advance, by every child who enters a Board School, excepting those presenting a free ticket from the Chairman. Where Education is not highly esteemed, the enforcing of this rule would doubtless considerably lessen the number of Scholars. Much praise is due to the inhabitants of those few harbors who raise even more than the amount of the established fees, to give the Teacher a fair salary.

From remarks upon the character of the Board Schools, which have been frequently expressed in my hearing, as well as from observations which I have read in the local newspapers when touching upon this subject, it would seem an impression prevails that the Schools established by the Boards are so inefficient as to be almost useless, and that the Grant expended for their support yields a poorer return to the community than any other equal sum voted by the Legislature. Such an impression is, I hesitate not to say, quite erroneous: it could not have been created from the actual observation of any number of these Schools, nor has it, I trust, been formed from a careful perusal of the School Reports. If so, I should be extremely sorry, for they were not intended to convey such a notion. The School Reports are written for the use of those interested in, and friendly to the cause of Education; and in good faith, for the purpose of promoting amendments, are taken up in reporting what is bad and wanting in particular Schools, rather than what may be satisfactory;—in pointing out what may be defective, rather than dwelling upon what is commendable; in detecting obstacles, and directing the way to future progress, rather than boastfully publishing the beneficial results that are already obtained. Therefore, perhaps, it would not be difficult, by making an unfair use of the School Reports, to

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make it appear that our system is shockingly defective, and our Schools miserably inefficient. But this would be taking a narrow, prejudiced view of the subject. I am perfectly confident that the Board Schools are in a much better condition, and are rendering more service to the public than is generally supposed. As I believe that the services of the Board School-masters have never been duly recognized, but much undervalued, and spoken of disparagingly, I think it is needful for me to shew, more particularly than I have hitherto done, what are the results of the expenditure of the Education Grant, and the nature of the labours of the School Teachers in this country.

The sum granted by the Government, to Protestants, for Elementary Education, is £5112, of this £500 is granted to the Colonial Church and School Society, which maintains 20 large and efficient Schools under 31 Teachers, so that for this amount it will be admitted the Colony receives much more than an adequate return in educational services, not to speak of the missionary services they render—nearly all the male Teachers holding a Reader's Licence. £250 of this sum is granted to the Wesleyan School Society, but as their Schools are about the same in character as the Board Schools, and supported at about the same rates, there is no need, for my purpose, to make a distinction; so I shall include them in my estimate. £500 granted to Commercial and other Schools must be counted in, so that we have the annual sum of £5212 16s. stg., or £6014 15s. 4d. cy., chargeable for education. I do not mean to say that this sum has always been wisely expended; I know full well, that, as in other departments, much has been lost in gaining the experience that ought to have been commenced with, but I do say that the Colony has received immense benefits from the expenditure of this grant—full value in means, time and services. Last year there were 128 Schools in operation, sustained by this grant, under 110 male and 18 female Teachers; they were paid £4526 10s. 6d. cy., giving, as the average salary, £35 7s. to each; besides about £100 were given to aid private Teachers, and Teachers of needlework in some of the Schools. The fees for the same year amounted to, on an average, £4 for each School. Hence it will appear that Teachers have been procured for £39 7s. cy. each. It will be acknowledged that they are not overpaid,—that there has been no waste of money in this outlay; but it must be felt by all considerate persons, that they are very much underpaid. Why, their salary would only pay for a clerk's board and lodging in St. John's, and any industrious fisherman earns about double as much in the year. The balance of the Education Grant, £1388 4s. 10d. cy., is spent in building and repairing School-rooms, furnishing stoves, partially supplying books, and paying Secretaries. Here there may be a just charge of waste sometimes; but what we have to shew as an equivalent for the

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whole grant, are 128 Schools, established and kept in constant operation, with a list of 6,000 scholars ; and if we include the Society's operations, 152 Schools, with 8700 pupils. But where are these Schools, and what are they doing? They are distributed everywhere along the coast, from Shoe Cove, near Cape John, (the northern limit of British settlements) to Channel, near Cape Ray.—They are upon Islands in Green Bay, Bonavista Bay, Placentia Bay and Fortune Bay. Almost in every settlement you may see a School-room, and every School belongs to one of the Boards, for the whole work of Elementary Education, all over the island, has to be undertaken by the Boards, with the Government grant, excepting the part benevolently sustained by the Newfoundland School Society. 30 years ago, when the majority of the present heads of families and property holders were young, not one of these Schools existed, and the means of education were rarely within their reach. Now, however, there are comparatively few families but what have the means of education brought to their very doors. It is true, there are still some small settlements not provided for, in Green Bay, and on the Western Shore ; but they are not forgotten, and will, ere long, receive all the assistance the Boards can give them. Indeed, it is owing to the desire on the part of the Boards to leave no settlement unprovided with a School, that keeps the Teachers' salaries so low ; for whilst population is increasing, and new settlements have to be taken up, the grant at their disposal is the same. In order to establish more Schools, to meet the requirements of the people, the Board at Burin, two years ago, had to decrease the salaries of their older appointed Teachers, to help to pay for the newly engaged ones. The Heart's Content Board has had to do the same this year. The Moreton's Harbor Board has given notice to its Teachers of a reduction of salary to be made for the same object ; and I can foresee that some other Boards must also come under the painful necessity of reducing their Teachers' salaries, to enable them to establish one or two additional Schools that are needed. Thus the extension of education that is yet demanded must affect its quality. In the neighbourhood of the capital we find that the dreary and insignificant settlement at Freshwater Bay is not overlooked, a Board School is there. Little Quidi Vidi and Bell Isle have their decent School-rooms and their regular resident Teachers ; and even Balline, a place that many have not heard of, has a paid Teacher during the fishery season, when several families migrate there. On the South Shore of Conception Bay, 20 years ago, there was, I believe, but one School, now there are six between Upper Gully and Topsail, including two Roman Catholic Board Schools. It is certainly a matter of congratulation that so much ground has been taken up—that the necessities of the people have been so far met as regards the establishment of Schools, and that henceforth the care of the Boards may be devoted more to

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raising the quality of the education imparted in their Schools, rather than to pioneering for new establishments.

Now, as to the qualification of the Board Teachers, and the services they render to the public—I know that a general charge of incompetency is often laid against the whole list of masters, but such a charge is as untrue as it is rash. The present Masters are just as good Teachers as our country could furnish, and the means of the Boards could procure, when they were engaged. There was then no Normal School to draw Teachers from, and the Boards could not offer sufficient inducements to tempt trained men from other lands. Circumstances confined the Boards to the choice of men that was made, and they were better suited to the circumstances then prevailing, and indeed, in many cases, are better suited to present circumstances than more highly qualified Teachers brought from abroad would be. Where the grant to a School is between £20 and £30, a master is required to have certain qualifications not imparted in any Normal School: he must be competent to teach a plain elementary education (all that will be required in practice), and he must be competent to eke out his salary by fishing, gardening, building his own house to live in rent free, and mending his own shoes, &c., &c. Even now, after so many years of labor by the old Teachers, when things have become more regular, if we were offered 100 well qualified masters from some eminent training School, and were to make places for them, I believe that before two years were past there would not be found 5 retaining their places. We could not pay them a fair remuneration, neither is it likely they would be contented in most of our isolated stations, nor are the people yet prepared to avail of their superior attainments, for there is not a demand for a high elementary education; the people will not pay for it, nor give their children's time to obtain it. I am persuaded that *the demand for a higher education the augmentation, of means for its support, and the improvement of masters, must grow pari passu.* Therefore no blame can attach to the Boards for engaging the present and past masters, even if their qualifications were lower than they are.

But there are no grounds for the strong disapprobation of our Teachers, that many profess to have, on the score of their qualifications. In my first year's inspection of the Board Schools, I was instructed to ascertain the capabilities of the masters, and accordingly tested their proficiency in reading, writing and cyphering. I found that all could read well; the male Teachers, with about three exceptions, could cypher as far as Practice, at least; a few holding small Schools were poor writers and faulty spellers, but I found a large number of men of good general attainments, worthy indeed of better positions. Some had been Merchants' Agents, Clerks, Storekeepers, Captains, and some were self-taught men of good talents. Their deficiency was not in general knowledge, but in the want of a good system for conducting their Schools.

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Still, if they were all well supplied with books and other needful apparatus, and their pupils allowed to remain longer in the Schools, much better results would be manifest under their tuition. If children of the capital, who attend the best Schools, and listen to improving conversation at home, were removed at the age of 11 or 12 years, even their education would be very imperfect, and no one would think of attributing the low degree attained to want of ability on the part of the master, yet children of the outports seldom remain at School after they have reached 12 years.

But our Teachers, I am proud to say, sustain a high moral character; and on this account are made eminently useful to the community in quite another point of view;—I mean in being helpful to clergymen, and in otherwise promoting religion amongst their neighbours, without bigotry. In estimating their worth to the public, this part of their labors should neither be overlooked nor lightly considered where Church Agents are yet too few. About 60 Teachers are regularly engaged in conducting public Divine Service—they are more than all the Protestant Ministers in the Colony. Many of these lay-readers are residing on islands, and in remote places, where the destitution of the inhabitants, of all means of secular and religious education, would be most painful to contemplate, but for the resident Schoolmaster. In such places he is everything to the people. He reads the planters' letters and accounts, writes their orders, makes their agreements, interprets the doctors' prescriptions, reads to them when they are sick, draws their wills and buries their dead; and those extra services, which are generally rendered gratis, are given cheerfully in the true spirit of Christian benevolence. In short, our Board Schoolmasters procured by the Government grant, have contributed largely to the civilization of the several settlements where they have been stationed. They have been lights set in dark places, and and although they have been sometimes faint and glimmering ones, they have been kept burning when brighter ones would have gone out. The older clergymen, who have travelled much, can bear witness to the deplorable ignorance they discovered in those places unblest by the labors of a Schoolmaster, and they can relate many ludicrous anecdotes connected with their ministrations amongst these people, arising from their ignorance of all proper conduct as Church members. By comparing our schools with the village schools of Canada of the same size, I believe that ours do not suffer by the comparison. Our Teachers are not engaged for sessions, and have not to board from house to house.

I have the honor to remain,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN HADDON,

Inspector of Protestant Schools.

Hon. R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

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INSPECTOR'S REMARKS UPON TABLE OF FINANCIAL RETURNS.

- No. 1.—This Return is for 1862, which was wanting last year; it is useful to shew how their large balance is being diminished. I have received no return for this year.*
- 2.—Correct and satisfactory.
- 3.—A full and most satisfactory statement has been received. The balance has been increased £2 3s., by the receipts for books sold.
- 4.—This Return must be very incorrect; it shews an expenditure for the year about equal to the grant, and yet the balance is given as £152 over that of last year—something requires explanation. Also, the proportion of the £300 is not accounted for.
- 5.—
- 6.—This Return is for 1862, which was not furnished last year. There is no balance given, but the expenditure is £19 3s. 4d. less than the income.
- 7.—Correct. Account in full received.
- 8.—Correct.
- 9.—Correct. The following note is made by the Chairman:—“We have reduced our Teachers' salaries for next year, so as to bring our expenditure within our income.”
- 10.—Correct. The balance on hand has been increased £1 13s. 9d. by books sold.
- 11.—This Return is not as full and particular as is required. The £20 set down for School requisites includes the cost of some School repairs. The balance shewn on last year's return, £6, does not appear to be accounted for in this. It will be perceived that no charge is made for Secretary, although there are 8 Schools in the District.

*It has come to hand since the Table was made up.

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- 12.—Nearly correct. I have again to remark upon the impropriety of granting £16 to the Wesleyan School in Carbonear, whilst the Board Schools are so destitute of School books and apparatus, especially as this District contributes £50 stg. to the Wesleyan School.
- 13.—Correct. Of the amount set down in the column headed Paid in Teachers' Salaries, £286 is paid to the regular Teachers, £5 each to three female Teachers engaged in their Schools, £7 10s. to Mr. Lampin, private Teacher, and £10 4s. 3d. in Bonuses.
- 14.—Correct and satisfactory.
- 15.—Correct and satisfactory, excepting the large sum paid as rents.
- 16.—Correct and satisfactory.
- 17.—
- 18.—Correct.
- 19.—
- 20.—
- 21.—Correct.
- 22.—The proportion of the £300 distributed among the P. Boards is not included, I perceive, in the ordinary appropriation; nor is the £50 stg., Commercial Grant, included in this Return, which I have understood the Elementary Board has permission to expend.

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RETURN OF PROTESTANT ELEMENTARY BOARD SCHOOLS.

No.	Locality of Schools.	When Established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.	Amount of Fees collected.	No. of Weeks of Vacation.
1	Shoe Cove	1857	Frederick Fricker.	10 0 0	0	6
2	Little Bay Islands...	1860	Frederick Stowe ..	40 0 0	0	6
3	Ward's Harbor	1862	Andrew Pearce, jr.	50 0 0	0	4
4	Leading Tackles	1860	Simon Ward	10 0 0	0	6
5	Exploits, Burnt Island	1835	Andrew Pearce, s'r.	50 0 0	2 19 9	4
6	Western Head.....	1862	Abraham Barnes..	50 0 0	0	4
7	Moreton's Harbor ...	1843	John Martin	60 0 0	0	4
8	Tizzard's Harbor....	1842	George O. Every..	50 0 0	0 19 6	4
9	Twillingate	1847	John Moss	50 0 0	4 0 0	2
10	Herring Neck (East)	1854	Andrew Miles	50 0 0	1 2 6	2
11	Herring Neck(West.)	1856	James Pride	50 0 0	2 3 0	2
12	Change Islands	1856	John Jeanes	46 3 0	4 0 0	4
13	Fogo	1857	Martin Stone	69 4 0	6 0 0	4
14	Barr'd Island Harbor	1858	Issaac Haggett ...	46 3 0	2 17 0	..
15	Cut Harbor	1861	Moses Davis	40 0 0	0	..
16	Cape Freels.....	1844	Thomas F. Parker	37 10 0	2 15 0	..
17	Pinchard's Island ...	1844	John Hann	35 0 0	4 9 6	6

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IN OPERATION DURING YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.				No of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.		
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 and 12.	Over 12 years.	Average attendance.		Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.					
17	15	32	13	13	6	28	.....	10	12	10										
.....	.....	35																		
.....	.....	52																		
.....	.....	28																		
27	15	42	16	24	2	20	233	17	11	14	10	8	9	3	1					
.....	.....	35																		
.....	.....	40																		
27	26	53	24	19	10	30	.....	28	19	6	18	..	7							
66	36	102	31	46	25	55	260	38	26	38	35	27	28	18	6	4	1			
8	17	25	14	11	..	17	213	7	12	6	6	2	4	2						
12	11	23	12	11	..	23	223	7	4	12	7	6	6							
31	34	65	22	36	7	38	220	11	13	41	12	24	7	6	10	8				
30	15	45	3	25	17	40	265	5	25	15	11	23	12	7	9					
13	19	32	12	20	..	25	.....	10	14	8	6	4	3	2						
16	20	36	8	23	5	..	.....	19	12	5										
22	23	45	12	19	14	22	227	7	10	28	25	20	10	10	6	10	8			
37	28	65	27	33	5	35	235	29	12	37	23	14	6	3	..	6	6			

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RETURN OF BROTESTANT ELEMENTARY BOARD 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.	
18	Gooseberry Islands..	1846	Charles Harris ...	35	0	0	5	0	0	6
19	Flat Island		(Vacant.)							
20	Open Hall	No Returns received.								
21	Tickle Cove.....									
22	Keels									
23	King's Cove									
24	Newman's Cove									
25	Bonavista (Canille)..									
26	Bonavista (Central)..									
27	Bonv'sta.(Bayly Cove)									
28	Bird Island Cove....	1853	William Minty ...	25	0	0	1	13	0	6
29	Little Catalina.....	1855	John Way	25	0	0	1	4	6	6
30	Great Catalina		Mr. and Miss Netten	35	0	0	2	14	9	6
31	Salmon Cove	1862	Jacob Pitcher	34	12	3				6
32	Trinity (North Side) .	1848	John Stewart.....	34	12	3	3	16	10	6
33	Trouty	1823	John Gover	34	12	3	0	12	0	6
34	New Bonaventure....	1857	George Field.....	34	12	3	2	10	7	6

Education.

IN OPERATION DURING YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.				No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 and 12.	Over 12 years.	Average attendance.		Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.			
27	26	53	6	34	13	43	208	9	7	37	37							
16	25	47	6	28	7	30	218	3	16	22	9							
24	16	40	5	19	5	26	210	16	11	13	11	6	5	2				
49	29	78	14	41	23	35	192	37	19	22	39	24	47	4	6			
15	32	47	7	22	18	40	276	10	22	15	24	15	4					
32	28	60	14	36	10	55	208	12	18	30	12	18	14	10	8			
10	14	24	7	17		22	229	6	8	10	8	4	9	1				
12	13	25	5	15	5	24	179	4	2	19	5	13	4	2	13			

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RETURN OF PROTESTANT ELEMENTARY BOARD SCHOOLS,

No.	Locality of Schools.	When Established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.			No. of Weeks of Vacation.
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
52	Adam's Cove		John C. Mores	35	0	0	3	15	8	6
53	Spout Cove		Mrs. Howell	10	0	0				
54	Perry's Cove	1843	John Swain	35	0	0				6
55	Otterbury	1846	Joseph Jetson	30	0	0				6
56	Freshwater		Joseph Parsons	50	0	0	1	11	9	6
57	Carbonear (West)	1853	Thomas Roberts	50	0	0	3	11	4	3
58	Carbonear (South)		George Apsey	50	0	0	3	6	7	4
59	Mosquito	1843	William Simmons	50	0	0	1	5	0	3
60	Bear's Cove	1843	Sarah A. Comer	36	0	0	4	10	6	5
61	Harbor Grace	1848	James Godden	50	0	0	7	5	0	5
62	Harbor Grace (South)	1843	William Webber	50	0	0	3	13	0	6
63	Bryant's Cove	1843	Thomas Stevenson	50	0	0				3
64	Upper Island Cove	1856	William Martin	50	0	0	4	10	3	3
65	Bay Roberts (West)	1853	John Beasant	46	3	0	7	18	0	4
66	Bay Roberts (East)	1861	Eliza Pack	30	0	0	3	2	6	4
67	Coley's Point	1843	William H. Bursell	46	3	0	11	6	0	4
68	Hibb's Hole	1855	Selina Killigrew	30	0	0	0	13	10	4

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IN OPERATION DURING YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.				No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 and 12.	Over 12 years.	Average attendance.		Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.			
43	20	63	6	49	8	39	216	19	20	24	14	12	12	10	5	1	4	
		10																
14	17	31	7	20	4	28	210	7	16	8	12	8	6	4	2			
20	17	37	16	20	1	24	212	13	14	10	7	2	2					
45	58	103	22	62	19	78	214	21	40	42	12	30	12	11	19			
74	59	133	28	63	42	50	170	45	35	53	73	60	22	14	7	9	12	
41	45	86	5	47	34	55	219	23	26	32	24	13	12	8	8			
16	17	33	9	19	5	27	229	7	12	14	9	12	8	2	2			
21	19	40	19	17	4	36	231	12	16	12	14	9	17	4				
56	36	92	27	50	15	76	215	28	26	38	17	31	21	12	14			
35	28	63	28	24	11	30	235	18	24	21	25	19	33	7	4			
22	19	41	...	38	3	30	246	19	3	19	10	11	5	3	2			
50	45	95	23	60	12	60	230	3	18	72	7	32	8	14	8	1		
38	40	78	20	56	2	54	223	21	24	33	16	30	12	9	5			
42	33	75	25	46	4	38	220	26	23	26	19	17	15	4	3	2	2	
53	37	90	20	66	4	61	236	17	20	53	33	21	18	16	3			
13	21	34	7	17	10	28	...	7	2	25	15	10	14	6	1			

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RETURN OF PROTESTANT ELEMENTARY BOARD SCHOOLS.

No.	Locality of Schools.	When Establi- shed.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.			No. of Weeks of Vacation
				£	s	d	£	s	d	
69	The Dock.....	1853	D. Lacy	45	0	0	1	10	2	4
70	Clark's Beach	1859	Alexander Serrick	50	0	0	4	0	0	8
71	Burnt Head.....	1844	William Smith ...	50	0	0	3	10	0	8
72	Bull Cove	1844	Thomas Youden ..	50	0	0	1	0	0	6
73	Upper Gulley.....	1852	Charles Coates ...	45	0	0	.....	.....	.....	4
74	Middle Bight.....	1848	Richard Parmiter...	55	0	0	3	0	0	4
75	Long Pond	1851	Robert Reader....	45	0	0	3	1	6	4
76	Belle Isle.....	1841	Mrs. E. Walters ..	40	0	0	.....	.....	.....	4
77	Topsail	1844	James Allen.....	50	0	0	3	13	0	3
78	Broad Cove .....	.....	Mrs. Holden.....	45	0	0	1	0	0	..
79	Balline .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
80	Torbay.....	1862	James Woods....	36	0	0	1	2	6	5
81	Quidi Vidi.....	1850	Edward Humphrey	50	0	0	2	16	10	4
82	St. John's (West End)	1859	Thomas Woods....	100	0	0	21	9	3	4
83	Magotty Cove	1843	Thomas James....	60	0	0	6	0	0	5
84	Freshwater Bay .....	.....	Thomas Campbell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
85	Brookfield (Rural) ..	1863	William Pinkham	26	0	0	14	0	0	4

Education.

IN OPERATION DURING YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.				No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 Years.	Between 7 and 12.	Over 12 years.	Average attendance.		Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.			
45	39	84	23	56	5	40	.....	35	18	30	15	10	7	5	2			
24	27	51	19	17	15	40												
20	18	38	10	15	13	25												
22	15	37	13	19	5	23	233	12	12	13	3	7	2	5				
24	16	40	9	14	17	30	230	5	17	18	3	12	5	4	2			
33	38	72	44	18	10	42	235	14	20	38	5	18	..	6	12	7	7	
41	50	91	20	56	15	62	120	3	31	57	80	25	32	5	5	5	5	
20	21	41	14	15	12	30	231	6	12	20	10	19	14	8	3	3		
24	18	42	8	26	8	33	219	9	16	17	3	14	6	4	6			
28	30	58	18	17	23	40	269	8	20	30	20	18	10	15	8	12		
25	11	36	9	20	7	26	197	8	7	21	7	13	5	12	2	17	..	1
21	14	35	19	15	1	21	218	15	9	14	8	7	4	4	2			
78	74	152	39	90	23	131	229	16	29	103	30	88	24	30	23	36	36	
97	49	146	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	56	50	40	100	40	100	2	3			
15	12	27	14	10	3	19	.....	8	8	11	10	11	9	2	1	4	4	

Education.

RETURN OF PROTESTANT ELEMENTARY BOARD SCHOOLS,

No	Locality of Schools.	When Established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.			No. of Weeks of Vacation
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
103	Fortune .....	.....	Henry J. Haddon	35	0	0	19	4	10	6
104	Grand Bank .....	.....	Cyrus Woods	35	0	0	19	1	11	6
105	Garnish	1851	(Vacant)							
106	Brunct	1849	George Snelgrove	40	0	0	13	0	0	6
107	Sagona.....	1860	Thomas W. Bulley	40	0	0	25	0	0	4
108	English Harbor ..	.....	(Vacant)							
109	Harbor Breton ...	1858	Phoebe Chapman...	15	0	0	.....			6
110	Grole	1857	Henry Shepherd..	40	0	0	.....			6
111	Hermitage Cove ..	1859	Miss Emily Mullins	15	0	0	2	6	0	6
112	Push Through....	1850	Henry Camp	25	0	0	2	5	0	6
113	Burgeo	1844	Rev. J. Cunningham	20	0	0				
114	Hunt's Island	1851	Sarah Crew	20	0	0				
115	Upper Burgeo....	1858	Mrs. S. McDonald	40	0	0				
116	Plant									
117	Petites									
118	Burnt Island									
119	Channel									

No return received.

Education.

IN OPERATION DURING YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 Years.	Between 7 and 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.			
60	40	100	66	22	12	85	227	23	22	45	16	32	32	19	4	11	2	
51	54	105	23	58	24	61	233	23	42	39	7	37	19	4	7	5	5	
13	15	28	10	13	5	..	260	6	8	14	12	8	7	3	...	8		
23	20	43	20	18	5	.....	.....	9	11	23	12	10	11	2			
12	13	25	9	9	7	..	236	12	6	7	8	7	5	2				
15	14	29	9	13	7	.....	.....	12	6	11	17	3	2	5			
16	21	37	12	12	13	.....	.....	10	14	13	20	10	9	12			
23	11	34	9	14	14	.....	.....	12	9	13	8	2	..	2	1	1	

Education.

RETURN OF WRSLEYAN SOCIETY'S DAY-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	Catalina		Miss Snelgrove							
2	Old Perlican	1843	William Christian.	51	18	5	15	0	0	6
3	Blackhead		(Vacant)							
4	Carbonear			57	13	10	3	5	0	4
5	Port-de Grave		J. Brown;	35	0	0	2	15	0	2
6	Cupids		Francis Skeans							
7	Pouch Cove		Joseph Baggs				4	0	0	6
8	Saint John's		Miss C. Nightingale				15	12	11	..
9	Flat Islands		William Harding							..
10	Sound Island	1847	Charles Downs	15	0	0	35	0	0	..

Education.

IN OPERATION DURING YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 Years.	Between 7 and 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.			
38	42	80	37	25	18	65	240	9	10	61	25	35	20	18	8	..	..	2
67	48	115	7	73	35	62	244	38	20	30	12	35	26	7	8	2	1	
38	27	65	30	19	16	60	248	20	30	15	22	8	4	5	6	2	2	
21	11	32	9	18	5	..	..	10	7	15	5	13	9	2	2	2	2	
30	27	57	13	23	21	40	190	11	11	35	14	25	17	3	10	9		
5	27	32	5	15	12	29	..	4	4	24	5	27	11	10	6	14	14	
..	..	50																
23	19	42	11	27	4	25	..	18	14	10	5	19	11	7				

Education.

RETURN OF PUPIL TEACHERS.

Where being trained.	Names of Pupil Teachers.	By what Boards nominated.	When term of training commenced.	Remarks.
Colonial Church Society's Central School.	Jane Perchard..	Harbor Buffett..	Aug. 6th, 1861.	
	Issabella Marrett	Trinity West...	June 24th, 1862.	
	Belinda Parmiter	St. John's	Aug. 3rd, 1862.	
	Fanny Whitten	Ferryland	Oct. 22nd, 1862.	
	Harriet Winter	C. C. Society...	June 2nd, 1863.	
	Susan Webber..	On own account	Nov. 15th, 1862.	
	Alexn'dr. Pitcher	Burgeo.....	Oct. 21st, 1861.	
	James Haddon..	Burgeo.....	July 1st, 1862..	Completed his term and left.
	George Bishop	St. John's	Nov. 10th, 1862.	
	Frank Webber	On own account	Jan. 18th, 1863.	
Wesleyan Academy.	Louisa Mills ...	Brigus	Sept., 1860	Left.
	Francis Skeans	Bay-de-Verds ..	Sept. 30th, 1861.	Left, and taken a School.
	Samuel Pelly...	Carbonear	Nov. 17th, 1862.	
	Matthew Hudson	Bay-de-Verds ...	Oct. 5th, 1863.	
	Bridget Wagg..	Burin	Oct. 27th, 1862.	Left Oct., 1863.
	Selina Pippy ...	St. John's	April, 8th, 1863.	

Education.

**REPORT UPON THE INSPECTION OF CATHOLIC SCHOOLS,
FOR THE YEAR 1863.**

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

In the instructions which I had the honor to receive, for my guidance in the inspection of the Catholic Schools for the Island, for the past year, I was directed "to commence at the respective places North and South, where you left off last year, and proceed to the extreme limits either way." But as the number of Schools I had left unfinished last year would be too limited to occupy my attention for the summer, I visited a large number of the Schools I had visited the previous year—namely, all the Schools in the District of Bonavista, Brigus and Harbor Main, and also a portion of the Schools in each of the following Districts—Trinity, St. John's, Bay Bulls, Ferryland, Harbor Grace and Carbonear.

I found the Schools I visited this year—with some few exceptions—very fairly attended, and also very much improved in the manner of conducting them. This improvement is partly to be attributed to the better class of Teachers that now have charge of the majority of these Schools; but the fact that these Schools are now so much better supplied with books, stationery, &c., &c., than they were a few years ago, is probably the chief cause of the improvement.

The attendance of pupils to the Schools that were well provided with these requisites, I found to be much more regular—as a general rule—than it was to those that were unprovided, or badly provided with them. And this difference in the attendance of the children, will no doubt continue to exist until the cause of it is removed, by having all the Schools supplied. For it is just in proportion to the advantages that the parents see according to themselves and children, by the continuous improvement of the latter, that will at all induce them to overcome the pernicious habit they have contracted, by keeping their children at home, who can be of the smallest service to them, on every pretext that offers. But this continuous improvement can only take place in those Schools where the Teacher is provided with the means of classifying his pupils, and then, by a proper system of tuition, creating an emulation, and exciting the ambition of the children, in their several classes, which, when once effected, improvement is sure to follow. On the other hand, if a School be unprovided with these requisites, then, no matter how comfortable or commodious the School accommodation, no matter what the capabilities of the Teacher may be, no such improvement can possibly take place.

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And, indeed, it is anything but pleasureable to visit such a School, where you see a number of children sitting idle and listless, not having anything to occupy their attention, from the time they repeat a lesson to the Teacher—who is compelled to hear them singly—until such time as they may be called upon, probably a second time, before leaving the School, to go through the farce of saying a lesson they had no means of previously studying.

I need not say more on this subject at present, not only because I have so repeatedly and so fully set forth, in my former Reports, the necessity of the Schools being provided with books, stationery, &c., but also from the fact that nearly the entire of the Catholic Boards—or rather the Revd. Chairmen of these Boards, upon whom the burden of these things chiefly rests—seem now to be fully impressed with the necessity of providing their Schools with these requisites. And as the Government, by the establishment of the Depots, has secured a constant supply of these necessaries, I trust that when next I may have occasion to refer to this subject, I may be enabled to state the gratifying fact of all the Catholic Schools being provided.

ANNUAL MEETING OF BOARDS.

In last year's Report, the neglect of several of the Boards to hold their annual Meetings was commented upon, and as it will be seen that my attention was called to that matter in my letter of instructions, I thought it desirable to send the following circular to the Chairmen of those Boards that I have reason to believe neglected that duty :

“ REV. SIR,—

“ I beg leave to call your attention to the following extract from the instructions furnished me by His Excellency, for my guidance in the inspection of the Catholic Schools, for the present year :

“ ‘ There are one or two parts of your Report of last year which require some observations, and first, the very general neglect of the Boards to hold any Board meetings whatever, in certain districts. This is a matter which is not optional on the part of a Chairman, who is himself elective at each annual meeting to take place on the first Wednesday in July in each and every year; and I am to desire that you will notify every Board, that have heretofore neglected this duty, that if this duty be neglected for the future, it will be necessary to enforce the penalty referred to in the latter part of the 12th Section of the Education Act, which prescribes the time for holding of, and the duties connected with, the annual meeting.’ ”

Education.

“ You will please to observe, that a copy of the minutes of the proceedings at each annual meeting of the Board is to be forwarded to the Colonial Secretary, and that the Financial and School Returns are to be furnished to the Inspector.

“ I am,

“ Reverend Sir,

“ Your obedient Servant,

“ M. J. KELLY.”

It affords me much pleasure, indeed, to be enabled to state that, this year, with two exceptions, the obligation of holding annual meetings was complied with by those Boards whose previous neglect in this matter had necessitated the observations contained in my last year's Report.

REGISTERS.

This year I had printed one hundred Registers for the use of Catholic Schools, and I have made the following distribution of them :

Districts.	No. Copies.	Districts.	No. Copies.
St. John's.....	20	Fogo	3
Bay Bulls.....	6	St. Mary's.....	3
Ferryland	9	Great Placentia...	4
Harbor Main.....	9	Little Placentia...	3
Brigus	7	Placentia West...	6
Harbor Grace, &c.,	15	Burin	7
Bonavista.....	6	Fortune Bay	2
	—		—
	72		28
			72
			—
			100

These Registers are very neatly printed, and, from their size, will last about four years. They will not only lessen the labor the Teacher had previously in keeping the Register, but they will also remove, or take away at once, all ground of excuse from those Teachers, who have repeatedly put in the plea of the difficulty of procuring paper for the purpose of keeping one—In many instances, I am sure, to screen their own neglect.

Education.

But in addition to these advantages, they will establish a uniform style of keeping Registers, and as the average attendance for each month is to be made out, and set forth, agreeably to the instructions accompanying each Register, the Inspector will have an opportunity of seeing the true average attendance for whatever period of time that elapsed since his previous visit.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

I have procured, from the President of the College of St. Bonaventure, the following Return, with respect to these Pupil Teachers attending, as well as those who have recently left the training School.

Education.

Names of Pupils.	Age	From what District Sent.	Date when Entered.	Date of Departure.	Branches Learning.
William Anthony.	14	St. John's, West	Jan. 9, 1858	Still in College . . .	English, Mathematics & Spanish.
William Vetch . . .	20	Harbor Maine . . .	May 16, 1860.	{ May 29, 1862, to teach at Holyr'd.	
Edward Norris . . .	20	Ferryland	Oct. 11, " . . .	Still in College . . .	English and Mathematics.
William Harvey . . .	18	St. John's, East . . .	Dec. 13, " . . .	{ Oct. 17, 1862, to teach at Belle Isle	
Edward St. George	16	Port-de-Grave . . .	Nov. 7, 1861.	Still in College . . .	English, Mathematics & Spanish.
Walter Tarahan . . .	17	Placentia and St. Mary's	Mar. 18, 1862.	Do.	Do. Do. & French.
John Davis	15	St. John's, East . . .	Jan. 13, 1863.	Do.	English, Mathematics & Spanish.
Edward Kennedy . . .	14	Harbor Main	June 1, 1862.	Do.	Do. Do. & French.
William Hartery . . .	18	Bonavista	July 1. " . . .	Do.	Do. Do. Do.
John Garvey	15	Fortune Bay	Jan. 1, 1863 . . .	Do.	English and Mathematics.
Daniel Murphy	16	Trinity	Aug. 27, 1863.	Do.	Do. Do.

Education.

From this Return it appears that there are five districts from which there are at present no pupil teachers at the training school, nor have there been any sent from these districts up to this time. These districts are Harbor Grace, Carbonear, Bay-de-Verds, Fogo and Buin. It is to be regretted that no pupils have been sent from these districts to the training school, as there is thereby so much money, voted for the purpose of promoting education, lost to the Catholic population of the country; and more especially is this neglect to be regretted, as I am enabled to bear testimony to the benefits resulting from the training school, and with confidence can state that some of our best teachers have come from that Institution. In fact, it is one of the main elements that we have to depend upon to improve our Schools, and make them something like what they ought to be. As a general rule, these young men who have attended the training school will always be possessed of those requirements that are most likely to insure a successful discharge of the important duties of a teacher. Not only will their proficiency in the branches necessary to be taught in our Schools be far above that of many of our present teachers, but they will also have had the advantage of seeing the large School at the College conducted with all the modern improvements, as to mode of teaching and appliances. From their youth, as well as from the training they have gone through, they can be the more readily moulded into any system of teaching required; and lastly, they will be desirous of creating a good character for themselves in their new sphere as teachers, and, consequently, they will be diligent and attentive.

Now, although we have at present many excellent male teachers, independent of the supply we have received from the Training School, we have, on the other hand, but too many from whose tuition very little advantage can possibly accrue to the pupils attending their Schools. I have frequently heard, as an excuse for retaining the services of Teachers of this class, the difficulty there would be to supply their places, and it is because I am well aware that this difficulty does exist, that I would wish to see all the Boards availing of the opportunity which the Training School affords them, to educate a better class of Teachers for their Schools.

VACATIONS.

During the first two or three years of my inspection of the Catholic Schools, a large per centage of the Teachers then employed were permitted to take, as vacation, a great portion of the summer, for the purpose of enabling them to prosecute the fishery,—the salaries paid them not being considered sufficient remuneration for their services, this privilege of a long vacation was very generally permitted by the Boards.

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And as the months of July and August were those availed of by the Teachers, and as it was during this portion of the summer that the greatest part of my work was performed, it frequently happened that, after having travelled a considerable distance to visit a school, I found it closed, from the above cause, so that the very schools, probably, that required most the supervision of the Inspector, were thus completely closed to his visits.

However, that state of things is now very much changed for the better, as the number of Teachers who are now permitted to take this long vacation is very limited. The principal cause that has operated to effect this improvement has been the substitution of females in the place of male Teachers, in a great number of the Schools. In my very first Report I strongly recommended the employment of female Teachers, especially in Districts where the subdivision of the School grant into a number of small sums to meet the educational requirements of each locality, rendered it impossible to procure the services of male Teachers for such small salaries, without giving them, at the same time, the privilege of closing the Schools for so great a portion of the summer as would destroy the efficiency of the Schools altogether.

At that time that I have referred to, there were but 14 females employed as Teachers—there are now 55. The increase of 21 being—with a few exceptions—composed of trained teachers. The employment of a better class of male Teachers, especially of these young men from the Training School, has also helped to lessen the number of that class of Teachers who looked upon this permission to fish during the summer as a necessary supplement to their salaries.

Notwithstanding these improvements to which I have just referred, a further improvement is very much needed in the matter of vacations.

There is not one District where the vacations given during the mid-summer, in the Catholic Schools, are of a uniform length. They generally range from one to five or six weeks, and in a few instances to seven or eight weeks. The time for taking this vacation, also is, in too many instances, left to the Teacher's selection, and consequently, there is as great a departure from uniformity on this latter point as there is in the former.

This is a matter, however, that can be so easily settled by the Boards, at their next annual meeting, that I may now safely leave it in their hands, merely suggesting, that the month of July appears to me to be the most suitable as to the period of the summer when vacation should take place in all these Schools, and that one month be the maximum length to which such vacation should extend.

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SCHOOL ERECTIONS.

A very large amount of work has been done in the matter of building and repairing School houses during the past year. Four very superior School houses have been erected, thoroughly finished, and provided with the necessary amount of School furniture. One of these has been erected in St. John's, two in the District of Harbor Main and one in the District of Brigus. In addition to these, a School house has been erected at Lamaline, in the District of Burin, one at Witless Bay, in the district of Bay Bulls, and one at Red Cliff Island, in the District of Bonavista. These three School houses were not completely finished at the time I visited these districts. Since I visited the district of Bonavista, I received a communication from the Rev. M. Scanlan, in which he states that he was then building two additional School houses; one of which was nearly completed, and that he intended to erect two others during the ensuing winter.

The Board at St. Mary's have taken steps to build two School houses at Salmonier; and I have much pleasure in being able to state that action has already been taken to carry out my suggestions with respect to the erection of School houses at Joe Batts Arm and Fortune Harbor, in the district of Fogo. In the district of Ferryland also, I see, from the minutes of the proceedings at the last meeting of the Board, that they intend to follow the advice I tendered to them in my last report, namely, to suspend, for some time, a few of their small Schools, for the purpose of creating funds to make those improvements in their School houses that I have pointed out as most necessary. Three of the School houses in the district of Placentia West have been repaired, at an expense, the Rev. Chairman informs me, of £52. And finally, all the School houses in the district of Bay-de-Verds have been put in a good state of repair. There have been some minor repairs also made, which I have not included in this enumeration.

It gives me much pleasure, as the Catholic Inspector of Schools, to be able,—after the large amount of work done for the last four or five years in erecting and repairing School houses,—to point to the continued exertions that the Catholic Boards are making to provide the children in their several districts with comfortable School houses.

I intended to have given some statistics relative to the Convent Schools; but I regret to state that I am unable to do so, not having received the Returns I applied for from these institutions,—with the exception of three, St. John's, Harbor Main, and Brigus Convents. Having, however, during the past two years, visited nearly all the Convent Schools in the

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Island, I am in a position to state, that the ability and attention with which these Schools are conducted are deserving of the highest praise ; and I am happy in being able to add, that the great benefits these schools are capable of conferring, seem to be thoroughly appreciated from the large number I have always found attending these Schools.

As I gave, in last year's report, a statistical statement of the Schools, I do not deem it necessary to follow a similar course this year ; and, indeed, so little alterations can possibly take place in the matter of statistics in one year, that a repetition of nearly the same figures every year in my report would only tend unnecessarily to swell its bulk and cause a profitless expense in its printing. Any alteration, however, that has taken place in this matter, in any of the districts, of sufficient importance, will be given in its proper place.

With these remarks, I beg leave respectfully to submit my Report.

MICHAEL JOHN KELLY.

Education.

DISTRICTS OF BONAVIDA AND TRINITY.

There were but four Schools in operation in these two districts at the time I visited them the past summer, namely, at Bonavista, King's Cove, Broad Cove, and Trinity. The Bonavista School I found in charge of a young man, who is a very competent teacher, and one who, from his previous training in one of the neighbouring Colonies for the office, makes him a very desirable addition to our list of trained teachers.

The Schools at King's Cove, Trinity, and Broad Cove continue to be conducted with a fair amount of progress by the pupils attending. The two former I found well attended, the latter was not, but this, I am satisfied, was caused by the want of School accommodation in that locality.

When I visited these Districts the past summer, the School-house at Red Cliff Island was in course of completion, but it was the only School erection then in hands, but I received a communication since that time, from the Chairman, the Rev. M. Scanlan, of the most gratifying character. He states that at the date of his letter—the 24th November—a School was in operation at Red Cliff Island, and one also at Plate Cove. He further states, that he had erected the frame of a large School-house at Sancroix, which would be rough-boarded a few days after the date of his letter; and that he had also contracted to have a School-house built at Burnt Island, which the contractors had agreed to have finished in the spring. The Ragged Harbor School-house was found, on examination, to be in such a dilapidated state that he had it taken down and rebuilt, and it was then, he states, completed. And, finally, that during the winter, he intended to erect a School-house at Knight's Cove. Another gratifying circumstance was communicated by the Revd. Gentleman,—namely, that he had convened a meeting of the Education Board, at King's Cove, and also at Trinity, and had duly notified the Government of the same.

I purchased a supply of books for the Schools of these two Districts, by request of the Revd. Chairman, at the Catholic Depot, to the amount of five pounds currency.

HARBOR GRACE, CARBONEAR, AND BAY-DE-VERDS DISTRICTS.

The seven Schools in the Harbor Grace District were all in operation during the past year. I visited four of these Schools, and found them in fair working order, though not so well attended as I should wish to see them. But the attendance of children, during the summer months,

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to the Schools in this District, is very considerably lessened by the number of families who annually go from this District to the Labrador to prosecute the fishery there. The same may be said with respect to the Schools in the District of Carbonear and Brigus, but more especially to the former District. During the winter months, the attendance of pupils to these Schools, as shown by the Registers, is very good.

The Schools I visited were those at Spaniard's Bay, River Head of Harbor Grace, St. Patrick's and Musquitto. The remarks I made in last year's Report, with respect to these four Schools, might be repeated here—two of them are very well conducted—these are the St. Patrick and River-head Schools, and the other two are fairly so. These four Schools were fairly supplied with books, with the exception of spelling-books, and these, the Secretary of the Board informed me, were about being supplied to them.

Some very necessary improvements, in the matter of out-offices for the use of the children, were in course of erection at the Spaniard's Bay School on the day I visited it. By the Returns furnished me by the Teachers of the Schools in this District, I find that the Catholic Schools have been attended the last year by about thirty Protestant children—the majority of these were attending the Upper Island Cove School.

The Returns shew very little alteration in the statistics of the Schools. A decrease of seven on the number on the books, and twenty nine on the average attendance, as compared with last year, being the only alteration as to attendance in this District. The only alteration in the classes, of any consequence, being a decrease in the number learning English Grammar and Geography, of twenty-seven.

The three Schools in the District of Carbonear were in operation the past year. The principal one of these, conducted by Mr. Mackey, I found very poorly attended. The Teacher stated that the attendance on the day of my visit was unusually small—much below the average for the summer. This I believe to be true, although Mr. Mackey had no Register to produce to corroborate his statement. I am also compelled to make some remarks with respect to the School Return furnished me from this School. I find the number of children stated to be learning the Rule of Three and rules farther advanced to be 34. This is not only so considerably in excess of the numbers stated to be learning these Rules, on my visit to the School, but it is also entirely disproportioned to the number of cyphering books the Teacher was able to produce for my inspection, (three,) as to create some doubts in my mind of its truthfulness.

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The old hackneyed excuse, that the children take away their writing and cyphering books whenever they were about absenting themselves from the School for any lengthened period, I was never disposed to place much faith in, nor am I now, for I know that any Teacher who wished, could always keep sufficient evidence of the progress of his absent pupils in writing and cyphering, if he thought proper; and, indeed, one would fancy his ambition would prompt him to do so, unless he thought that the contrary course would give him a greater latitude as to the number he might be disposed to put down in his annual Return as learning these branches.

I have thought it necessary to enter on this subject at this length, because although the majority of the Teachers have complied with my repeated requests on this subject, there are yet some, who like Mr. Mackey, have thought proper to disregard it. I have now only to leave the matter in the hands of the Revd. Chairmen of the several Boards, trusting they will see the necessity of enforcing on all the Teachers the practice of keeping both the writing and cyphering books of their pupils in the School during the temporary absence of the children for the summer.

And the slightest consideration of this subject must convince any one of the great necessity of having this regulation strictly carried out; for it is only by having an opportunity of examining those books, on his annual visitation, that the Inspector will be enabled to make up for the difficulty he at present labors under, namely, his being unable to see and examine a large number of the children attending School, in consequence of their being withdrawn from School during the very portion of the year that his visits are made in.

I did not visit the Schools in the District of Bay-de-Verds, but was informed by the Secretary to the Harbor Grace Board, that all the Schools in this District, with the exception of the Low Point School, were in operation. A person has been employed to take charge of the Bay-de-Verds School for the winter. All the School-houses, he also states, are in a good state of repair. A School has been established at Heart's Desire, and it is the intention of the Board to build a School-house there next spring.

I omitted to mention that there is a private School for females established at the River-head of Harbor Grace; and the Board have very judiciously appropriated a small sum to be given to the Teacher of this School, to enable her to sustain it.

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This is in addition to the School conducted by Miss Kelly, in the same neighbourhood, which is entirely supported from the funds of the Board.

DISTRICT OF BRIGUS.

All the Schools in this District were in operation the past year. The attendance of pupils to these Schools was very good the past summer, notwithstanding they are affected—as I have already stated—during that portion of the year, in the same manner as those in the Districts of Harbor Grace and Carboncar.

The School in Bay Roberts is now held in the splendid School-house erected there the past year. There have been certainly some very fine School-houses built during the past few years by the Catholic Boards; but this, unquestionably, one of the best yet erected. The School-room is large and lofty, the Teacher's apartments—which are very comfortable—being at the end of the building, gives the whole height of the house to the School-room. The School-room is also provided with the necessary amount of School furniture, including a very fine stove; and water-closets are also attached, for the use of the children; all these, taken in connection with the very superior style of the building itself, warrants me in placing it in the foremost ranks of our School erections.

The School is well conducted by its present Teacher, who has faithfully carried out my instructions with respect to the mode of Teaching to be followed. There were 45 present on the day I visited the School. Northern Gut School continues to be well and successfully conducted by Mr. Kenny,—40 pupils were in attendance on the day of my visit. Cupids School is now, and has been for the past three months, in charge of a Miss Power, the former Teacher having been very properly dismissed by the Board, both for incompetency and neglect. Having, on previous occasions, been compelled to give an unfavorable report of this School, from the manner in which it was conducted by the late Teacher, it gives me now much pleasure in being able to state that the School is improving under the tuition of its present Teacher; and, I have no doubt, will continue to progress under her management.

The School at Brigus continues to be held in the vestry of the Chapel, as the funds of the Board have been completely exhausted by the erection of the Bay Roberts School-house; but as I have stated in last year's report, it will answer for the present, being warm, though it lacks the very necessary requisite of sufficient accommodation. The School con-

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tinues in the charge of Mr. Power, whose successful management of it is deserving of the highest praise. This School is certainly one of our best Schools.

Though the Teacher of the Turk's Gut School is not as suitable a person as one would wish, he has certainly the merit of being attentive and willing to do his best; and the attendance of pupils to this School during the summer—as shown by a well kept Register—was very fair. Yet, I believe his services are retained only until such time as a competent person can be secured. There is no alteration in the Collier's School, from the report given of it last year; it is going on as well as can be expected under its present unfavorable position, and to which I referred in my last report.

There is but a very slight increase in the number of pupils on the books, as well as on the average attendance in this district, not being more than 27 on these two items. But the increase in the classes is very considerable, being in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography, fully 60 per cent. of an increase in the numbers learning these branches over last year.

In four of the localities in this District, where Schools are in operation, night schools have been established this winter. The number attending these Schools is 101, namely—at Brigus 18, Cupids 30, Northern Gut 30, and Bay Roberts 23. This is a most gratifying fact to have to record, and as it shows a creditable desire on the part of those persons attending to make up in this way for neglected opportunities in past years, and as no doubt this feeling must exist to a more or less extent in all the Districts, the Catholic Boards of Education should, as far as they possibly could, foster and promote the establishment of these night Schools in their Districts.

I purchased books for the Schools of this District, at the request of the Rev. Chairman.

DISTRICT OF HARBOR MAIN.

The two School houses which, in last year's report, I stated the Board of this district intended building at the North and South side of Holyrood, are now erected. These two School houses are very fine buildings, and are very well finished.

They are—though something in the same style of the other School houses previously erected in this district—much superior to them. They are also supplied with School furniture, such as desks, &c.

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These two Schools were not in operation when I visited this District the past summer, but they are so now, and have been since the latter part of November—under the management of two trained female Teachers. I visited all the other Schools in this District, and found them—with the exception of Chapel's Cove School—fairly conducted. The Holyrood and Salmon Cove Schools, conducted by Messrs. Vetch and Walsh, being decidedly the best, and the only Schools in this District in which the system of teaching that I endeavoured to establish the previous year, is thoroughly carried out. The Cat's Cove School-room being much too small to accommodate the very large number of children who attend it, especially in summer, it would be desirable to let the entire of the new ground floor form the School-room.

This, no doubt, will be done as soon as the funds are available, necessary to make the addition to the School-house, for the Teacher's accommodation, which the above alteration would necessitate.

I found the six Schools that I visited in this District attended, on the day of my visit, by 394 pupils, giving an average of 65 for each School.

I have been supplied with School Returns from only three Schools, namely—Cat's Cove, Bacon Cove, and Salmon Cove; and these returns give an average attendance of 52 pupils for each of these three Schools. This is a shade below last year's attendance, but they still continue, nevertheless, to be by far the best attended Schools in the Island.

The Chairman, the Very Revd. K. Walsh, commissioned me to draw his portion of the £100, and he supplemented the amount by the addition of £6, with instructions to purchase those books I thought the Schools under his charge most required. This commission I executed, and had the books forwarded to the Revd. Gentleman.

DISTRICTS OF BAY BULLS AND FERRYLAND.

The six Schools in the District of Bay Bulls were in operation the past year. I visited three of these Schools in the early part of the summer; but found no alteration to have taken place, since my visit the previous year, of sufficient importance to necessitate any lengthened remarks on the present occasion. The Witless Bay School continues to be fairly conducted, and a moderate degree of progress was made by the pupils since my previous visit; but I am compelled to state, however, that the instructions given to the Teacher, on a former visit, as to the mode of teaching by classes, was not carried out. There were 30 children present on the day I visited the School, and the Register showed a

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fair attendance for the past year. The Mobile and Toad's Cove Schools continue to be conducted by the two female Teachers who had charge of them on my former visit; and who, I believe, discharge their duties faithfully.

Both of these Schools require more School furniture than they at present possess, and they also need a more liberal supply of books and stationery to enable the Teachers of them to carry their exertions to a more successful issue than was apparent on my visiting these Schools. The frame of a large School house has been erected at Witless Bay, and was rough-boarded at the time I visited the locality. I have since then been informed, by the Rev. Chairman, that he has purchased sufficient materials to complete the building, which he promises to have done before my next visit to the District.

I visited three of the Schools in the district of Ferryland. The Brigus School appeared to be conducted by the Teacher, Miss Doyle, with her usual care and attention. The Cape Broyle School was closed on the day I visited it, and which I believe to be not a very unusual occurrence with respect to this School. The Chairman, the Rev. J. Murphy, informed me that he had made an arrangement with the Teacher, by which he was bound to resign his position the latter part of the summer; and I find from the minutes of the proceedings at a Meeting of the Board, held in November last, that this resignation has taken place. I trust the Board will be more successful in their next selection of a Teacher to conduct the School.

The Commercial School at Ferryland continues under the management of Mr. Flannery, in whose success as a Teacher I continue to have every confidence; although I am bound to state that I was disappointed at finding that my instructions were not followed with respect to the mode of tuition I would wish to see established in his School.

There was no move made to effect any of the improvements I suggested in my last report, relative to the School-houses in this District, up to the time of my visit; but the Chairman promised me that he would have them carried out, especially those required on the Cape Broyle and Brigus School-houses, and that, if necessary, he would suspend some of the small Schools for the purpose of creating funds to enable him to make these improvements. I find, from the Minutes of the Board Meeting before referred to, that this suspension has taken place with respect to two Schools.

The School-books which I had forwarded, some time before my visit to the Rev. Chairman, I found were not distributed to the Schools. I

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notified the Rev. Chairmen of both these Districts to draw their share of the £100 for the present year for the purchase of books, &c., which I presume they have done, and which, with the supply I sent them the early part of the summer, ought to enable them to supply their more important Schools, at least, with a liberal amount of these requisites.

I have received from the Secretary of the Board of Education for St. Mary's, along with the usual Financial Return for that District, and also for the District of Trepassey, the Minutes of the proceedings of both these Boards at their last annual Meeting. From these I find that the three Schools in the District of Trepassey were in operation,—one at Trepassey, the Teacher of which receives £27, and two smaller Schools, the Teachers of which receive each £6 a-year. One of these Schools is held at Portugal Cove, and the other at St. Shotts.

The Returns from St. Mary's Board show, that after paying the salaries of the Teachers, and expending £6 4s., in the purchase of books and stationery, a balance of £41 19s. 4d. remained on the hands of the Chairman; and I was pleased to perceive, that in the appropriations for the ensuing year, a sum of £34 was voted towards erecting two School-houses at Salmonier Arm.

It will be seen from the following extract of the minutes of the proceedings at the Board Meeting, that this was done in consequence of my remarks in last year's report of the very great want of School-houses in that locality.

“ The Board begs respectfully to point out that they have taken the Inspector, Mr. Kelly's, suggestions into view, and have discontinued the Schools at Salmonier Arm the past six months, so as to enable the Board to erect two School-houses—one at the North, and the other at the South side of Salmonier Arm.”

I have much pleasure in recording these particulars of the proceedings of the Board of Education at St. Mary's, for although I have differed with the members of that Board with respect to what I considered a misappropriation of their School grant, in sustaining too large a number of small Schools, I have always had reason to be pleased with the punctual manner with which that Board held their annual meeting, as well as for the courteous manner with which I was made acquainted with their proceedings.

There has no change taken place in the Schools in the District of Great Placentia since my last Report. The only change that has taken

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place in the Little Placentia District is that the Fox Harbor School is now conducted by a female Teacher, and I presume very much to the advantage of the School, as the late Teacher was only retained from motives of charity, notwithstanding his unfitness for his position. There has been no School house erected at Fox Harbor as yet, the other two localities where Schools are held are provided with School houses, namely—Little Placentia and Red Island.

I have received a communication from the Chairman of the District of Placentia West, the Revd. James Walsh, in which he states that the only change that has taken place in the Schools in his District, since my former visit, is that a School was in operation in Isle of Valen during four months of the summer.

The Schools in the other localities are conducted by the same Teachers as stated in my last Report, namely—Paradise, Presque and Mera-sheen, conducted by female Teachers, at a salary of £25 each, and St. Kyran's, conducted by Master Sullivan, at a salary of £30. The Chairman also informed me that he expended in repairing three of his School-houses, a sum of £52.

I have not received either Financial or School Returns from the District of Burin; but this is owing to the continued illness of the Chairman, the Rev. J. Cullen, who has always been most punctual in furnishing me with these Returns. The Lamaline School has been re-opened, under the management of a trained female Teacher. A School-house has been erected, but was not completed on my visit to it. There were 42 on the Register, and the average attendance was 26. This is indeed a great improvement from the miserable attendance I found on my previous visits to this School.

On my visiting the District of Fortune Bay, I found the School at Harbor Breton re-opened, and conducted by Miss Hearne, who had charge of this School on my first visit to this District. There are but 12 pupils on the Register, all of whom attend very regularly. There were 11 in School on the day I visited it. Miss Hearne is very attentive and pains-taking in the tuition of her pupils. The School at Great Jervois has a daily attendance of about 20, and is well conducted. Both these localities have comfortable School accommodation. I drew the portion of the £100 which this District is entitled to, and having purchased the books I deemed most requisite for these Schools, I forwarded them to the Revd. R. Brennan, the resident Clergyman.

I visited only a few of the Schools in the St. John's District. The School on the Topsail road has been put in operation, under the man-

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agement of Miss Walsh. There were but 10 pupils present, and 23 on the Register, on the day I visited the School (17th July). The Teacher stated that 10 was about an average attendance, but I find, from the School Return furnished me, that the attendance must have improved since then, as there are 27 stated to be on the Register, with an average attendance of 18 pupils. The School-house is a very fine building. The School-room is provided with desks, forms, and a stove, and is, in every respect, a comfortable School-room. The accommodation for the Teacher's residence is also comfortable and commodious.

I also visited the School lately established at Magotty Cove, St. John's, and conducted by ladies from the Convent of Mercy. The School-house is a very superior one, and the School-room, which is large and lofty, and capable of accommodating a very large number of children, is provided with the necessary amount of School furniture. I was kindly furnished, by one of the ladies attending the School, with the following Return:—No. on the books, 187; daily average attendance, from 120 to 130; Reading, 60; and about 50 writing and learning arithmetic. The establishment of this School is calculated to confer the greatest benefit that could possibly be bestowed on the female Catholic children of this populous locality, as it brings within their reach all the advantages of conventual education and training. I visited the Orphan Asylum and River Head Schools, and found a fair attendance in both. Some repairs have been made to the School-room at River Head, and which have improved the room very much. The Topsail School, though not belonging to this District, I may state here that I visited it, and found 12 pupils in attendance, 21 being the number on the Register. None of these, the Teacher stated, were writing or learning arithmetic.

This year I have been furnished with Returns from 22 Schools in this District, from which it appears that there is an increase of the number of pupils on the books, since last year, of 486, and on the average attendance, 46, with a proportional improvement in the classes.

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The following special Report was furnished to the Government, at their request, shortly after my visit to the District of Fogo :—

BRIGUS, }
September 28th, 1863. }

SIR,—

I beg leave to submit, for the information of His Excellency, the following report upon my inspection of the Catholic Schools in the District of Fogo, the present summer, together with other matters connected with education in that District.

In my instructions for the present year, my attention has been especially called to the state of education in the District of Fogo, and I have been furnished with copies of Two Petitions, one each from the inhabitants of Tilton Harbor and Fortune Harbor, addressed to the House of Assembly, complaining of there being no School in either of these localities for the past five years. I have also been furnished with a copy of a " Notice of Motion" give by Mr. Whiteway, as well as copies of other documents connected with the proceedings taken in this matter, all of which I beg leave to enclose. I have been informed by Mr. Stuart, Clerk of the House of Assembly, that no " Address" passed the House relative to this matter.

In the Petition from Tilton Harbor, it is stated :—

" That since January, 1858, there has been no School master at Tilton Harbor." This is not correct, as a School was in operation when I visited that Harbor in the summer of 1858. The School was closed the fall; since which period there has been no School until the present summer. With this exception, the allegations contained in these Petitions are quite correct, as the extracts from my reports will show.

[Here followed extracts from my Reports for the years 1859, 1860, 1861 and 1862.]

From these extracts it will be seen that I have, for the past four years, brought under the notice of the Government the injustice done the Catholic Inhabitants of Fogo, by the Board of Education, or more correctly, by those who really had the management of the funds, as the Board, I believe, were never consulted.

But as the duties of the Inspector are limited to giving a correct report of the Schools in each District, and criticising, where necessary, the no,

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glect of the Teachers, or the mismanagement of the Boards in any matter that he may think deserves such censure, the obligations of my office were discharged when I faithfully performed the above duties.

I have not received any justifiable excuse why the Catholic inhabitants of the District of Fogo and Twillingate should be so long deprived of the benefits which a judicious expenditure of the Education Grant, to which they were entitled, would necessarily confer on them. That it did not arise from want of funds occasioned by any expenditure on School erections, the following Financial Return, furnished me by the Revd. Patrick Ward, will sufficiently demonstrate :—

Ordinary appropriations for the District.	Special Grant.	Balance from past years.	Amount paid in Teachers' salaries.	Repairing or building School-houses.	Balance on hands.
Fogo.. £63 1 4	Tilton and Fortune.				
Fortune 30 0 0	30 0 0	286 10 6	25 0 0	93 8 0	312 15 10

This Financial Return includes all the monies received up to the 1st July, 1863, for the District of Fogo and Twillingate, and Moreton's Harbor, as well as the special grant for Tilton and Fortune Harbor.

The Revd. Patrick Ward also handed me a detailed statement of the expenditure of £107 15s. 4d., in the erection of the Tilton Harbor School house, £21 7s. 8d. of which was subscribed by the inhabitants. I also received from the Revd. gentleman, a written communication, in which it is stated that the balance of £312 15s. 10d. sterling is in the hands of the Treasurer. The Treasurer, the Revd. gentleman also stated, was the Right Revd. Dr. Dalton. These three last mentioned documents you already possess copies of.

There has been no Catholic Board of Education appointed for the District of Twillingate. The money belonging to that District, as the Financial Return just given shows, has been drawn by the Chairman of the Fogo Board, although it is only when the amount appropriated for a District is less than £25, that the Act authorizes a contiguous Board to expend the money. The 9th Section states,—

[Here followed the Section.]

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Upon my visiting the District the present summer, I found the School at Tilton Harbor in operation. The person who has charge of the School, Mr. Drysdale, appears to be a very superior person, and will, no doubt, conduct the School efficiently.

There were 58 pupils assembled on the day I visited the School, all of whom were very backward.

The supply of Books was small, but since I returned from the District I find that Dr. Dalton has purchased books for this School, from the Catholic depot, to the amount of five pounds. I was also shown, when visiting the School, some books, kindly supplied by his Lordship to form the nucleus of a library.

These books, which are most instructive and suitable for children, the pupils could have the use of by paying a small sum annually.

The School-house at Tilton Harbor is a large building, but somewhat faulty in style. I suggested some improvements, which the Rev. P. Ward promised to carry out.

The Fogo School was not in operation while I remained in the District,—about a fortnight. The Teacher is not a suitable person to have charge of it, and the fact of his being permitted to take six weeks, or probably two months of the summer, taken in connection with his incompetency, has made the Fogo School contribute but very indifferently to the requirements of the Catholic population in that place. There has not been a Catholic School at Joe Batt's Arm for the past four years, and and in Fortune Harbor there has not been one since the present Education Act came into operation.

The School at Tilton Harbor, and the one at Fogo, are the only Catholic Schools at present in operation in the Districts of Fogo and Twillingate.

Two additional Schools would be required—one at Joe Batt's Arm, and the other at Fortune Harbor. There is no School-house in either of these places. During my visit to Joe Batt's Arm, I drew up a memorandum of agreement, which Mr. Burke, a respectable resident, promised me would be freely signed by all the Catholic inhabitants of the place. This document bound the signers to procure and erect the frame of a School-house, and rough-board and clap-board the same, and it further stipulated that if the Board of Education would furnish the inhabitants with the necessary materials, they would complete the School-

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house, and furnish it with desks, &c., by the first of June next. The Revd. P. Ward, on the part of the Board, promised me that the necessary materials would be supplied this fall; and he further promised that a School-house would be erected at Fortune Harbor the coming winter. When these two additional Schools are in operation, under the charge of suitable Teachers, and a more competent Teacher appointed to the Fogo School, the educational requirements of the Catholic population of these two Districts will be fairly supplied. And as there is at present so large a balance of the School money available to carry out these improvements, I trust that I will soon be enabled to report their being carried into effect.

There are at present some vacancies in the Fogo Board of Education, and much will depend upon the appointment of suitable persons to fill these vacancies. The Right Revd. Dr. Dalton's name appears, by the published list, to be Chairman, but I have been informed by his Lordship, that he has no desire to hold such an appointment, and I am satisfied that a communication from the Government to Dr. Dalton on the subject would be followed by his Lordship's resignation.

I would then suggest, that in the reformation of the Board, four members should be appointed from Tilton Harbor, one of whom should be the resident Clergyman, two from Fogo, and one from Joe Batt's Arm, and that permission be given to hold the meetings of the Board at Tilton Harbor, instead of Fogo, as directed by the Act, the former place being the residence, not only of the Clergyman, but also of the majority of the Board.

With these remarks, I beg leave to submit this Report.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

MICHAEL JOHN KELLY,

Inspector Catholic Schools.

HON. R. CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
St. John's.

Since the foregoing Report was written, I have been informed by the Secretary to the Catholic Board of Education at Harbor Grace, that lumber to the amount of £40 was forwarded to Joe Batt's Arm, for the erection of the School house there, and that a contract had been entered into to have a School house erected this winter at Fortune Harbor, for which the contractor receives £85, and further, that, if possible, a Teacher would be procured to take charge of a School there for the winter.

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Financial Statement for the year 1863, as furnished by the

Reference to Remarks.	Districts.	Ordinary appropriation for each District.	Special Grant.	Balance from past year.	Over expenditure last year.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Fortune Bay	56 10 0	.....	4 16 0	.....
2	Burin.....	No Return..			
3	Placentia West	146 0 0	.....	80 13 0	.....
4	Little Placentia	107 18 7	.....	5 15 8	.....
5	Great Placentia	99 17 0	46 3 0	8 0 0	.....
6	St. Mary's	126 15 4	46 3 0	.....	1 12 0
7	Trepassey.....	47 3 10	.....	6 14 8	.....
8	Bay Bulls	181 4 0	46 3 0	39 0 0	.....
9	Ferryland	211 0 0	57 13 10	.....	23 15 10
10	Harbor Main	245 4 2	57 13 10	17 16 2½	.....
11	Brigus	231 9 2	.....	66 5 0	.....
12	Harbor Grace, &c., &c. . .	612 10 5	173 1 6	.....	199 13 2
13	Bonavista and Trinity....	209 12 3	57 13 10	47 15 10	.....
14	Fogo	96 2 8	30 0 0	286 10 6
15	St. John's.....	1102 9 7	341 10 1
		£3473 17 0	£514 12 0	£904 16 11½	£225 1 0

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Returns from the Chairmen of the Educational Boards.

Amount paid in Teachers' Salaries.	Expended in building or repairing School-houses.	School rents and fuel.	School requisites.	Paid to Secretary of Boards.	Over expenditure of Boards.	Balance on hands.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
36 15 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 12 8
117 0 0	52 0 0	6 0 0	.....	.....	.....	51 13 0
100 15 0	3 7 4	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	8 12 11
138 0 0	11 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 7 0
123 3 0	.....	.....	6 4 0	5 0 0	.....	41 19 4
39 0 0	7 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 18 6
170 0 0	90 0 0	.....	6 7 0	.....	.....	.....
230 0 0	14 18 0	.....	.....	.....	41 13 8	.....
208 7 4	171 9 6	.....	2 10 0	.....	58 11 10	.....
163 0 0	110 5 6	.....	14 8 8	10 0 0	.....	.....
484 10 0	202 7 5	.....	70 10 0	60 0 0	231 8 8	.....
200 10 3	408 0 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	.....	.....	93 9 5
25 0 0	93 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	312 15 10
703 10 0	486 9 5	23 10 0	88 19 6	30 0 0	111 10 9
2739 10 11	1651 0 2	40 10 0	197 19 2	105 0 0	331 14 2	657 19 5

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- No. 5.—I would make this balance to be but £4 5s.
- No. 6.—I would make this balance to be £36 19s. 4d.
- No. 9.—This Return is also incorrect ; the Rev. Chairman states on the Return, “that according to his calculation there is an overdrawn balance of £41 13s. 8d.” The Return itself, however, shows the receipts and disbursements equal.
- No. 12.—The Right Rev. Dr. Dalton, in furnishing this Return, states,—
“The special grant for Bay-de-Verds Commercial School has not been received for the last three years. But the Honorable Receiver General, to whom the matter was notified, has given the assurance that provision should be made in the next Supply Bill for the payment of the amount thence arising, viz., £150 sterling. We have therefore placed it in the Return, though it had been already paid.”
- No. 13.—This return would seem to imply that there was an overdrawn account of £300, instead of having a balance on hands ; however, this is simply a mistake of the Rev. Chairman, who has not given under the head of “Balance from past year,” the entire of the balances of past years, by the accumulation of which he is now enabled to expend £408 on School erections this year, and have still a balance on hands of £93 9s. 5d.

Fisheries.

**REPORT OF CAPTAIN HAMILTON, OF H. M. S. *VESUVIUS*,
ON THE PROTECTION OF THE FISHERIES, 1863.**

[COPY.]

H. M. Ship *Vesuvius*,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
28th September, 1863. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th ulto., and its enclosures, viz. :—one from Vice-Admiral Reynaud, commanding the French Fleet on this Station, dated at New York, August 4th; and also one from Captain de Jonquiers, commanding H. I. M. Corvette *Berthollet*, enclosing complaints from the Captain Prudhommes of the Harbors of La Scie, Fleur de Lis and St. Anthony.

With reference to Vice-Admiral Reynaud's letter, I beg to inform your Excellency that I visited the scene of the complaint at St. John's Island, accompanied by Lieut. Cosse, commanding H. I. M. Schooner *Fawvette*, who pointed out the position of the buildings complained of: they are two small stores, standing about 50 or 60 yards from the high water mark, and surrounded by the flakes on which the French dry their fish, and clearly cause considerable inconvenience to the French, besides occupying the ground on which they would build flakes were the stores not there.

The Englishmen belonging to the Island were all away fishing further down the shore, and were not expected back for some time. As I have no power to order the removal of these stores, I left a letter for Messrs. Sims and Young, the owners, recommending a removal. I enclose a copy of it, for your Excellency's information; and as many of the English residents on the shore reserved by treaty for the French, are misled by ignorant or mischievous people with regard to French rights, I left a copy of that portion of the British Declaration attached to the Treaty of Versailles, (Hertslet S. 1, p. 243,) which relates to them.

I can give no opinion with regard to the French claim for indemnity, but I think if the buildings are removed it will not be pressed.

There are now 10 English families, numbering about 100 persons, residing on this Island, and in the summer from 200 to 300 French

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fishing on it ; and the room for drying fish is much too small for so many. Mrs. Sims, mother of Robert Sims, a quiet, respectable, elderly woman, stated they had settled there thirteen years ago, and were uninterrupted by the French for the first four years, when, finding the English prospering, or, perhaps, at the re-division of the French fishing grounds, which occurs every five years, they recommenced fishing, and have gone on increasing their establishment, till now they require the space occupied by our people ; for the stores complained of were stated to have been built on unoccupied ground, and the French flakes were built around them ; and the English, being the prior occupants, not unnaturally think it hard they should have to remove ; but Mrs. Sims stated she is quite satisfied, by my explanations, that the French were only claiming their due, and I trust that the matter is satisfactorily settled ; but I consider it advisable that St. John's Island should be visited next year, and that the Captain of the Man-of-War should be aware how far his authority extends in the event of non-compliance with my recommendation, otherwise the French will have stronger grounds of complaint. A small garden was also made a slight cause of complaint ; the French flakes were close to it on three sides, but as the garden must have been there a long time before the flakes were put, and occupied very little room, I thought it hard to deprive the poor people of their small supply of vegetables.

With reference to Captain De Jonquier's letter and its enclosures, I called at La Scie Harbor, where I saw Patrick Duggan, who told me he only knew of the loss of the oars from his own personal knowledge, having been informed of the other losses after the arrival of the French ; he has, however, no doubt of the correctness of the statement. The " room " on which the alleged depredations occurred is about a mile by land, and a third of a mile by water, from his own house ; he had signed no receipt for the missing articles, nor did he consider himself responsible for any articles he did not take into his own store ; he exercised a general supervision over the rooms while the Newfoundland fishing vessels were in the harbor, in order that he might be able to clear himself of any imputation of having stolen the property of the French during their absence.

There were several vessels in the harbor, whose names he did not know, besides the *Victor*, of Carbonear.

At Fleur-de-Lis, I saw Robert and Joseph Walsh, (the two gardiens) ; they also knew nothing of the alleged depredations from their own knowledge ; they do not doubt the correctness of the statements, but the list they furnish simply contains the names of the vessels that were in the

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harbor waiting for the ice to clear away from the coast; and by some of their crews, they supposed the alleged depredations were committed.

I have no doubt in my own mind of the correctness of the statements of the French Prudhommes, or that some of the Newfoundlanders were the culprits; but with the exception of oars found on board the *Victor*, of Carboncar, not the slightest clue is afforded by the French or the gardiens, on which to found a charge against any individual; even the proof of their losses depending entirely on the statement of the losers.

The French are in the habit of leaving behind them, every year, their seines, boats, salt not used that season, besides varieties of smaller stores, (such as those mentioned in their complaints); as this is done, (entirely to suit their own convenience,) on a wild unprotected coast, which they know to be frequented by our Labrador fishermen, ice or weather bound, in June, frequently before their own arrival, and also by some of the residents from the Northern parts of Newfoundland, (and even from St. John's,) who winter on the French Shore for the purpose of catching seals in frames in the early spring, with the convenience attending such a measure, they must expect to run some risk, and much as such depredations on the part of our fishermen are to be regretted and deprecated, I cannot see that the French have, by any Treaty, (even if it is allowable to leave their "plant" behind,) the least right to expect either the Imperial or Colonial Governments to be responsible for such losses. Our own Labrador fishermen leave nothing behind them, when returning to Newfoundland, at the close of the season.

At St. Anthony's Harbor I saw Robert Sims and Joseph Jane (not Dyeque) the gardiens. Sims was the gardien of Little Jeremie; he states Michael Hamlet, of St. John's, and John Carbonne, of Fogo, were the men who burnt a hut, which was used for firewood; it was an old one, had not been inhabited that season, and would soon have fallen to pieces had it been left alone.

Edward Kennedy of St. John's, and George Elizabeth, of Quebec, lived in the hut belonging to the Captain Prudhomme of the harbor. Jane (the gardien) only knew of ten oars having been warped by the heat of the stove, and some slight injury done to the stage,—although (in both cases) the damage done was trifling. The Treaty of Versailles states, "the French are not to winter in Newfoundland, the subjects of His Britannic Majesty not injuring their scaffolds during their absence," and therefore means should be taken to prevent the French having just cause of complaint, more particularly as it is now customary (as I have already stated,) for many fishermen from the ports of Newfoundland to

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winter on the French Shore, to enable them to pursue the seal fishery in spring.

I was informed four crews were expected this winter at St. Anthony.

With a view to check a repetition of the injuries, I left a notice with Sims, warning all British subjects of the illegality of destroying French property. I regret to state some of the Labrador men, on their return, anchored in St. Anthony's Harbor, and during the night stole a dozen oilskin suits belonging to French Fishermen from boats moored at the stage—unfortunately the offenders could not be identified.

Your Excellency is perfectly aware that the system of gardiens is entirely a private arrangement between the French and our residents, over which I have no jurisdiction as a Naval Officer, nor as a Magistrate, unless the French make their complaint according to our legal forms. It is unnecessary for me to further allude to the complaint against Robert.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

R. VESEY HAMILTON,

Captain and Sr. Officer, Newfoundland.

His Excellency

Sir A. BANNERMAN.

Fisheries.

[COPY.]

H. M. Ship *Vesuvius*,
 St. John's Island,
 27th August, 1863. }

SIRS,—

The French Naval Authorities having complained to His Excellency the Governor of Newfoundland, that the French fishermen are obstructed in drying their fish, by your stores being erected in the middle of their flakes. I, yesterday, in company with Lieut. Cosse, commanding the French schooner *Fauvette*, visited the scene of the complaint, and am of opinion the claim is a reasonable one; I, therefore, recommend you, during the ensuing winter, to remove your stores to the ground at the back of your houses, which will not be more than 50 yards from their present position. Should you not comply with my recommendation, you will render yourselves liable for damages, (the French have claimed £40 sterling, compensation for damages already done.)

As there appears to be great misconception on the coast, relative to French rights, I enclose you a copy of a portion of the Treaty, by which the right of fishing free from English competition is secured to them.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

R. V. HAMILTON,

Captain and Sr. Officer, Newfoundland.

Messrs. YOUNG & SIMS,
 St. John's Island.

Fisheries.

[COPY,]

*Extracts from Captain Hamilton's Report to the Admiral and Governor,
relative to the Fisheries, 1863.*

H. M. Ship *Vesuvius*,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
September 30, 1863. }

STR,—

The season for the fisheries being over, it is with much pleasure I am able to announce to your Excellency that there has been a great improvement over the past two summers. I have visited the Labrador coast, from Bradore to North West River, at the head of Hamilton Inlet, or Gros Water Bay, as it is more commonly called by the fishermen, and I think the catch of Cod will average 100 quintals a man. The catch of Salmon has been very large, particularly at Chateau and Sandwich Bays; in the latter 1500 tierces were caught, principally in Eagle River, where 34,000 lbs. have been preserved fresh. Messrs. Hunt have also established two other posts for preserving, at Paradise, and Divers Island; and next year they intend commencing at Cape St. Francis. It is a valuable branch of the fisheries, giving much more employment than simply catching and pickling the fish, as, during the winter, the tinmen are employed making tinware, and other men making boxes, and preparing firewood for the boilers; they also make, at Eagle River, large quantities of tinware, which is much sought after by the Newfoundlanders who fish in the vicinity, as being far superior to anything of the sort they can get at St. John's.

The resident population, from Seal Island to Cape Harrison, cannot be less than 1000; they appear very anxious to have a clergyman amongst them; the greater number are English or Newfoundlanders, except in Hamilton Inlet, where there are perhaps 150 or 200 Esquimaux, or half breeds.

Messrs. Hunt have a branch establishment in Davis' Inlet, about 120 miles beyond Cape Harrison, and the Hudson's Bay Company one at Kypococke, 70 miles beyond it, where they trade with the Esquimaux for seal skins, oil and salmon. The Hudson's Bay Company have posts at Rigolette and North West River, in Hamilton Inlet, and also posts in the interior, about 300 miles; from these they bring the furs collected from the Nescopi Indians down to North West River every year. Num-

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bers of seals are caught every spring, at the upper part of the Inlet, by the residents and Mountaineer Indians; the latter, at other times, live in the mountains on each side of the Inlet, occasionally visiting the ports to barter skins for ammunition, &c.

In this Bay both the Kayack of the Esquimaux, and the birch-bark canoe of the Indian, are to be found.

The Hudson's Bay Company employ Orkney men, and Messrs. Hunt, West of England men; many of them remain out when their period of service has expired, and being steady and sober, are valuable settlers.

Cod and Caplin were plentiful in Sandwich Bay, this season; none had visited it for the last 9 or 10 years, and that branch of the fishery had been quite given up.

There has been little sickness, this year, along the coast, attributable, probably, to the summer having been so much drier than during the last two seasons.

It is also with much pleasure I have to inform your Excellency, that I have not had occasion to act in my Magisterial capacity this summer, nor have I heard of any disorderly conduct, or any disputes about herring being barred.

I have no new remarks to offer on the Labrador coast, beyond what I have already done the past two seasons.

* * * * *

The resident English population on the French Shore is rapidly increasing. Lieut. Cosse who has been six years on the coast, estimated it at 3000 from Cape Ray to Cape Norman, and from what I have heard, I do not think there can be less than 7 or 800 from there to Cape St. John's. About 1000 in the District of St. George's Bay have the benefit of the Magistrate and Clergyman residing at Sandy Point; the remainder are without any law to which they can appeal. From St. John's Island to Cape Norman the Clergyman at Forteau on the Labrador Shore visits yearly; those on the N. E. Shore depend entirely on a visit from the Bishop on his periodical tour to the Labrador, for all religious ordinances. I am not aware of the proportion of the different religions.

* * * * *

The great want on the French Shore is having no competent authority to adjudicate in the disputes between the fishermen of the two nations, and also in the misunderstandings between the English themselves.

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Very few of the fishing boats on this coast have their names painted on their sterns ; hence the difficulty of identifying offenders amongst the hundreds that put into the French harbors on their way to the Labrador. It is with great pleasure I have to inform your Excellency, that all the English residents on the French Shore stated they were treated with great consideration and kindness by the French Naval Officers, nor had they any serious complaint to make against the Fishing Captains.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

R. VESEY HAMILTON,

Captain and Sr. Officer, Newfoundland.

His Excellency

Sir A. BANNERMAN,
Governor, Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, October 5, 1863.

P. S.—In reply to Your Excellency's question, I beg to inform you I heard of no forcible opposition to the Collection of Revenue. The Agents, under instructions from the Merchants, made considerable difficulties, taking care, however, to keep within the Law. Considering it was the first attempt, for many years, to raise a revenue on the Labrador coast—it has been very successful, both with Merchants' establishments and trading vessels.

(Signed,)

R. VESEY HAMILTON.

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**REPORT OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF FISHERIES,
FOR 1863.**

[COPY.]

Wednesday, July 1.—Left St. John's at 10 A. M. Wind West by South; passed a number of fishing boats on St. John's Shore. The prospects appeared very gloomy, as regards the fishery, for that season of the year. Passed between Baccalieu and the Main at 2 P. M.; sailed close by the *Wolf*, and saw a dead whale alongside; a large number of fishing crafts were round it. I regretted to find our fishermen were not better employed. No fish to be caught.

Thursday, July 2.—Light winds from the South West, passed along by Catalina and Bonavista, found no improvement in the fishery.

Friday, July 3.—Fell in with a large jam of ice off Cape Freels. By keeping near the land we passed the Wadhams; about 3 P. M. saw the missing brig *Antelope*, (Captain Delaney,) which the steamer *Ariel* went in search of, making her way home with all speed. Finding the ice jammed in at the Cape and at Fogo, we bore away for Stag Harbor Tickle, and anchored for the night under Indian Island. There was a little sign of fish in this place.

Saturday, July 4.—Tried to get through the Tickle, but found that the ice had blockaded the whole of Green Bay. :

Sunday, July 5.—Got to Change Islands, and had the pleasure of attending Divine service.

Monday, July 6.—The tide in the Tickle having slackened the ice, we made an effort to get to Twillingate. We succeeded, after passing through large fields of ice, and exposing our little craft to much danger.

Tuesday, July 7.—Found at Twillingate the Collector's ship, which had sailed from St. John's fifteen days before I left, and about fifty Labrador vessels in the different harbors, that had sailed a month before I did. No fish or salmon to be caught, and every one entertained forebodings of a disastrous fishery, which I regret to say, has been the case as far as regards this island.

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The settlers on this coast made a great mistake when they all settled down on a barren rock by the sea shore. while the bays and rivers abound with the richest land for agriculture, with abundance of fine timber. The fisheries could have been carried on from these latter places by means of large boats and coasters, and the fishermen might have had beautiful farms, which would have afforded them great comfort, and supplied their wants, whatever the results of the fisheries might have been. This is the way the fishery is conducted in the Straits of Belle Isle by the Nova Scotians and Americans. This class of men are never found seeking relief from their government. Men settled down on a barren rock by the sea board, and depending on the punt fishery to support them twelve months, will be disappointed and steeped in poverty—become a drag chain upon the Government. Those who have given their attention to the cultivation of the land are the most independent and comfortable men in the country.

Wednesday, July 8.—Left Twillingate, with the harbor's mouth blockaded with ice, and after pressing a few miles through it to the Westward, the wind flew round from the North and filled every harbor on the South-side of the Bay. We ran back to the Tickle leading up Exploits river, and got in at Burnt Island. There was abundance of caplin in this harbor, but not a fish to be caught. Here we found H. M. Ship *Vesuvius*, Captain Hamilton, which had been laying in Moreton's Harbor for several days, ice bound: she had made one or two attempts to get out, but had been obliged to put back. Green Bay was full of ice up to Little Bay Islands, a circumstance which produced much anxiety as to the probable result of the fishery in that locality.

Friday, July 10.—Light wind from the South West. As soon as the ice moved from the land we made an effort to get up to the head of the Bay, and by the tide slackening the inner part of the ice, were enabled to reach the bottom of Green Bay by midnight. We had to contend with large ice all night, and were exposed to much danger.

Saturday, July 11.—Calm all day.

Sunday, July 12—Saw the Collector's vessel, and they made a signal at eleven o'clock to attend service; the Rcvd. Mr. Hutchinson being on board I gladly accepted the offer, and heard an excellent discourse. A kind Providence brought us into Round Harbor on the North-side of Green Bay, at 4 P. M., when Mr. Hutchinson preached to the inhabitants of the place, and all others who wished to attend; and had a crowded audience.

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Monday, July, 13.—Left Round Harbor at four o'clock in the morning; wind E. N. E.; and after passing through much ice we arrived at Cape John. We saw the boat that was employed in the protection of the fishery; not a fish to be caught, and a jam of ice into the Cape and La Scie, leading up to White Bay. The *Collector* with a number of other craft were all laying at Cape John ice bound. At 9 P. M., the wind came up to the North; all the craft put back for Shoe Cove. I was very anxious to get to the Straits of Belle Isle, and put the *Brilliant* into heavy ice; and we were making our way through large fields of it, when about midnight we had a narrow escape, she not being full timbered, suffered from the ice, but a kind Providence brought us through in safety.

Tuesday, July 14.—Light winds to the South-West; passing through loose ice all day and night.

Wednesday, July 15.—Wind South—light breeze; arrived at Belle Isle and landed the Officer. The Light House keeper welcomed us by a display of flags and firing of cannon. They had the first sign of fish at Quirpon on this day. Almost all the French vessels suffered from the heavy ice on the coast—three being totally lost. There was an opening in the ice off Belle Isle, and it is supposed by old experienced men that the large quantity of salmon and fish on the back of the ice must have forced this opening, and that this was the cause of the large quantity of salmon caught in the Straits. Called off Henley and Chateau: the people here had just commenced their fishery.

Thursday, July 16.—Reached Red Bay, and got information that the French had commenced hauling and taking caplin from our coast; on my proceeding up the Straits I found this report to be correct. After being four days in the Straits, the *Collector* appeared, coming up from Quirpon; I then commenced cruising from the Isle of Bois to Penguin Bar. I found that great quantities of bait had been taken daily by the French. I did all in my power to keep them clear of our ground. As there was no bait on the French side, rather an unusual thing, they fitted out shallops, cutters, and batteaux, crowded them with canvas, and came over in great numbers to our waters, where bait was to be had, taking large quantities daily, from the 18th July till 10th August. As I would warn them out of one Cove they would proceed to the next, and having to contend with a strong current, and frequently fogs, I often exposed myself, crew and vessel to imminent danger, and suffered much hardship and toil. I caught one French vessel, the *Nautilus*, of St. Pierre, Charles La Rue, master, at Ship Head, with three hundred quintals fish on board, and her flats and men out catching more on our

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fishing ground. I warned the master to leave, and he obeyed my orders. The French fishermen often held out inducements to ours to sell them bait, by bringing brandy, cigars, and money to exchange for it. The principal men on the French Shore acknowledge that their Government forbids them to encroach on our fishery rights, but this warning appears to have little effect on those of them who have an interest in the fishery. Now that the people are paying taxes at Labrador, they naturally expect to be fully protected from all encroachments by parties not authorized by treaty to fish on that coast.

Wednesday, July 22.—The *Collector* commenced operations at the Isle au Bois, and had it not been the right man in the right place, this important matter would have turned out a total failure. I did all in my power, having regard to my own especial duties, to assist him in the collection of the Revenue. The French people begin to deprecate the use of bultows and cod seines, which, during the last season, were used in the Straits in taking the mother fish at the spawning season, to a fearful extent. Had not the bultows been laid down on the spawning ground, the mother fish would have carried out what Providence and nature designed them to do. Our fishery has been destroyed by the use of bultows on our banks; and there seems to be but little hope for the future of our fisheries, except some strong measures are adopted by those who have the power to protect the interests of the people, in this respect. From the 10th to the 15th of August the Caplin leave the coast, and then the French take their departure from our ground, after which date nothing of notice occurred. From the 22nd July I continued to cruize about, discharging my duty to the best of my abilities, until the 18th August, when I proceeded to Cape Charles, and here I found that the Act passed respecting barring herring had been violated by the Nova Scotians and Americans, and also by some of our own people. This subject of Legislation for the fisheries is surrounded with many difficulties—some are in favor of the present law, and others against it. One practice I altogether condemn, and that is for any man to occupy a hauling cove from a week to ten days, depriving others of the benefit that might be derived from the use of the same cove, and keeping the fish away. In closing this report I would again call the attention of our fishermen to the great benefits that would result to them if they adopted the same plan as the Americans and Nova Scotians do: that is to commence their spring's fishery in the Gulf, and follow it down the Straits. Mr. Dodge, a gentleman of Boston, came here last Spring, and hired a vessel from Messrs. Baine, Johnston & Co., and shipped his men here, wages being very high in the States on account of the war. A native of Newfoundland, residing in Boston, was appointed a captain. He commenced the fishery as usual. On the 16th August he had a full

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cargo—about one thousand eight hundred quintals. He took his vessel to Assizes Harbor and discharged his cargo, and was just in time to commence the herring and fall fishery. I expect his sharemen will make over fifty pounds a man. This is a proof of what could be done if our people would make a move in the right direction. The American vessels are well found and have superior fishery gear to prosecute their voyage. They are well paid for the little expense.

Wednesday, August 19.—After cruising for some time about Belle Isle and Quirpon, &c., I left for St. John's, and arrived on the 28th.

The following are the names of the vessels, and of their owners, found encroaching and warned by me, as far as I could ascertain them, for in many cases the Frenchmen endeavoured to evade my enquiries, not only by altering their rig and painting over their names, but by refusing, at times, to answer my questions, under pretence of not understanding English :

Vessel *Courier du Golfe*, owner, M. Fontau, St. Malo.

Ship *Eliza*, Captain Richard, owners, Lamabs, St. Malo.

Brig *Maria*, Captain Noble, St. Barbe, owner, Le Suguicn, St. Malo.

Brigantine *Nautilus*, Captain Charles Le Rue, of St. Pierre.

Brig *Young Adolphe*, Messrs. Grubert & Sons.

Schooner *Mariat*, Captain La Conomaut.

Schooner *Maria*, Captain Masquilu, owners Monsieur Ansinam, St. John's Island, and Monsieur Jerice, Flower's Cove.

In conformity with my instructions, I endeavoured to procure more particular information as to the practice of the French in carrying away large quantities of timber from the French Shore; but having been in but one harbor on that part of the coast, and then during one night only, I was unable to verify the statement of my last year's Journal upon this subject, by my own observation, although information received by me from others, and particularly from Mr. Gill, lately in the employment of Mr. Bennett, at the Terra Nova Mines, left no doubt on my mind as to its correctness. I did not observe any British vessel, of a size requiring a registry, to be without names on their sterns.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed,)

STEPHEN MARCH.

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**REPORT ON PROTECTION OF FISHERIES AT CAPE JOHN,
FOR 1863.**

June 10.—Arrived at Shoe Cove ; the Bay full of ice ; remained there until the 25th ; the Bay still jammed with ice ; no possibility of hearing from St. John's ; on the 26th sent boat and 4 men to the Cape to erect camp for the summer. No Frenchmen arrived up to this date.

June 27.—Men employed about the camp and landing place.

June 28.—The Bay full of ice, and 22 Labrador vessels in Cape Cove, and 16 in Shoe Cove.

June 29.—The same.

June 30.—The Shoe Cove fleet got down to the Cape, and remained until the 4th of July.

July 4.—Several Labrador vessels got round the Cape as far as La Scie.

July 5.—Calm, and ice close to shore.

July 6.—No appearance of Frenchmen, or cod fish, on the coast.

July 7.—The same.

July 8.—At 6 A. M., saw a large barque coming in through the ice for the North bill of the Cape.

July 9.—Two French ships arrived at La Scie.

July 10.—Three more French ships arrived at La Scie, and 2 at Paquet ; ice still plenty, some appearance of fish at Shoe Cove.

July 11.—At 6 A. M. took charge of the Cape ; at 4 P. M. 2 French scine boats came to South bill of the Cape ; ice plenty, no appearance of fish : at 4 P. M. *Vesuvius* passed the Cape, guard boat rowed off and brought on shore a clergyman.

July 12.—At noon we saw 9 scine boats a Middle Bill, no possibility of hauling, for ice ; at 6 P. M. French boats went back to La Scie.

July 13.—At 5 A. M., there were 10 seines at the boundary, no fish ; Ice getting scarce.

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July 14.—Strong Wind West; ice left the shore, Frenchmen doing nothing.

July 15.—At sun rise rowed to Cape, several French Batteaux rowing round, took some fish from the Cape to-day; at dark Frenchmen moored in Cape Cove for the night.

July 16.—At daylight rowed to the boundary; Frenchmen uncovered at 5 A. M. and commenced rowing about the ground; took a few thousand fish from mother Burk, caplin in abundance; Frenchmen getting very uneasy about their voyage; at dark camped for the night.

July 17.—At daylight left camp and rowed to boundary; French uncovered at sun rise and commenced hauling; Four thousand fish taken from boundary to-day; Frenchmen anxious to pass the bounds; remained at Cape for the night.

July 18.—At sun rise Frenchmen uncovered and commenced hauling; took to-day, from South Bill and Mother Burk, for 9 seines, 7 thousand fish; hook and line not doing much; at dark went to Brinic's Cove; strong Wind West.

July 19.—At 3 A. M. guard boat rowed to boundary; at sun rise the French commenced work, took this day about five thousand fish from South Bill for 10 seines; spoke seine master, said he believed he never should see Newfoundland again after this voyage, it was his worst voyage for the last 30 summers; at dark camped.

July 20.—At daylight rowed to Cape; Wind S. E.; Frenchmen went North of the Cape.

July 21.—Saw but a few boats all day; Wind South; fish very scarce.

July 22.—Strong Wind S. W.; very little fish taken for the day; French appear to be chopfallen, making enquiries about the fish in Green Bay; told me there were no fish North; said their average in La Scie was 50 quintals per seine; at dark camped.

July 23.—Wind North; 10 seines at the Limit; at 6 A. M. one seine hauled 3000 fish; at 2 P. M. strong wind North East; Frenchmen took refuge in Mansfield Bight; hauled guard boat on the beach, sea running high.

July 24.—At 3 A. M. Frenchmen left Mansfield Bight for the Cape; guard boat left in company and anchored at Limit; sea high—wind East.

Fisheries.

Frenchmen commenced work ; took to-day very little fish ; at dark guard boat and Frenchmen returned to Mansfield Bight.

July 25.—At 3 A.M. left Brinie's Cove in company with 30 French boats, wind S. W. ; at sunrise seven seines in the water, hauled about 41 qtls. for the day.

July 26.—Wind West ; at sunrise Frenchmen rowing round, fish scarce ; took from the limit to-day, 20 qtls. ; Frenchmen in low spirits.

July 27.—At 3 A.M. went to the limit, wind S. W. ; Frenchmen uncovered and began rowing about the ground, took no fish ; at 7 A. M. French left the Cape and rowed North ; at 6 P. M. rowed to Brinie's Cove.

July 28.—At sunrise left for the boundary, weather fine ; saw but a few boats all day, at a distance.

July 29.—No fish at the Cape, and no Frenchmen for the day ; wind S. E.

July 30.—No fish ; at 8 A. M. left the Cape in charge of 3 men, and went to Shoe Cove. Caplin plenty ; hundreds of tons dead along the shore, the like has never been seen before, to the same extent.

Report of men in charge, whilst absent, July 31st, saw but 8 boats all day, no fish taken from the Cape.

August 1.—Saw only 12 boats all day : took about 40 qtls. from the South Bill of the Cape.

August 2.—At daylight rowed to Cape ; saw no Frenchmen until 7 A. M. Seine boats came to Mother Burk, remained all day, got but little fish.

August 3.—Wind N. W. ; 40 boats at the Cape, saw but few quintals of fish taken for the day.

August 4.—Wind South ; a number of boats at the boundary, took very little fish for the day.

August 5.—Wind S. W. ; rowed to the Cape ; Frenchmen on their oars, no fish for hauling, dead caplin in abundance.

August 6.—Wind S. E. ; thick fog, spoke Frenchmen at the Cape ; said there was no fish North or South ; hauled at the limits, 10 qtls. for 7 seines ; hook and line men not doing much.

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August 7.—Wind South, fine weather ; Frenchmen all day rowing about the ground, took no fish of any account from the Cape to-day ; at 6 P. M. blowing hard, hauled up the guard boat on the beach for the night.

August 8.—Wind S. W. ; great number of small craft going North ; Frenchmen rowing about the Cape ground, very little fish for hauling ; batteaux doing better with the hook and line.

August 9.—At 4 A. M. guard boat rowed to boundary ; French uncovered, looking for cod ; took to-day from the limit about 40 qtls. for one hundred and ten men ; at dark went to camp.

August 10.—At 4 A. M. strong wind North ; Frenchmen anchored most of the day ; several batteaux went off to Gull Island, but got no fish ; seines hauled a few quintals at the limit ; at sundown anchored in Mansfield Bight for the night.

August 11.—At daylight calm ; Frenchmen rowed to the South Bill ; did nothing with fish for the day.

August 12.—At 3 A. M. guard boat rowed to Cape ; only 3 seines at the limit, the rest gone in the neighbourhood of La Scie, no fish at the Cape.

August 13.—At daylight went to the Cape ; saw only 4 seines for the day ; took no fish at the boundary ; caplin in deep water ; several batteaux had 3 or 4 hundred fish for the seine.

August 14.—At 3 A. M. rowed to the limit ; saw only two seines ; great number of batteaux at South Bill ; caught some fish with hook and line ; no fish for the seine.

August 15.—No cod seine at the Cape ; batteaux all round the shore ; fish very scarce ; caplin disappearing ; caught to-day about 100 fish per boat.

August 16.—At daylight went to Cape ; saw 40 batteaux along the Cape ground ; fish scarce, appeared to get no fish for the day.

August 17.—At 3 A. M., rowed to the limit ; saw several batteaux going towards Horse Island ; took very little fish from the Cape to-day.

August 18.—At 4 A. M., Wind South ; went to the South Bill ; spoke Frenchmen who came from Gull Island ; told us there were no fish at the Island ; at 4 P. M. boats left the Cape and went to La Scie.

August 19.—Strong wind S. E. ; saw only 9 batteaux for the day ; fish scarce.

Fisheries.

August 20.—Wind S. W. ; several boats at the Cape, fishing with herrings; spoke one man, said the herrings were better than caplin; took to-day about one hundred fish per boat.

August 21.—Wind N. W., fine weather; no fish at the Cape.

August 22.—A number of French Boats at the boundary; little or no fish.

August 23.—Fine weather; no fish; caplin disappeared.

August 24.—At 4 A. M. rowed to the boundary; 47 batteaux at the Cape to day, took about 50 quintals fish; French using herring; vessel arrived from St. John's; spoke crew.

August 25.—Wind S. E., blowing strong, saw only ten batteaux all day; fish scarce.

August 26.—Wind S. W. ; at daylight guard boat rowed to Cape, spoke one man, said the seines were landed; took to-day about 100 fish per boat.

August 27.—Wind West, ten batteaux at the Cape; bait scarce.

August 28.—Wind West, fine weather, 40 batteaux at the Cape fishing with squids; caught to-day about 2 quintals for each boat.

August 29.—Rowed to boundary; batteaux anchored all round the Cape; fish very scarce, don't appear to do much.

August 30.—Wind N. E., several small craft passing south; French getting no fish; at 6 P. M. 14 batteaux came into Mansfield Bight to get shelter for the night, came on shore and cooked their La Soup.

August 31.—Wind E. and rain; Frenchmen did nothing for the day.

September 1.—Wind South, fine weather; several batteaux at the boundary, took but little fish for the day.

September 2.—Saw but few boats for the day; fish scarce.

September 3.—Several batteaux at the point of Mother Burk's; caught very little fish for the day; spoke one of the crew of ship *Francine*, said their doctor was dead.

September 4.—At 3 A. M. rowed to the Cape; no batteaux at the south part of the Cape.

September 5.—Saw but 7 batteaux all day; no fish of any account.

Fisheries.

September 6.—At sun rise rowed to Mother Burk; 11 batteaux at North bill—fish scarce; weather fine; at 3 P. M. Man of War *Greyhound* came down out of Bay Notre Dame, and passed round the Cape for Labrador.

September 7.—At daylight went to boundary; sixteen Batteaux at the Cape all day; got no fish.

September 8.—Saw only 11 batteaux for the day; fish scarce.

September 9.—From this date until the 25th crew and boat remained in Mansfield Bight, visiting the Cape every day the weather would permit. The Frenchmen at the Cape every day the weather would allow, until the 27th.

Made a visit to La Scie on the 8th; while there several batteaux came in from Horse Islands; I spoke to the Commodore of the harbor, and told him he had no right to send his boats to Horse Islands or Gull Island to fish; he said he was not certain whether they had a right to Gull Island or not, but they fished at Horse Island, and also Belle Isle de Grand, for the last 30 years; as a proof, they had a habitation at the latter place, and were never prevented.

I said you also fished in Mansfield Bight before I took charge of the Cape.

The Commodore answered, we did, but won't say we had a right. The Horse Islands I contend we have every right.

I am instructed to tell you the French have no such authority, and if I knew when your batteaux were going there I would go and order them away.

Commodore answered, I will let you know when the batteaux are there, and if you do go, I will throw my voyage on *you*, that will be very good for me.

I told him, you can do so, if you please; then it will remain for my Government and yours to decide who has the best right. After a little further conversation we parted, not being very good friends.

Their several catches in La Scie are as follows:—

Capitaine Pieny,	Ship <i>Herculi</i> ,	250 qtls.,	70 men.
“ Lamie,	“ <i>Marie</i> ,	350 “	72 “
“ Paulicane,	“ <i>Hippolite</i> ,	275 “	65 “
“ Jeffroy,	“ <i>Francine</i> ,	270 “	60 “
“ Duchine,	“ <i>Alcide</i> ,	340 “	56 “

The *Francine* and *Alcide* took their seines and other fishing gear home with them; don't expect to return to Newfoundland next season.

Fisheries.

REMARKS.

As the Frenchmen frequently make complaints against our people, it may not be amiss to state some of the mistakes they make themselves. On the 26th of September 4 small punts from Shoe Cove rowed as far as Middle Bill, under the impression that the Frenchmen's time was up; there were three batteaux at North West point. Immediately after the punts anchored, one of the batteaux made all sail and steered direct for the punt; the men seeing his object was to cut them down, just had time to throw their road overboard, and pull for their lives, he made the second attempt for the other punt. They stated if they had been in heavy boats he certainly would have drowned them; the master of the batteau is an old seine master at the Cape. Another complaint the people made to me, this fall, it also may not be amiss for the Government to know. When the 2 French ships which went from Couch to Terra Nova Mines to load with copper, one arrived at Little Bay, they commenced cutting timber, such as ship's spars, of different dimensions. I inquired of some of the Frenchmen why they did so; their answer was, to put under the cargo for the purpose of raising the centre of gravity. They will, no doubt, continue the same for exportation when the voyage is bad. I have noticed, for the last few years, they cut a number of logs, and saw them into board for boat building and other purposes, which is, I believe, contrary to Treaty.

(Signed,)

HENRY KNIGHT.

Fisheries.

REPORT OF MR. HENRY ANDREWS IN CHARGE OF A BOAT
AND CREW FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE FISHERIES
AT AND AROUND THE ISLAND OF BELLE ISLE, IN THE
SUMMER OF 1863.

[Copy.]

- July 16.—Landed by *Brilliant* in Black Joke ; came at 4 p. m. ; Fishery Commissioner left same evening, at 5 p. m.
- 17.—Calm. Rowed round some distance, nothing in sight until 2 p. m., when a breeze sprung up and a brig hove in sight.
- 18.—Wind N. E. ; three sail in sight.
- 19.—Wind N. W., clear ; two vessels in sight.
- 20.—Wind S. W., thick hazy weather.
- 21.—Wind West, clear, but nothing in sight.
- 22.—Wind S. W., thick fog.
- 23.—Wind S. W., blowing hard ; two sail in sight.
- 24.—Wind S. W., light breeze ; nothing in sight.
- 25.—Wind West ; 4 p. m. two sail in sight.
- 26.—Wind West, strong breeze ; no sail in sight.
- 27.—Wind South, rain ; three sail to the Eastward.
- 28.—Wind West, blowing hard ; nothing in sight.
- 29.—Still blowing hard from the Westward.
- 30.—Wind veered to S. W., a strong breeze.
- 31.—Wind S. W. ; three large fishing crafts arrived from Old Perlican ; fish plenty ; one sail in sight.
- August 1.—Wind South, very foggy ; nothing in sight.
- 2.—Wind S. W., clear weather ; sail in sight.
- 3.—Wind West, clear weather ; sail in sight.
- 4.—Wind N. E., strong breeze ; nothing in sight.
- 5.—Wind N. W., *Brilliant* called and communicated at 6 a. m. ; steamer passed at 9 a. m.

Fisheries.

August 6.—Wind South, fine ; nothing in sight.

7.—Wind S. W., fine ; nothing in sight.

8.—Wind West ; three fishing crafts arrived, to fish on the ground.

9.—Wind S. W. ; several sail passed in sight.

10.—Wind West ; a brig passed, steering North.

11.—Wind North ; nothing in sight.

12.—Wind N. E. ; one sail seen.

13.—Wind S. W. ; nothing in sight.

14.—Wind West ; one sail passed.

15.—Wind S. W. ; a steamer passed at 4 A. M., steering north.

16.—Wind West ; a French fishing craft arrived at 6 P. M. ; boarded her and warned her off.

17.—Wind S. W. ; the Frenchmen left to seek other ground.

18.—Wind S. E. ; *Brilliant* arrived, about 4 P. M. ; got all on board, and left with Fishery Commissioner, about 7 P. M.

(Signed,)

HENRY ANDREWS.

Board of Works.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF WORKS, FOR 1863.

BOARD OF WORKS, }
 31st December, 1863. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to enclose, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the following Reports in reference to the services under the control of the Board, for the past year.

Report of J. T. Nevill, Esq., on repairs of Public Buildings, and Estimate of probable cost thereof.

Report of Medical Attendants of the Saint John's Hospital.

Report of the Physician Superintendant of the Hospital for the Insane.

Report of the Inspector of Light Houses.

Return of Inmates in the Poor Asylum, during the year 1863.

Report of Mr. Inspector Maher, on St. John's Streets, and Roads in St. John's District, and also in the Districts of Harbor Grace, Carbonear, Harbor Main, and Placentia and St. Mary's.

As regards the Road Service, the Board, owing to the smaller amount under their control, were obliged to confine the expenditure to repairing Bridges wherever they were defective, so as to prevent the public traffic being interrupted.

This has been done in a substantial manner—stone coverings having been substituted for wood in any case where practicable. Water Street has been well repaired, and the other streets in the town kept in good order.

The main thoroughfares in the neighbourhood of the town will, however, require a considerable outlay before they can be put in a proper state.

Considerable progress has been made in the sewerage of the town; and the Board have great satisfaction in stating that this work has been

Board of Works.

productive of much benefit to the laboring population, who thereby received employment, and a ready sale for building materials, at a season of the year when they are usually idle.

On reference to the Report of the Physician Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, it will be seen that the building is much too small, even for its present number of inmates ; and the almost daily applications for admission prove that it is actually necessary that it should be enlarged. Should this be done, the Board would suggest the propriety of converting the main portion, now occupied by the Physician and his family, into wards for the patients, and erecting a separate dwelling for the Physician on some portion of the ground.

The Board are of opinion that great advantage would result to the Institution by the purchase of twenty acres of cleared land adjoining the Asylum ground.

In the neighbouring Colonies the farm attached to each Asylum has been found, not only a source of profit, without entailing additional expense, but in a curative point, has proved of great benefit to the patients.

The Board are of opinion, that the benefits derived therefrom in other Colonies would be fully enjoyed here, if similar means were adopted.

A substantial Stockade fence has been placed round the Gaol, whereby the evils resulting from Prisoners having communication with persons outside the building is prevented.

For information on the Light House service, the Board would refer to the accompanying Report of Mr. Inspector Oke.

The Hospital Report fully sets forth the state of that Institution.

The Report of Mr. Nevill, Architect and Superintendent of Public Buildings, together with Estimate of cost of repairing the same, deserves serious consideration, and although aware that it is at present impossible to carry out all his recommendations, from want of funds, they are of opinion that the portion of his estimate relating to repairs of buildings should be attended to as soon as possible, as thereby a heavy expense, at some future time, will be avoided.

The Poor Asylum continues to afford a comfortable refuge to old and infirm fishermen, and under the management of Mr. Downey, the Super-

Board of Works.

intendent; the grounds adjoining have been cleared, thereby producing excellent vegetables for the use of the inmates, and also affording them healthy recreation during the summer months.

In carrying out the various services under their control, the Board have exercised the strictest economy, for the details of which they beg to refer to the accounts annexed.

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

The Hon.

Captain CARTER,
Colonial Secretary.

Board of Works.

REPORT OF J. T. NEVILL, Esq., ON REPAIRS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS, AND ESTIMATE OF PROBABLE COST THEREOF.

SAINT JOHN'S. }
9th February, 1864. }

SIR,—

In accordance with your instructions, I have examined the Public Buildings in St. John's and its neighbourhood, with as much care as the limited time at my disposal has permitted, and I beg respectfully to submit the following Reports as to the condition of each, together with Estimates of the Expenditure required during the current year.

I very much regret that the shortness of the time which has elapsed since my appointment, and the necessity of at once reporting, combined with the season of the year (a season particularly unfavorable for ascertaining the condition of buildings) have prevented my doing so as fully as I could have wished; but I feel this the less, as I find that my predecessor in the Office of Superintendent of Public Buildings, has given heretofore such full Reports and Estimates, as his long continued experience of the exigencies of the Public Buildings warranted, and of which I have largely availed myself in the following pages.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. T. NEVILL,

Superintendent Public Buildings,

J. H. WARREN, Esq., M.H.A.,
Chairman Board of Works,
&c., &c., &c.

Board of Works.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The main fabric of the Asylum is in a good substantial state of repair, but there are a few defects of construction in the East wing which require to be remedied, and the Male retired wing should have its internal finishings completed. The defects referred to are in the main warm air chamber, and the warm air flues. These have been constructed of wood, and owing to the heat of the steam pipes, it is in such a condition that the slightest spark would readily ignite the whole, and such an accident is not a mere chimera, as a patient did at one time secure matches and had the register in her apartment filled with combustible rubbish, and the whole immediately connected with the wooden flues in question.

The caves of the East wing have never been beam filled, allowing drift to enter the building; and causing currents of cold air in what should be the warm air flues.

The estimated cost of building the air chamber and flues of brick, is £120, and for beam filling £20.

The East wing also requires some improvement in the ventilation—the means for extracting the foul air not being sufficient; and this can be done for £30.

The black smoke from the boiler-house chimney, arising from the use of soft coal, is a source of great annoyance to the Medical Superintendent.—He wishes to have the chimney built higher, which would, to some extent, modify the evil, and would cost about £15. The real remedy would be the use of hard coal, and I believe it would be more economical.

The Male retired wing requires plastering and finishing inside, the estimated cost of which is £100.

A coal shed is very much required: the cheapest method of building it would be to use wood, iron covered, and one of sufficient size is estimated to cost £100.

An airing-yard for females is also wanted, and some of the boundary fences are falling down, and should be renewed; £80 will perform the service.

The wooden roofs of the old boiler house or workshop, and of the sheds in the airing courts, are, in case of fire, in dangerous proximity to the buildings, and should be covered with iron. Estimated cost, £60.

It is estimated that the ordinary and incidental repairs will cost £30.

The whole of the above estimates amount to £560.

Board of Works.

ASYLUM FOR THE POOR.

The main fabric of this building is in good order; there are, however, a few leaky places in the roof, and these will cost about £10 to repair.

The wet that runs down the outside walls, soaks into the stone foundations, between the upright and the base board or plinth. The estimated cost of remedying this evil is £30.

A wall is required, with a railing on the top, to form an area on the South side of East wing. The cost of this is estimated at £40.

The coal house requires painting, and the lock-up should be ceiled inside with boards. These works are estimated to cost £18.

There are a few short fences required, and some trees to complete planting the grounds, the cost of which will be about £15.

When the water is brought to the building by the Water Company, a sum of from £30 upwards, according to the requirements, will have to be devoted to its distribution.

The whole of the above estimates amount to £143.

In the rear of the building there is a high bank, which is continually crumbling away, and with considerable risk of injury to the buildings. Not having examined this when the ground has been clear of snow, I am not prepared to say what is the best to be done to remedy the evil; but should a stone wall be required, as is represented by the Keeper, the cost is estimated to be £500.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL.

The Medical Attendants have, in their Report, recommended several repairs and improvements, most of which are desirable, and indeed necessary; and will greatly add to the comfort and efficiency of the Institution.

The Estimates for these are as follows:—

Meat and Vegetable house, with an Ice house combined	£120	0	0
Making Matron's apartments at the end of large ward, on the ground floor	25	0	0
Enlarging the door of the accident ward, and re-flooring wash house	15	0	0
Repair of fences, and new fence towards lane	20	0	0
Fitting up old attic for use as convalescent wards	130	0	0
	£310	0	0
	£310	0	0

Board of Works.

My predecessor, last year, reported that the roof was leaky in several places, and I have to reiterate the same statement. The repairs to the roof and the ordinary incidental expenses are estimated to cost £35.

The outside of the new wing very much requires painting, as apparently it never has had any paint. The painting generally is in bad order ; and to put it in good condition, is estimated to require £80.

When the water is brought to the building by the Water Company, a sum of from £30 upwards, according to requirements, will have to be devoted to its distribution.

The total amount of the foregoing estimates is £455.

COURT HOUSE BUILDING.

The roof of this building requires some repairs about the dome lights, to prevent leakage.

These repairs, it is estimated, will cost	£10 0 0
Some of the fire-places and flues require alteration, to prevent smoking, and to give access to them when they require cleaning. Estimated cost.....	10 0 0
Ordinary and Incidental repairs, including repairs to Police Station and Post Office	35 0 0
The Sheriff, in his requisition, mentions several rooms, the ceilings of which require white-washing, the wood work painting, and the walls papering. The cost of this is estimated at	25 0 0
The wood work and walls in the Supreme Court Room require painting, and this work was last year estimated to cost	32 0 0
Two rooms are required for the temporary confinement of Debtors. These can be made in the roof, and will cost.....	30 0 0
The Magistrates are desirous of having a double door between their private room and the Judges' Public Chamber, to enable them to use the latter room occasionally for consultation. Estimated cost.....	5 0 0
The officers of the Post Office suffer very much from the wind which blows from the eastern doors, directly through the letter windows, upon them while the letters are being delivered. A porch (removable in summer) to the doors in question, would prevent this evil, and would cost about.....	25 0 0
Total estimated expenditure.....	£172 0 0

Board of Works.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

The repairs mentioned by my predecessor, in last year's Report, have not been carried out ; and the same remarks are still applicable. The chimneys would be far better and safer if carried up directly above their foundations, instead of being gathered together under the roof. The estimate for this service last year was £180. It was also reported that the retaining wall required taking down and rebuilding—the estimated cost of which was £210. The ordinary incidental repairs are estimated to cost £20.

A new grate is required in the Assistant Collector's office, the present one being quite inadequate for warming the room.

The officers in the Long-room suffer very much from cold, and if the present fire places were stopped, and a good stove placed in the centre of the room, the comfort of the occupants would be much increased, and the fuel used in one of the present grates would more than suffice to do the work. The cost of the stove and fixings, and a new grate and setting, is estimated at £20.

The total of the foregoing estimates is £430.

COLONIAL BUILDING.

With regard to this building, I cannot do better than quote last year's Report. It is as follows:—"Requires to have the exterior walls well and closely examined ; many of the ashlers that are badly fractured and stained taken out and replaced ; the kneelers and barges of the Portico, with the columns, to be repaired or renewed ; the projecting belting courses to be dressed down on the top bed ; the joints throughout the building to be thoroughly pointed, and filled in with strong white lead putty, and the whole to have three coats of the best oil paint.

"Some small repairs are required on the roof and lantern, and also in some of the offices. The whole, including scaffolding, &c., &c., is estimated at £500.

"In addition to the above, the retaining walls and copings, at the East and West sides of the front entrance, require to be taken down and rebuilt, and the coping re-set and secured, will cost £15,—making this service altogether £515."

Board of Works.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Portions of the South wall are in very bad condition, and the work estimated last year is now more than ever required. In the words of the late Superintendent of Public Buildings. "It is not possible to ascertain the expense of this item until the work is broken out and inspected; it may possibly cost double the amount allowed, and is assumed to be £200.

"A large portion of the retaining area wall, is forced in by the pressure of the soil; this portion contains about 162 perches, and will cost, in re-building, 20s. per perch—amounting to £162. Laborers' hire and cartage in excavating and removing rubbish, £15.

"Fixing and securing stone coping £10."

The total amount of the foregoing estimates is £387, and this, added to £250, the estimated amount of ordinary and incidental expenses, makes, a total of £637 required for this building.

THE PENITENTIARY.

The Gaoler reports that the slates of the roof are loose, and that some have been dislodged by high winds. If these representations are correct, (of which at the present season I can form no opinion,) the roof would have to be stripped, new rough boarded and slated. The imperfect condition of the slating appears to have been caused by the manner in which the rough boarding is put on.

The house occupied by Bryan, the Penitentiary Cook, is in a very bad condition, and scarcely worth repairing. A stove is required in the front room, and funnel to the same. The expenditure of about ten pounds would very much increase the comfort of the house. I would, however, beg leave to suggest, in preference to spending money on this old house, that a gate keeper's lodge, in the entrance court, would be desirable, thereby affording the necessary accommodation in a place where it is wanted. The present house is so near the boundary fence, as to afford dangerous facilities to prisoners attempting to escape. Such a gate-keeper's lodge would cost about £120.

The ironmongery on the cell doors is considerably injured, and to replace it will cost about £15.

The windows require examining, the putty made good, and painting, at an estimated cost of £10.

Board of Works.

A porch to the kitchen door is very much required, the present temporary erection being very leaky and otherwise bad. A new porch will cost £15.

The Gaoler is very desirous of having fences on each side, from the entrance gate to the front of the building ;—these, of sufficient height and strength to afford the security he desires will cost £120.

A workshop for prisoners is very much required, as also a wash-house. —The two might be combined in one building, and an erection 40.0 x 20.0, and two stories high, would give the necessary accommodation. Such a building is estimated to cost £200. Incidental and ordinary repairs are estimated to require £30.

The total of these estimates is £510.

THE BLOCK HOUSE.

The roof of this building requires to be repaired, and some painting should be done ; these, with the ordinary repairs, will amount to £25.

GOVERNOR'S GUARD-ROOM.

Ordinary repairs and incidental expenses will amount to £3.

Board of Works.

ABSTRACT OF ESTIMATES.

Lunatic Asylum	£560	0	0
Asylum for the Poor.....	143	0	0
Do. Retaining wall.....	£500	0	0
St. John's Hospital.....	455	0	0
Court House.....	172	0	0
Custom House	430	0	0
Colonial Building.....	515	0	0
Government House	637	0	0
Penitentiary	510	0	0
Block House and Guard Room.....	28	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£3,450	0	0
	<hr/>		

Respectfully submitted,

J. T. NEVILL,

Superintendent Public Buildings.

St. John's,
9th February, 1864.

Board of Works.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL ATTENDANTS OF ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, FOR YEAR 1863.

Sir,—

On 1st January, 1863, there were 42 patients remaining in the Hospital from the former year. By referring to the Tabular Report, it will be seen that 18 patients were admitted in a dying state.

In our last Report, the desirability of a Vegetable and Meat House, outside the building, was suggested, as considerable waste arose from the difficulty of keeping meat untainted in warm weather, and the great stench arising from the decomposition of vegetables, kept, as we are now obliged to keep them, in the cellar, immediately adjoining the Surgeons' room, and the sleeping apartments of the Matron and Servants—is neither wholesome nor agreeable.

An Ice House might be erected at very small expense, and with great advantage, in connection with a Meat Conservatory, and Ice, as a medical agent in hot weather, is desirable in every Medical Institution.

On account of the dampness of the basement story, the Matron and several of the Servants have been attacked with Rheumatism, and other diseases, from the same cause; and as the cheapest and most convenient way of making an alteration, we would suggest, that 9 or 10 feet be taken from the Eastern end of Ward No. 1, and converted into bed-rooms for the Matron and Servants, to which convenient access could be made by a stair from Surgeon's room.—*Vide Addenda.**

At the time that this alteration is being made, we would recommend the enlargement of the door of the *Accidental* ward (No. 1), as mentioned in last year's Report.

As water is about being introduced into the Hospital, we would recommend a hydrant, as a protection against fire.

One very necessary improvement on the introduction of water, is the necessity of flushing the water-closet of the household, on the basement story, which is easily done, being only a few yards from the main drain, which has hitherto not been used, on account of want of water.

Board of Works.

The floor of the wash-house requires to be renewed.

The windows in the old part of the building require thorough repair.

The Hospital requires painting, both inside and out.

The fences around the ground should be repaired, shored, &c.

We would earnestly urge upon the Board, the necessity of having two gas-lamps erected, as suggested in our former Reports:—namely, one in the front, and one in the rear of the building.

The old attic should be fitted up for convalescent patients, &c. This improvement, if carried out, would give us room for 40 additional beds, which doubtless would be required in the event of an epidemic invasion.

The leakage in different parts of the roof has done great damage to portions of the ceilings and walls.

We would again remind you of the idea expressed in last year's Report, and which has been carried out in several of the British and Continental Hospitals, which we recommend (as highly worthy of imitation,—namely: The decoration of the sick wards with pictures and engravings. The introduction of illustrated books and newspapers would have alike beneficial effect.

On May 19th, 1863, William Harvey, one of the crew of Brig *James Stewart*, at Messrs. J. & W. Stewart's, was admitted to Hospital, with Small pox. On May 23rd, Capt. Ross and remainder of the crew were admitted under Quarantine Regulations, and discharged on 27th May. The Hospital, from the introduction of the small pox, was placed under strict Quarantine. From *this case* thirty cases followed by contagion.

On November 2nd, James Connor, one of the crew of Brig *Jane*, at Messrs. Walter Grieve & Co's., was admitted, with small pox, when the Hospital was again placed under strict quarantine. On November 9th, Captain Goldsworthy, and crew of same vessel, were admitted to perform quarantine, and were discharged on 30th November. Two cases resulted from this introduction of the disease.

On the introduction of small-pox, on both occasions, particularly on the first, vigorous precautionary measures, by vaccination, which extended for over a mile round the Hospital, were adopted; and all patients ad-

Board of Works.

mitted were carefully examined, and wherever an imperfect vaccine mark presented itself, re-vaccination was promptly had recourse to—to which precautions, we believe, may be attributed the limited spread of the disease.

ADDENDA.

*The basement story might be made available for the healthy occupation of the servants and household, by adopting the following plan,—namely, excavating about one foot below the basement, and from six to more feet from the wall, all round the building, with an embankment sloping towards the surface, which embankment should be covered with sods, for effecting thorough drainage and giving light and air to the lower apartments.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. ROCHFORD, M. D.,

And Member Royal College Surgeons in London.

THOMAS MCKEN, M. D.

Superintendent St. John's Hospital.

JOHN H. WARREN, Esq., M.H.A.,
Chairman Board of Works,
&c., &c., &c.

Board of Works.

RETURN OF DOMESTICS IN ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, ON DE-
CEMBER 31ST 1863, WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE NAMES
AND WAGES.

John Prowse, Keeper	....	£80	13	4	Cy. per annum.
Janet Cowan, Matron	....	34	12	0	"
Agnes Cowan, Sub-Matron	....	18	0	0	"
Hannah Murphy, Nurse	....	14	0	0	"
Julia Walsh	"	14	0	0	"
Catherine Clooney,	"	14	0	0	"
Mary Nevill,	"	14	0	0	"
Ellen Murphy, 1st Cook	....	15	0	0	"
Bridget Hally, 2nd	"	15	0	0	"
Winifred Brine, Washerwoman	....	14	0	0	"
Ellen Foran,	"	14	0	0	"
Michael Ducey, Messenger and Barber		15	0	0	"	
		<hr/> £262 5 4 <hr/>				

Board of Works.

REPORT OF THE ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, FOR

	Fever.	Small Pox.	Pulmonary Disease and Bronchitis.	Diphtheria.	Disease of Head and Spinal Cord.	Rheumatism.	Diseases of Stomach, Bowels and Liver.	Diseases of Kidney and Bladder.
January.....			6					
February			4	1	6	1	3	5
March			5	5	5	2	5	
April			1	1	4	4	1	
May	3	4	4	2			5	
June.....		20	2		2			
July	11	6	1		1	1	1	2
August.....	1						3	
September	2				1	3	5	
October	3				1	1		
November		5						
December	2		1	1	1		2	
Total	22	35	24	10	21	12	25	7

No. admitted, 311; No. discharged, 228; No. died, 41; No. under treatment, 42; No. under Poor Commissioners, 248; No. under Fish-

Board of Works.

THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1863.

Erysipilas.	Ophthalmia.	Scrofula.	Abscess.	Ulcers.	Frost-burn.	Cancer and Malignant Diseases.	Accidents.	Debility, Old Age, &c.	Disease of Testicles.	Veneral Diseases.	Operations.
3			1	6			2				
		6	3	8	1		2	4			
1	2		2	4	1	1	4	4			1
	4		1	1		2	2				2
	1	2		2				4		1	
						1	1		1	2	
						1			4	2	
	2		1	5		1	2		3		
		1	1	3		1	2	2	1	8	4
		2	1	3	1			2	1	2	3
							2			2	
			1	3		1	2		1		
4	10	11	11	35	3	8	19	16	11	17	10

treatment, 42; No. under Poor Commissioners, 248; No. under Fish-

Board of Works.

NUMBER FROM THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS.

Saint John's	....	....	No. 276
Ferryland	....	....	4
Conception Bay	....	....	14
St. Mary's and Placentia	....	....	9
Burin	....	....	1
La Poile	....	....	1
Trinity	....	....	1
Fogo	....	....	5
			<hr/>
			311
			<hr/>
Number of Males	....	....	249
“ of Females	....	....	62
			<hr/>
			311
			<hr/>
Number admitted in a dying state	....	....	18
			<hr/>
Number of operations	....	....	10
			<hr/>

Board of Works.

**REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.**

31st December, 1863.

140 Patients have been under treatment during the year, and the number of inmates remaining at this time in the Institution is 106, being three more than at the close of last year.

The number admitted in 1863 is 37; dismissed, cured and convalescent, 25; and died, 9.

It will be thus observed that fewer patients have been admitted and dismissed than usual in a twelvemonth, it being literally impossible to accommodate more inmates than are at present resident, and upon the number of recent admissions depends very much the number of dismissals. In 1861 and 1862 the average number of resident patients was 102.50 and 103.25 respectively, and the numbers of dismissed 30 and 33 respectively, as compared to 25 in 1863—but then the numbers of recent cases admitted, during the former two years, were 55 and 49; which, compared with 37 admissions in 1863, at once accounts for the difference, and as years progress the difference will increase, unless the Asylum be enlarged, to receive a greater number of recent cases. And this stage of comparative stagnation, which I have predicted in former reports, as a certain result of certain cases, is a stage reached in all Asylums which are allowed to become crowded beyond their legitimate capacities, *because* recent cases of insanity are so much more readily cured than chronic ones; and recent cases can be very sparingly received into Asylums so full of patients, as to be relieved only by an occasional dismissal, of Chronic cases principally.

The number of inmates remaining at the end of each twelvemonth, for the last seven years, shows a steady increasing number of comparatively Chronic cases, viz., in

1857.....	58	inmates remaining.
1858.....	74	“
1859.....	85	“
1860.....	96	“
1861.....	104	“
1862.....	103	“
1863.....	106	“

Board of Works.

. Now, the Asylum, with all its additions, was built to accommodate 77 patients, 44 male and 33 female; and there are now resident 62 males and 44 females—so that not only is the Institution full to repletion, but it is over-crowded by about one third of males, and one-fourth of females above the numbers for whom there is accommodation provided. Is it then reasonable to expect successful treatment of insanity under these circumstances? Nay more, there is a serious danger *from such overcrowding*, not to be overlooked, and from the responsibility of which the Medical Superintendent must absolve himself, under circumstances beyond his control; and the danger is this—in overcrowded Asylums, assaults and homicides are not uncommon amongst the patients, resulting from the fact that insane persons who ought to be placed at night in single bed-rooms, are, *coute qui coute*, associated with others; because it cannot be avoided, for want of sufficient accommodation. I have prayed for the enlargement of the Asylum for several years past in my Reports, and again I respectfully urge its necessity, not, I submit, without ample reason.

It has been frequently asked, whether there is not a disproportionate number of Insane persons in Newfoundland, seeing that there are so many patients in the Asylum! and the answer which I have always given, it may be well at this time again to record for general information, that the average number of Insane persons, to the population of this country, is, as any one may conceive himself, less than *one* in a thousand, whereas in all other countries *two* Insane persons in a thousand is a very low average. Thus there is less insanity in Newfoundland than in any other country possessed of Statistics on the subject.

A new Steam Boiler has been lately put up in a new boiler house, both having been much required; this boiler is sufficiently large for all our purposes, is perfectly well made, and admits of steam being got up with facility. The general expenditure of the Asylum, I am informed by the Secretary of the Board of Works, has been less by several hundred pounds than last year, which I believe to be mainly due to the improved economy in the supplying and making of clothing, and to the partial substitution of wood for coal fuel; and, as I observed in my Report of last year, a further and much greater economy is practicable, especially as regards the supplies of milk and bread.

The advantage to be derived from farming has been, to some extent, recognised by the Board of Works having employed men to clear the remaining portion of waste land attached to the Asylum, but this is comparatively of so small an extent that the purchase of cleared land, which is now available, in immediate contact with our own grounds, is very desirable; and the opportunity may not long remain open to us.

Board of Works.

A fair crop of hay, reducing the annual purchase of that article to one ton, has been cut this year; and a large field of potatoes yielded a tolerable produce.

The important repairs required in the several wings and out-buildings, so long in abeyance, can scarcely, I think, be much longer delayed with prudence or safety. The Inspector of Public Buildings, however, having detailed these in his Report, I have only to express my opinion of their great necessity.

Occupations and amusements are still as much needed as ever for the Patients, Religious Services have been held as usual by the Rev. Mr. Pearson and the Rev. Father William Walsh, not less zealously that they are unremunerated. The Rev. Michael Walsh's services, as attendant Priest, ceased upon his appointment to Bonaventure College; and as the Rev. Mr. Pearson is about to leave this Colony, his connection with the Asylum will also necessarily terminate. The Institution having benefited by the unremitting labors of these last two gentlemen for a period of 7 years, I cannot do less than gratefully acknowledge them, in behalf of the Insane.

The *Times* newspaper has been gratuitously supplied to the patients, during the year, by the kindness of its Editor. I have also to acknowledge a present of a file of Illustrated Newspapers, from Henry B. Thomas, Esq., for the use of the Insane.

DISEASES OF 36 PATIENTS ADMITTED IN 1863.

Mania.....	19
Melancholia.....	6
Epileptic Mania	5
Aino Mania	2
Mania, with General Paralysis....	2
Dementia.....	1
Amentia.....	1
	<hr/>
	36
	<hr/>

Board of Works.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 9 CASES IN 1863.

Chronic Insanity, with gradual exhaustion	2
Epileptic Insanity	1
Do. do. with Pthisis	1
Dementia, with gradual exhaustion	2
Acute Melancholia	1
Paralysis and Mania	1
General Parylysis and Mania	1
	<hr/>
	9
	<hr/>

Respectfully submitted, by

HENRY H. STABB, *M. D.*,

Physician Superintendent.

Board of Works.

LIGHT HOUSE DEPARTMENT, }
31st December, 1863. }

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.

1.—HARBOR GRACE ISLAND.

A store at the landing place has been built, the keepers performing the work gratuitously; the cost of the materials, and re-building the bridge leading to the Light House form the only additional items of expense incurred the past year.

The apartments provided for the Assistant Keeper are deficient, both as to room and comfort, compared with that of every other Light House in the Colony; it has been the theme of complaint, and, I may add, justly so. A sum not exceeding £150 would remedy the evil complained of.

2.—CAPE BONA VISTA.

This Light was in use on the East Coast of Scotland for 30 years previous to its erection on Cape Bonavista by your Inspector in 1844. It is therefore no matter of surprise that a portion of the machinery should be defective, and require to be renewed early the ensuing summer.

The extra outlay at this station, the past year, has been confined to the providing of materials for a cellar and well house, the completion of which has been unavoidably postponed until the spring.

3.—CAPE SPEAR.

A sum not exceeding £10 will be required in repairing the road from Gillain's Cove to the Light House.

With regard to the establishing of a Fog Signal at Cape Spear, so universally admitted as essential, nothing has been determined upon.—Opinions as to the most desirable method, both on the score of economy and efficiency, are conflicting. Messrs. Stevenson, Civil Engineers, are in favour of a Bell.

Board of Works.

4.—CAPE PINE.

The Tower, Dwelling House and Covered Way will require painting. £10 the past season were expended in repairing the road leading from the Tower to Trepassey.

5.—OFFER WADHAM.

The coating of the interior and the exterior of the Tower with Portland cement, painting the Dwelling House and other buildings, have been attended to. The requirements of this establishment for the ensuing year, will be merely the usual supply of oil, stores, &c.

In consequence of the repeated complaints made to the Board of Works of the Wadham Light, doubts were entertained that it was the result of inattention on the part of the Keepers. An experienced person, who had assisted me in erecting the Wadham and two other Lights, was sent down late in November, 1862, to remain at the Light House the winter.

The person alluded to, Charles Prowse, returned in May last. The character of the Light had been retrieved, and such matters disclosed to the Board, sustained by the most reliable testimony, as would not justify either the Keeper, Hennessey, or his son, the Assistant, being any longer retained in the service. And here it may not be out of place respectfully to observe, that the Wadham Island is not the only Light House establishment where expenses have been incurred, the Light in disrepute, the apparatus injured and tampered with, and duties, both onerous and disagreeable, imposed on the Inspector; all the result of the error in appointing persons to the situation of Lighthouse-keepers, whose inexperience and habits render them unfit for the performance of the duties entrusted to them, and to the prejudice of Assistant-keepers who were in the service ten and twelve years.

6.—BACCALIEU ISLAND.

In my visit, September last, I was accompanied by the Chairman. The Light Room and apparatus were not, I regret to say, in a state creditable to the Keepers, and as they were reprimanded, and assured by the Board that a repetition of a similar occurrence would not be tolerated, the admonition will, it is to be hoped, have the desired salutary effect.

No extra outlay will be required at this station for the ensuing year.

Board of Works.

7.—GREEN ISLAND, HARBOR GRACE BEACON, FORT AMHERST, CAPE St. MARY'S, AND DODDING HEAD.

Nothing has transpired to render any special remark necessary. In common with every other Light House Establishment, every necessary calculated to insure their usefulness, have been provided, and with due application on the part of the Keepers, the Lights of this Colony for brilliancy and effect will continue to stand unrivaled on this side of the Atlantic.

8.—BRUNET ISLAND.

In accordance with the direction of the Board of Works. I left St. John's on the 19th May, for Sydney, arriving there the 21st, where, as had been previously arranged, I joined Captain Orlebar, R. N., in the Surveying Steamer *Margaretta Stevenson*.

We left Sydney on the 28th May, arriving at Brunet the day following. Here Capt. Orlebar and myself were engaged in carrying out the wishes of the Government by choosing a site for the intended Light House.

Brunet Island, I would first observe, extends E. & West about four miles, and North and South, five miles. It abounds in hills rising abruptly and of considerable altitude; it affords a good harbor with all winds except from the S. S. W., S. W., and W. S. W. The number of inhabitants is 87, comprising 11 families. Brunet Island, in keeping with every island of similar extent and elevation, presents the same insurmountable difficulty with regard to the choice of a Light House station, inasmuch that it is not possible to place a light in such a position on Brunet Island, as to admit of its being seen in every direction.

An opinion seems to have prevailed that a hill on the West side of the harbor afforded all the requisite advantages; but in addition to the range or view of the horizon being there confined to about 100 degrees of the circle, its distance from the sea at the nearest point would not be less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

To overcome the difficulties which I have pointed out, Captain Orlebar and myself weighed all the circumstances, and in arriving at a conclusion in choosing a site, we have given the preference to that locality which affords navigation the greatest balance of advantage, viz., Mercer's Head on the East side of the Harbor—it is 380 feet above the level of the sea,—it commands an uninterrupted view of St. Peter's, Miquelon,

Board of Works.

Cape Miquelon, Green Island, and Point May, to the S.S.W., Connaigré Head, Harbor Breton, Sagona Island, to the N. and N.E., Fortune Harbor, Grand Bank and Garnish, on the East side of the Bay. Vessels on the East side of Brunet can pass within hail of the site chosen. A conspicuous mark has been placed on the Head, with a view to attract the attention of persons interested in the Light, and be the means of ascertaining how far the site chosen accords with their views.

Captain Orlebar's Report, with that of your Inspector's, were published in the *Royal Gazette*, and in the absence of any comment, it is reasonable to infer that in selecting Mercer's Head, the choice has been a judicious one.

A substantial Store has been built at the landing place, where it is intended in the spring to build a small wharf, a good road has also been constructed to the site, plans of the intended buildings prepared and approved of by the Government, with such other arrangements best calculated to insure the Brunet Island Light being put in operation in all the month of October next.

Annexed will be found a new form of Quarterly Return of Stores, Oil, &c., &c., furnished and expended, which have been adopted with a view to impress on the respective keepers the necessity of the observance of economy, and at the same time furnish the Board with the ready means of determining where it has been departed from.

Respectfully submitted, by

ROBERT OKE,
Inspector Light Houses.

JOHN H. WARREN, Esq.

Chairman Board of Works.

Board of Works.

ESTIMATE OF THE MAINTENANCE OF THE

	SEAL OIL.		Keeper's Salary.	Assistant's Salary.	Keeper's Fuel.	Assistant's Fuel.	Repairs & Painting.	Stores.	Gas.
	Gallons.	Cost at 4s. 3d. per Gallon.							
Fort Amherst	220	£46 15 0	£100	£50	£25	....	£5	£10	.....
Harbor Grace Island ..	600	127 10 0	100	70	28	£13	15	15	.....
Cape Spear	350	74 7 6	100	70	28	13	10	15	.....
Cape Bonavista	600	127 10 0	100	70	28	13	20	15	.....
Green Island	220	46 15 0	100	70	28	....	10	10	.....
Offer Wadham	220	46 15 0	100	104	28	13	10	12	.....
Cape Pine	600	127 10 0	100	70	28	13	25	15	.....
Dodding Head	150	31 17 6	100	70	28	13	10	12	.....
Baccalieu	500	106 5 0	100	70	28	....	20	15	.....
Cape St. Mary's	500	106 5 0	100	70	28	13	10	15	.....
Harbor Grace Beacon . . . . .	.....	.....	40	.....	10	10	.....	5	£50
Red Lights, St. John's . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	3	50
Inspector . . . . .	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3960	£841 10 0	£1250	£714	£287	£91	£145	£142	£100

Add to the above for Brunet Island Light Tower, Dwelling House, Wharf,&c.....

Lantern and Light Apparatus, Freight and expenses putting up.....

3 Months' Salary to Keepers, Oil and Stores.....

Light House Department, }
31st December, 1863. }

Board of Works.

SEVERAL LIGHT HOUSES, FOR THE YEAR 1864.

Freight, Insurance, &c.	Road Repairs.	Total Amount.	REMARKS.
£10	....	£246 15 0	..... Fixed Light, double burner.
15	....	383 10 0	..... Fixed do. 15 burners.
10	....	320 7 6	..... Revolving, 60 seconds, 7 burners.
15	....	388 10 0	..... Revolving, red and white, 90 seconds, 16 burners.
12	....	276 15 0	..... Fixed Light, double burner.
12	....	325 15 0	..... Ditto, ditto.
12	....	390 10 0	..... Revolving Light, 30 seconds, 12 burners.
10	....	274 17 6	..... Ditto, 20 do. 6 do.
12	£10	351 5 0	..... Ditto, 20 do. 9 do.
12	10	374 5 0	..... Revolving, red and white, 60 seconds, 20 burners.
.....	.....	115 0 0	..... Two Lights, one over the other.
.....	exp's	63 0 0	
.....	50	250 0 0	
£120	£70	£3760 10 0	
.....	£1450	0 0	
.....	1650	0 0	
.....	102	10 0	
		3202 10 0	
		£6963 0 0	

ROBERT OKE,
Inspector Light Houses.

Board of Works.

POOR ASYLUM.

Number of Paupers in Poor Asylum, per Month, from 1st January to 31st December, 1863, including the number admitted, discharged, sent to Hospital, and deceased, per Month, for the above period.

	Admitted.	Discharged and absconded.	To Hospital.	Deceased.	Per Month.	
January	12	.....	3	2	108	
February	11	3	3	2	114	
March	6	4	3	1	113	
April	2	4	1	1	107	
May	7	15	2	....	108	
June	7	2	....	1	96	
July	8	1	7	1	101	
August	6	.....	4	1	98	
September	9	5	6	2	103	Less 1, sent to Lunatic Asylum.
October	7	1	4	1	99	
November	17	6	....	1	107	
December	20	3	8	2	121	
1864.						
January	5	.....	6	1	114	

 JOHN DOWNEY,

30th January, 1864.

Keeper Poor Asylum.

Board of Works.

**REPORT OF MR. JOHN MAHER, ROAD INSPECTOR, FOR
THE YEAR 1863.**

SIR,—

I beg leave to report upon the Streets and Drains in St. John's and neighbourhood, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

WATER STREET.

From the Custom House to the premises of Messrs. Newman & Co. has been repaired and gravelled, and several perches of side drains paved. Two cross drains near Messrs. Brooking & Co's. premises have been repaired, covered with flags, and boarded on the bottom.

At Gill's Cove eight perches of drain have been repaired, covered with flags, and boarded on the bottom.

At Cliff's Cove, eighteen perches of sewer have been made, leading up Market-house Hill to Duckworth Street, flagged, and boarded on the bottom

At McBride's Hill, sixteen perches of drain have been repaired, covered with flags, and boarded on the bottom.

Commencing at Rogerson's Cove, and running through Prince's Street to Dreelen's Well, a new sewer has been made eighty-eight perches long and seven feet deep, covered with flags, and boarded on the bottom.

In Hutchings's Lane, a new sewer has been made, forty perches long and seven feet deep, commencing at Water Street and terminating at Apple-tree Well. These drains are of great importance in the localities through which they run. A piece of new road has also been made, thirty perches long and eighteen feet wide. On South Side a considerable portion of the road made, and six bridges built.

DUCKWORTH-STREET.

Repaired two drains on the Signal Hill Road, made new drain near Ordnance Yard; made twelve perches of sewer near Culleton's, the whole covered with flags, and boarded on the bottom.

Board of Works.

LONG'S HILL.

Made sixteen perches of new drain, flagged, and boarded on the bottom.

MILITARY ROAD.

Forty-eight perches of this road gravelled, and ten perches of side drain paved.

PRESCOTT STREET.

In consequence of a freshet, it became necessary to repair and gravel the greater part of this street, from Gower Street to Job's Cove. Also, paved the side drains, and greatly improved the side walk.

GARRISON HILL.

Gravelled twelve perches, and made twenty-five perches of drain, covered with flags, and boarded on the bottom.

Also, made a new sewer sixteen perches long and seven feet deep, flagged, and boarded on the bottom.

KING'S ROAD.

Twelve perches of drain repaired, flagged, and boarded.

LAZY BANK.

Ten perches of new drain made, covered with flags, and boarded on the bottom.

RENNIE'S MILL ROAD.

Several side and cross drains have been repaired.

With reference to the sewers contracted for, I may here remark, that in Cochrane Street Irwin and Lawlor have eighteen perches finished, seven feet deep, covered with flags, and boarded on the bottom. This sewer will be sixty perches when completed.

The contract of Whelan and Ellis is progressing favorably; they have already thirty-five perches completed, averaging eight feet deep, flagged, and boarded on the bottom. This sewer, when finished, will be about ninety perches long.

Board of Works.

In Water Street Mr. Burrige contracted for and finished a sewer twenty one perches long, and seven feet deep, covered with flags, and boarded on the bottom.

BRIDGES.

KING'S BRIDGE.

Repaired the abutments, and built a retaining wall at the N. E. wing of approach, with a substantial railing.

PORTUGAL COVE.

Built four new bridges, and repaired thirteen bridges altogether on this line of road ; also, erected ten perches of railing.

On the Old Portugal Cove Road, one new bridge has been built.

For the Public Wharf, a new and substantial retaining wall has been built, eighty feet long and twelve feet high. A landing of stone steps has been constructed, covered with flags, and railed.

BELLE ISLE.

Two new bridges built, and two repaired.

BROAD COVE.

Four bridges repaired.

POUCH COVE.

Several perches of road gravelled, and two new bridges built on the road to Biscayan Cove. Four new bridges have been constructed.

TORBAY.

Built a new retaining wall for bridge leading to Tapper's Cove. Built seven new bridges on road leading to this place. Torbay main bridge has lately been built entirely new.

FLAT ROCK.

Repaired several small bridges.

Board of Works.

OUTER COVE.

Built new bridge near fishing rooms, and one bridge near Viener's. Repaired two bridges, and cleared side drains on Rocky Hill Road. Repaired three bridges; and eighteen perches of road, carried away by the flood, have been repaired and gravelled.

MIDDLE COVE.

Twenty perches of the road carried away by the flood, have been gravelled, side and cross drains cleared. Built two new bridges, and repaired several small bridges, covered with stone flags.

LOGY BAY.

Repaired the retaining wall near fishing rooms. Built and repaired several small bridges. Repaired and gravelled eighteen perches of road near Ryan's, that had been carried away by the flood.

LONG POND ROAD.

Built new bridge near Dwyer's. Rebuilt O'Brien's Bridge, with the addition of new stone abutments and railing. Two bridges have been repaired at Mount Scio.

FRESHWATER.

Constructed new bridge, forty feet span, and sixteen feet wide; also, repaired six bridges.

TOPSAIL ROAD.

Gravelled sixteen perches of this road, and made two new side drains.

Built two large bridges with stone abutments, and four small bridges. From Topsail to Holyrood, six new bridges have been erected. On the Horse Cove line, three new bridges built.

BAY BULLS ROAD.

Built two large bridges, and four smaller ones.

ON THE OLD BAY BULLS ROAD.

Two new bridges have been built.

Board of Works.

PETTY HARBOR ROAD.

Repaired five bridges. At the Goulds built one new bridge.

HOLYROOD BRIDGE,

Ninety feet long, has been newly planked. It would be a great improvement if the abutments of this bridge were built of stone, and narrowing the span to about forty feet.

From Holyrood bridge to Salmon Cove, several perches of the road have been repaired, and six new bridges built.

SALMON COVE BRIDGE,

Two hundred and fifty feet long. This bridge has lately undergone considerable repair; nine new sunken wharfs have been added, where it was formerly supported by shores.

CAT'S COVE.

Repaired several small bridges; three new bridges built. Ten perches of road gravelled, and side drains cleared.

SOUTHERN GUT BRIDGE.

This bridge has been thoroughly repaired; two new abutments and a sunken wharf have been added, together with a new railing. The span has been increased to twelve feet, which is a decided improvement on the old plan. The abutments of Northern Gut bridge have been repaired.

SPANIARD'S BAY.

A new bridge, forty feet span, has been built on the road leading to this place. Sixteen perches of new road, eighteen feet wide, have been constructed, by forming an embankment with two retaining walls six feet high and railed.

On Road leading to Harbor Grace, a new bridge has been built near Goss's, sixteen feet span, with stone abutment, and railed; also, three small bridges covered with plank.

Board of Works.

FROM HOLYROOD TO COLINET.

All the dangerous parts of the Road have been repaired and gravelled, and several bridges repaired. On the road from Colinet to Placentia, six large Bridges have been built, and several repaired, and all dangerous holes and gullies filled and gravelled. Ten perches of Block House Hill repaired, and a retaining wall built.

SALMONIER AND LITTLE HARBOR RIVER BRIDGES.

These bridges are over two hundred feet long each. They had received so much damage by the late flood, and the timber in them being in such a delapidated condition, that it was found necessary to rebuild them. They have received new wings, abutments, sunken wharves, and cutwaters, also new flooring and railing, and king posts. If these bridges had not received the attention they did at the time, they would have fallen to pieces, or be carried away before the spring. I am now enabled to inform you, that they are in such a state of repair as will make any expenditure on them unnecessary for many years to come.

On road leading to Salmonier, nine new bridges have been constructed, varying from eight to twelve feet span.

On St. Mary's Road, several small bridges have been repaired.

On road leading to Point LeHay, two new bridges have been built.

QUIDI VIDI ROAD.

Several bridges have been repaired, and two new ones built.

CIRCULAR ROAD.

Repaired bridge.

LAZY BANK.

Repaired bridge.

AT VAIL'S MILL.

Repaired Bridge.

PENITENTIARY.

A substantial stockade fence has been constructed, sixteen hundred and fifty-four feet long, and sixteen feet high, with gates, &c., completely enclosing the grounds; it has also been tared on both sides.

A new picket fence has also been put up in the lower part of the ground.

Board of Works.

HARBOR GRACE.

At the River Head of this town, a new and substantial bridge has been erected, and other considerable improvements effected.

In conclusion, I beg to state, that I have fully carried out your instructions, with regard to having all work done substantially. The new bridges built are superior, in point of stability, than was usual, and such as will not require any attention for years to come. I have, however, to draw your attention to *Job's Bridge*.—It is in a very dangerous condition; the timber in the beams, abutments, and cut-water is nearly rotten. It will require an expenditure of over two hundred pounds to rebuild it.

Waterford Bridge will also require considerable repairs.

The Public Wharf at Portugal Cove, the wood work of which will require considerable repairs.

The roads in the vicinity of St. John's, and those leading to the various Outports require considerable repairs, not having much done to them for the last two years.

JOHN MAHER.

JOHN H. WARREN, Esq.,
Chairman Board of Works.

Reports.

Reports of Smith McKay, the Postmaster General, and Mr. Byrne, (Surveyor,) as to the most desirable line to be adopted in the establishment of an overland Mail winter communication with the Northern settlements.

[COPY.]

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND. }
12th May, 1863. }

SIR,—

According to arrangement made with the Postmaster General, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails to Greenspond, Fogo and Twillingate, and return Mails to St. John's, I beg to report as follows, viz. :—

On Saturday, 20th February, at 5 o'clock, P. M., I received the Mails, consisting of three bags, over sixty pounds weight, for the above-named places, from the Post Office Department in St. John's. A heavy North East snow storm prevented me from leaving until Tuesday, third March. The conveyance from St. John's to Brigus was by horse and catamaran, but continued snow storms, and the almost impassable state of the roads, prevented my getting to Brigus until Thursday afternoon. On my arrival there, I found it would be almost impossible to proceed by the direct line of road to Chapel's Arm. I, therefore, engaged a light pony and catamaran, and proceeded to Spaniard's Bay, arrived on the afternoon of Friday. Mr. Gosse, the Constable there, informed me that there was a "Tilt" three or four miles in the country.—I pushed on and got to it at dark. About six inches of snow having fallen during the night, it covered what little track we had had the previous day; I therefore had to take a range of ponds next morning, Saturday, for about four miles, when the horse gave up. I had engaged this man, with his horse, to proceed with me to New Harbor, with the Mails, having, therefore, no one to carry the Mails, I was obliged to leave them behind, as Tilly (a man I had engaged to go with me to White Bay) and self had our own knapsacks; we, therefore, prepared a place for the Mails, covering them well over with my plaid, to protect them from the weather; after doing this I started for New Harbor, but owing to a strong gale from N. W., with snow and drift, we could not find the path leading to that place, and as some miles of dense, thick woods intervened, I had therefore to shape my course, by compass, for "Broad Cove," to the Westward of New Harbor. We were obliged to encamp that night in the woods, got out to Broad Cove at 10 o'clock next morning (Sunday,) and immediately pushed on for New Harbor. On my arrival there, called upon Charles Newlook, Esq., who kindly rendered me every assistance,

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and procured me two men, whom we despatched that afternoon. They did not return until next evening, and without the Mails. I made up my mind to start with them next morning, but assuring me, from my description of the marks, that they would find them, as they must have passed within a hundred yards of the place they were deposited, besides having a long journey before me, I did not go. They got back next day, Tuesday, at half-past 2 o'clock, P. M.; being all ready, we started at once for Chapel's Arm, crossing on the ice, reaching there at six o'clock that evening. The men from New Harbor could go no further; I, therefore, engaged other two men to go with me to Sound Island, and as the moon rose at 12 o'clock, and the night fine, we left at half-past Twelve, and got to Chance Cove next morning about 9 o'clock, (here Tilly gave up, and I had to send him back.) After breakfasting we pushed on to La Manche, which we reached about 4 o'clock that afternoon, having been travelling constantly from 3 o'clock the day previous, to make up for lost time at New Harbor.

The next day, Thursday, 12th, commencing with a heavy Easterly snow storm, we could not leave until Friday morning, when the weather holding up, we left at daylight. As I was short handed, the Superintendent of the Telegraph kindly permitted the repairer, a smart, active man, to accompany me to Sound Island, which we reached on Saturday forenoon, not being able to cross the Sound the evening before, on account of drift ice. The travelling being so heavy the day previous, I was obliged to send three extra hands to meet the men following with the Mails; I arrived at 4 o'clock, they did not get up till nearly 5 o'clock.

At Sound Island I found the Indians awaiting me, I engaged three of them, and procured provisions from Mr. Philip Brown, who kindly tendered me every assistance. I despatched the Indians up to their encampments, to prepare for the journey, and I joined them on Sunday afternoon. We were all ready to start on Monday morning, but a strong North West gale, accompanied with snow, heavy drift, and most intense frost, we did not start till Tuesday morning, the 17th March, when we proceeded on our journey, our party consisting of the three Indians, with their dogs and trains, upon which they packed all the provisions and mails, I carrying my own knapsack.

We proceeded along the Telegraph line of road, for about four or five miles, through the woods, from "Piper's Hole," until we came to the open country, where I took my departure, marking a Telegraph Post, as follows: S. M'K., 17th March, '63, N.N.W., which course we followed about six miles; passing between two hills known by the names of the "Dirty Scrape," to the Westward, and a high prominent hill

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called "Black Head" to the Eastward, we then shaped our course N. N. E., over a barren, waste country, with occasional naps of wood. We made about sixteen miles from the marked Telegraph Post, when we encamped for the night.

On the second day's journey we passed over a very open country, extending for miles without a tree, or the slightest appearance of vegetation—of course, the whole country being covered with snow and ice, I could hardly form an opinion of the nature of the soil, but judging from the absence of wood of any kind, and the many prominent boulders, I should say there was but little soil. Having to travel for many miles before we could get sufficient to boil our kettle, about three o'clock we struck down for some woods, passed over three or four small ponds, and encamped about eight miles from "Terra Nova," or better known to the Indians as "John Pond." We crossed it next day at noon. I found this, as well as all the other ponds or lakes, very incorrectly laid down on the chart I had with me.

We crossed about the centre of this pond, and ascended the ridge on the North side, passing over about five miles of burnt country, where we encamped.

The following day, (being the third from Piper's Hole), after two hours' walk, we sighted the woods on the North side of Gambo Ponds; keeping too much to the N. W., we followed down through some open heads of marshes until we reached the woods on the south side of the upper pond; one of the Indians stated that he had been through here before.—I allowed him to take the lead. We had to pass through about five miles of dense thick wood, of a small growth, until within about one mile of the brook, when we came upon a grove of pine of considerable size, and appeared to be of some extent. At noon came out upon the south brook of Gambo; we followed its course down about four miles, when we came out upon the pond.

The soil on the banks of this brook appears to be good, judging from the growth of timber, as well as the banks of the stream, which were in some places free from snow. There is a level flat, or interval land, extending back some distance from the banks of the stream. With few exceptions, the pine at present appears of too small a growth to make it commercially valuable. The timber appears to be of a young growth. I am therefore of an opinion, that this section of the country has been burnt, and the present is but a young growth. We came out upon Upper Gambo Pond at two o'clock, and continued our course down the pond, encamping about midways, on the North side.

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The next morning, Saturday 21st, we resumed our march, and got out to the salt water at two o'clock, P. M., a little over four and a half days from Piper's Hole. If we had kept the highlands, south of the ponds, we would have saved nearly a day's journey, and would not have more than two miles of woods to pass through—this is the course I have laid down for the winter mail route in future. The Gambo ponds are each 9 to 10 miles in length by half a mile in breadth, about 300 to 400 yards of a good sized stream connecting them—they are thickly wooded. The timber on the Lower Pond consists of a small growth, on the upper one and up the brooks, it is much larger.

We crossed Fresh Water Bay, about two miles, to Mrs. Richards's where I put up for the night. From this point I dispatched one of the Indians to Greenspond with the mails, he taking the ice here. I wrote the Postmaster, that he could detain him two days, and then despatch him with return mail, addressed to the care of Mr. Philip Brown, Sound Island, having left instructions with him to forward this Mail by the Placentia Packet, provided she reached there previous to my return. (I may here add, that this Indian returned and delivered the Mail to Mr. Brown on the 4th April, and he, (Mr. Brown,) despatched it by the Placentia Packet on the 20th, a few hours previous to my arrival.)

Sunday, 22nd.—Begins with a strong gale of wind and appearance of rain; we did not leave here until one o'clock, P. M. Reaching the eastern end of Gander Bay Pond, we encamped there that night.

Monday, 23rd.—Continued our course up the Pond about 10 miles before we took the woods on the North side; a snow storm commencing, we had to encamp about one mile from the pond.

Tuesday, 24th.—Snow held up, clear over head, but drift in the open country. After ascending the ridge about two miles, we came out on a large open marsh. From the North East corner of it we had again to take the woods; descending through about two miles of thick wood, we came upon a large pond, and a considerable size brook emptying into Gander Bay River, which we reached at sunset and encamped about 18 miles from the salt water; next day at 4 o'clock P. M. got out to Joseph Gillam's, River Head of Gander Bay.

From this point I despatched a man with the mails for Fogo, instructing the Postmaster to forward the mails to Twillingate in time to meet the messenger for Exploits.

Thursday, 26th.—Left Joseph Gillam's, proceeded down the Bay on the ice about 12 miles, there crossing a neck of land, about six miles, to

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Dog Bay. The sun being very powerful and the snow soft, our eyes getting very weak, I was afraid we would become snow blind, therefore laid up, otherwise we would have reached Twillingate that evening. The next morning being overcast, and the snow firm, we reached Twillingate about two o'clock, p. m., in time to escape a heavy rain storm. I delivered the mails to the Postmaster, much to the satisfaction of the inhabitants, who had received no mails, nor any intelligence from St. John's, since the arrival of the last vessel during the fall.

Before leaving Twillingate for White Bay I engaged a messenger, and made arrangements with the Postmaster there to despatch him with the Twillingate and Fogo mails, to meet me at Exploits—on my return about the 10th April. On my arrival there on the 13th, I found the mails awaiting me. At eight o'clock on the morning of the 14th I left the salt water of the Exploits, and delivered the Mails at the Post Office, St. John's, at half-past 3 o'clock, p. m., Friday 24th.

I trust you will not consider it out of place in this report, in suggesting that a Post Office should be established at some convenient place to the westward of Twillingate, as at present the people are entirely without Mail communication, although there is a large and intelligent population along the Western shores of Green Bay—many of them only too glad to avail themselves of the opportunity of my passing along for the conveyance of their letters.

We left the Exploits on Tuesday, the 14th April, following one of the Furrier's wood paths, four miles, when we came on to a Pond emptying into Emma's Pond Brook, followed this brook, crossing eight large sized ponds, which favored us very much, as the snow had melted, and we could walk on the ice without snow shoes; besides the dogs could take the trains and relieve the Indians. We continued up this brook and encamped about eighteen miles from the salt water; next morning we continued following the brook, until it terminated in some large marshes, eight or ten miles from Gander Bay River, and about thirty miles from the salt water. We crossed the river at one o'clock Wednesday, and had our dinner on the South side, about forty miles from the Exploits. The trains giving out, we were detained until four o'clock repairing, when we resumed our march, following up the river about eight miles, and encamped for the night. After leaving Emma's Brook, and crossing the marshes at the head of it, we had to make our way down to Gander Bay River through a thick wood, seven or eight miles; we came out upon the river about ten miles above the pond, or about fifty miles from River Head of Gander Bay. This is one of the finest rivers I have yet seen in the Island, from where we crossed, as far as we ascended, twenty

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miles; its breadth was not less than one hundred yards, and in many places nearly five hundred, beautifully intersected with small islands, and free from any strong rapids. One of the Indians informed me that he had taken his canoe over thirty miles above where we left, the river making over one hundred miles from the salt water, and that the distance from the head waters of this river, to that of the head waters of the Bay Despair river, was only a few hundred yards across. Both around Gander Bay Pond and along the margin of the river, I saw the largest pine timber I have yet met with in the island, and have no doubt it will eventually become commercially valuable.

After repairing our trains we started at 4 o'clock, P. M., following the course of the river, on the ice, we encamped after sunset, having made about eight miles.—Next morning we resumed our march, still following the river, although in many places we had the greatest difficulty in getting along, as the ice had commenced to break up. If we had been two days later we would not have been able to cross; however, after making about twelve miles more on the river, we passed a brook, called Gold river, running down from the S. W., and emptying into Gander Bay River. About a $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from where it empties into the main river, we struck up the country, marking a large spruce tree S. McK, 16th April, '63. We had about half a mile of woods to go through, when we came upon open marshes, which, in following up until half-past five o'clock that evening, having ascended a moderately high ridge, we opened upon the clear country, sighting the Northern "Tolt"—(a high prominent Sugar Loaf Hill, one of the leading land marks) bearing South, distant forty miles.—We continued our course towards it, three or four miles, for the first nap of woods, where we encamped.

Next morning, Friday 17th, made an early start; during the first of the day we had good walking, the ice and snow carrying, without the aid of snow shoes. Towards the afternoon the snow became very soft, and the walking heavy; we encamped about half past 4 o'clock, most of the brooks open; we had some difficulty in crossing, having to wade through several of them when we could not get ponds to cross on without going considerably out of our way. We encamped about five miles to the Northward of the "Tolt," having it in sight all day.

Saturday, 18th.—Morning fine: we started at five o'clock, and continued walking until half-past twelve o'clock, crossing a range of Ponds about four miles to the Eastward of the "Tolt." About half-past ten o'clock we sighted the second or Southern "Tolt," distant about sixteen miles.—This "Tolt" is very similar to the other, they are about thirty miles apart, and in a direct line between Piper's Hole and Exploits

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River, forming most prominent land marks to travellers. The country around them is very level and free from wood; they rise up in the shape of sugar loaves, some hundreds of feet above the level of the surrounding country, and can be seen in clear weather at a very great distance. Their position is as follows:—

1st or Southern “Tolt” from Piper’s Hole, distant twenty five miles, course North; can be seen shortly after leaving the woods.

2nd or Northern “Tolt,” distant from the Southern one, thirty miles, bearing North; and can be distinctly seen from the 1st.

We encamped four miles to the Northward of the Southern “Tolt,” or about twenty-eight miles from the Indian encampment at Piper’s Hole; one of the Indians here left me, became sulky, and would not take his load.—The other Indian and myself had to take the Mails, and all our baggage; we did not see him again until the day after we got to Piper’s Hole.

Sunday, 19th.—Commenced very thick and foggy; we had to travel entirely by compass. At 12 o’clock, noon, it commenced to rain, we reached the Indian encampment at half-past three o’clock, P. M., that afternoon. Shortly after our arrival, the rain, which had held up pretty well all day, came down in torrents, and continued so all night; if we had not got out that day we would have had a good deal of difficulty in crossing the brooks, and might have been detained for some days. During the whole of my journey we escaped the heavy rain storms which are most to be dreaded in travelling.

Monday, 20th.—About six inches of snow having fallen during the morning made the walking heavy, I did not get down to Sound Island until dark. Mr. Brown, next day, went over with me to LaManche with his boat, when I announced my safe return by telegraph.

With regard to the capability of the soil for agricultural purposes, it was quite impossible for me to form a correct opinion; but judging from the extensive open plains and morasses so entirely free from wood or signs of vegetation—I should say that that portion of the Southern section of the Island, extending North from Piper’s Hole, for at least fifty miles, is quite inapplicable for that purpose. However, along the margins both of lakes and rivers, there is a great deal of very fine land; for instance, at Piper’s Hole, there is an extensive interval flat, containing hundreds of acres of good land. At the head of the Gambo Ponds, the Gander Bay River, as well as most of the large brooks or rivers through-

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out the Island, I have no doubt there are many thousands of acres of good arable land, that could easily be brought under cultivation. With regard to the Geological formation, it was quite impossible to form an opinion, as the whole country was covered with ice and snow, in many places eight and ten feet deep.

I regret to state the people throughout Green Bay, owing to the severity of the winter, have lost all their potatoes, with but very few exceptions. The general fear was that they would be unable to procure seed for the spring. If two or three hundred barrels were sent to them, it would be the means of saving many from want next winter.

I cannot conclude this Report without bringing before the notice of the Government, the kindness and aid I received from the people generally. I feel also indebted to John Peyton, Esq., of Twillingate, for the aid I received from him—from his general knowledge of the country—he gave me much information that was useful. I also beg to state there was a general expression of satisfaction, when the people ascertained that a part of my mission was for the purpose of trying to establish a more regular winter mail communication.

I may also add that in furtherance of this object, while at the Terra Nova Mines, I had a good winter path cut eight feet wide through to the North West Arm of Green Bay, a distance of twenty miles. If the mines should progress, it would be a desirable object that a summer path should be opened, as in the event of bad fisheries, as last year, it would enable the inhabitants to cross over and get employment at the mines, besides being a general benefit to that section of the country.

Estimated cost for opening line of road, and the conveyance of Mails, during winter months, North, via Piper's Hole, Bonavista and Gander Bays:—

1st.—Probable cost for cutting line of road, 8 feet wide, building 9 tilts and staking the marshes every 200 or 300 yards, from Piper's Hole to Fresh Water, Bonavista Bay: Distance from 65 to 70 miles.....	£75 0 0
2nd.—For the same work, from Fresh Water Bay to River Head of Gander Bay, and building 3 tilts: Distance about 30 miles	25 0 0
	Stg. £100 0 0

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The Tilt to be well built and of full size, covered with birch rinds. The rinds should be cut during the month of June, and the work commenced not later than August. There will not be more than eight miles of wood to cut through the first distance, and probably ten or twelve on the second.

Joseph Bunard and three other Indians, residing at Piper's Hole, will take first contract, and at the sum named. I have no doubt Mr. Philip Brown, of Sound Island, will become security for the faithful performance of the work, and can, if necessary, send a competent person to inspect it, on completion, which would not cost more than three pounds currency. He will also advance the necessary provisions to the Indians.

The second contract will be taken by Charles Francis, an Indian, residing at Gander Bay, or an Indian by name of John Mitchell, at Fresh Water, for the before-named sum. It was stipulated they should be found with the necessary nails for the completion of the work, say, two bags for the first nine tilts, and one bag for the last three tilts. The before-mentioned sums were offered for in currency, the difference should pay for nails, inspection, &c., &c.

I should recommend twelve boards, about nine inches wide by two feet in length, with a figure hand and "Tilt" painted on them, thus [TILT] to be prepared, and to be nailed on a post on the line, staked, pointing towards the woods, in which the Tilt opposite is situated, and a path cut up to each tilt.

John Peyton, Esq., of Twillingate, will arrange the second contract, and have it inspected on completion.

By completing the above named work, it will aid the more rapid transportation of the mails, during the winter months, and will permit any of the white inhabitants, North or South, to take a contract for the conveyance of them, when the line is marked as above recommended, or to travel it when disposed; however, I should advise that the mails should be given to the Indians for the first winter, or until the route is well established.

For the more certain transmission of the mails during winter, I have to report as follows, viz:—

By dispatching a messenger from Twillingate on, say the 15th January, the same date from Fogo, the former messenger will meet the latter at Gander Bay, and take the mail on to Freshwater.

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A messenger to be despatched from Greenspond, say 16th, the two Northern messengers to meet the Southern one, who should be despatched from Brigus on the 16th (as the mails can be carried to the Post Office there by the usual Harbor Grace conveyance.) He will deliver his mails to the Postmaster at Sound Island, who will then forward them on to Freshwater by another Indian, to meet the Northern messenger; they will then return to their several points.

The distance will be about as follows:—

From Twillingate to River Head, Gander Bay.....	35 miles.
“ Gander Bay to Freshwater.....	35 “
Three and a half day’s journey from Twillingate.....	70 “
From Greenspond to Freshwater, 1½ days’ journey.....	35 “
“ Brigus to Sound Island, 3½ days’ journey.....	68 “
“ Sound Island to Freshwater, 3½ days’ journey.....	70 “

Making in all, from Twillingate to Brigus, 10½ days, weather permitting.

The completion of the Tilts will enable the different messengers to push on more rapidly, the stakes will guide them in travelling in thick weather; and the division of the work will enable each messenger to take a heavier weight of mails, as they will not require so much provisions.

The cost for the conveyance of at least three mails during the winter months of January, February, March and April, should be accomplished for about the following sums:—

From Twillingate and Fogo to Freshwater.....	£40 0 0
“ Greenspond to “	15 0 0
“ Freshwater to Sound Island.....	40 0 0
“ Sound Island to Brigus.....	30 0 0
	£125 0 0

The amounts now paid, so far as I can ascertain, are as follows:—

From Twillingate and Fogo to Greenspond.....	£40 0 0
“ Keels to “	
Across Trinity Bay	
Besides private amounts,	

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Heretofore the work has been very irregularly and unsatisfactorily performed; the route now proposed will insure a more certain transmission of the mails.

The line, as proposed, would pass, I should think, about 15 miles from the head of Clode's Sound. A line of path could be marked as the one now proposed to Fresh Water, which would connect the Southern Harbors of Bonavista, and the Northern Harbors of Trinity Bay, with the main line; a messenger could be despatched to connect with the Northern one. As I have not passed over this route, I am unprepared to give the distance or to report upon it, but consider it a very desirable connection.

The Orange Lane, as laid down upon the accompanying map, is intended to represent the winter route crossing the ponds and lakes at the most convenient places; by a little deviation, a good summer line could be opened, avoiding all the ponds, and but one river, Terra Nova Pond River, to cross; however, there is abundance of good timber on the brook suitable for bridges. From Freshwater Bay to Gander Bay, the distance, in a direct line, will not be much over thirty miles. I understand from Charles Francis, an intelligent Indian living at the latter place, that the country is very level, and free from ponds and large brooks. I may here add that I was surprised to find so few obstacles in the way of making a line of road through this section of the country.

In conclusion, I beg to call your attention to the annexed estimate for carrying out the proposed mail route.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

SMITH MCKAY.

The Honorable
ROBERT CARTER,
Colonial Secretary.

Reports.

[COPY.]

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
St. John's, 17th July, 1863. }

SIR,—

I have perused Mr. McKay's report, and also I have examined the route marked out by him on map, which I think keeps too far in the country for any useful purpose beyond that of a mere Indian track. This line, to be useful, must be laid out in such a way as will connect the principal Northern settlements; and as some other route for the conveyance of Mails to Fogo, Twillingate, and Greenspond the winter months, besides that hitherto adopted, is indispensable, I would respectfully suggest that the proposed line should be made subservient to this one object, viz,—the connexion of the Northern settlements, as far as is practicable—in fact it should be made the foundation of the Northern main line.

I have traced out a line on the map in red pencilling, which I respectfully submit for consideration, and if the Executive should take up the same view of the matter as I do, it would be desirable that Mr. Byrne would be requested to make out an estimate of the probable expense of marking, staking the barrens and marshes, and opening a path through the woods sufficiently wide for the conveyance of the Mails, (say about four feet in width,) this much accomplished for the present, and there's no doubt but the Legislature will assist, from time to time, towards its completion.

It would be desirable to employ the Indians in conveying the mails, the ensuing winter, as it is very doubtful whether any persons would be had in the Northern settlements to take up a contract for the service, as now proposed, and without any clearly defined route.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN DELANEY.

To the Honorable
ROBERT CARTER, R. N.,
Colonial Secretary.

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ST. JOHN'S, }
December 30th, 1863. }

SIR,—

In accordance with your instructions, I left St. John's on the night of the 15th September, to make a "Survey of a Northern Postal Route, connecting the Northern Bays," and arrived at Shoal Harbor, Random Sound, on the 17th.

On reading Mr. McKay's, and the Postmaster General's reports, which you referred me to,* I considered the route recommended by the latter would be the more preferable, as the inhabitants on the Southern side of Bonavista Bay, and Northern side of Trinity Bay, could get to Smith's or Random Sounds, as easy as to the head of Clode Sound, where they would be fifteen miles from Mr. McKay's line, and would, from Clode Sound, have about double the distance to travel, by his line, to Come-by-Chance, Placentia Bay, than they would have from Random Sound to the same place by the route named by the Postmaster General. It would also be much more likely that there would be more woods and better shelter for a winter road, and that Agriculturists would sooner settle on the latter than on the former route. These considerations caused me to mark a line as near the route named by the Postmaster General, as circumstances would recommend, as far as I was able to work.

Before leaving home, I thought the best place to commence would be in the neighbourhood of Bay Bulls Arm, or Come-by-Chance, to which place Mr. Tilley, of Shoal Harbor, had agreed to bring me and men, provisions, &c., and then to work northwardly; but on approaching Shoal Harbor, I had a view of part of the country through which the line would pass, and considered it advisable to commence near Shoal Harbor, and work about half-way southwardly, as that would save the labor of carrying what provisions, &c., that would be used on that half to Bay Bulls Arm, and thence, overland, back to that place, distance about 13½ miles.

Before leaving St. John's, I learned that you were informed that there could be plenty of labor got at Random Sound and neighbourhood, and also at Clode Sound, and hearing the same from other sources, I only brought three men from St. John's.

On arriving at Shoal Harbor, I was disappointed in getting men, which retarded the work. Mr. Tilley, of that place, in whose vessel I went, obliged me by going to Hant's Harbor, and got a crew, who joined me

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on first October. These men were first unwilling to remain more than six weeks, saying they were afraid to stop longer, as the water in the sound might be frozen, which would prevent them getting home when they wished, but they finally agreed to continue the work to Clode Sound, when I said it would not suit me to be left in the woods, where there would be no chance of getting another crew. While waiting for those men I marked a couple of miles northwardly, from Shoal Harbor River, with the three men I had.

On the first of October I commenced working southwardly from the above river, with a crew of 12 men; a few days afterwards I got another man. When opposite the S. W. arm of Random (a distance from the above river about $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles), Mr. Tilley brought a boat to the head of that arm, and took me and my crew, &c., on board on the morning of the 16th, and landed us the next morning at the head of Bay Bull's Arm. There being a line of road from the head of that arm to the Telegraph line near Come-by-Chance, which connects it with St. John's, and seeing that by keeping near the head, and turning from the S. W. angle of that arm towards Chance Cove, it would be an improvement, and make the line to St. John's several miles shorter than by Come-by-Chance, I considered it advisable to leave that improvement in abeyance, and work as far as I could to the northward, and commenced on the above road near the beach at the head of that arm, and worked northwardly to the place I left off, near the S. W. arm of Random. On arriving there on the 30th, the boat named above took us on board at that arm, about 5 o'clock, p. m. and landed us the next day at Shoal Harbor, which saved two or three days' labor, as we should otherwise carry our camp, covering, &c. overland to that place.

On the 2nd of November I continued the work northwardly, from the neighbourhood of Shoal Harbor, and got to the S. W. River of Clode Sound, near the head of Tide Water, on the 18th, distance from Shoal Harbor River about 12 miles, and from Bay Bulls Arm, about 39 miles. On the 24th, at their request, I discharged the men belonging to Trinity Bay, and afterwards, with the three men I had left, marked nearly to the river, at the northwest angle of the head of the Sound.

A great part of the weather, while at work, was wet and foggy, and not easy to see the ground to advantage. The clear days of summer would be a far better season to see and examine the country, and make such survey.

The line marked is about $43\frac{1}{2}$ miles, it is passed about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Shoal Harbor, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from S. W. Arm. There are stakes in the

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marshes, about 50 yards apart, and 33 rude bridges for travellers over brooks, varying in width from 5 to 70 feet; the bridge over Shoal Harbor river is the longest. There are four rivers falling into the head of Clode Sound, over which no bridges are built, varying from 60 to 200 feet wide. The N. W. River, which is one of the largest, is contracted about a quarter of a mile from Tide Water, to about 70 or 80 feet, between two rocks, each of which is about 20 feet high. I think a chain-bridge at that place would be the most permanent and cheapest one that could be erected on that river. Permanent bridges, or wharves, could be erected over the others, as there is plenty of good timber in the neighbourhood.

I stated to you, before leaving St. John's, that even if a person could fly over the ground, it would be next to an impossibility to pass over the best line the first time he would travel it. The line that is marked is not the one I would wish to see money expended on. But although part of the country is much broken up with marshes, barrens and ponds, there could be as level a line marked, if there was time, as any in the country, of the same distance, and not having 4 miles of marshes on the 44 miles, and these 4 miles in ditched pieces, and few, if any, half a mile in length.

After getting to Clode Sound, I found that no laborers could be got there, and the season being late, and learning that the water in the Sound do be generally frozen early, and that it would be difficult to get home from that place afterwards, I agreed with Thomas Donovan, of Broad Cove, Bonavista Bay, (who had a boat there loaded with timber,) to come on the 27th or 28th to bring me and the men I had from St. John's, and our things, to King's Cove. On the 27th there was no sign of him, and it being reported there, that his merchant had a freight for him when he got home, therefore not likely to come, and the last boat that was at the head of the Sound, belonging to William Greening, of Indian Arm, was about leaving, although short of his load, saying he was afraid of being frozen in if he stopped to get the quantity of sticks required, and having a fair wind, he left about 5 o'clock p. m. that day. I considered I could not do better than agree with Greening to bring us to Plate Cove, where he landed us the night following. I got no tidings of Donovan until I came to King's Cove, the next day, where I learned that he left home a few days before to go to me, but the wind being right ahead, I believe he took shelter in some harbor. I came to Trinity by land, crossed Trinity Bay, and came home by Harbor Grace.

There are trees—which indicates good ground—of fir, birch, spruce and pine; along the improved line that should be marked and opened.

Reports.

The largest are in the neighbourhood of Shoal Harbor ; there was a pine there as straight as a mast, and that not the largest, cut down near the line ; it was as sound as it could be, and girded 33 inches at 50 feet, and 70 inches at 10 feet.

Having been informed that there is a line of road opened from Trinity to Bonaventure, I would respectfully suggest, that if a line of road was opened from Shoal Harbor to the latter place, after the line from Bay Bulls Arm to Shoal Harbor would have been opened, it could be made so as to connect all the settlements between Shoal Harbor and Trinity, and when the Packet could not cross Trinity Bay, the mails could be sent, by that route, to Trinity, Bonavista, King's Cove, &c.

I would also beg leave to remark, that by allowing a quarter of a mile frontage, on an average, to each lot of ground along the line, from Bay Bulls Arm to Clode Sound, and on each side of Bay Bulls Arm, and on each side of the S. W. and N. W. Arms of Random, and on each side of Smith's Sound and Clode Sound, there is good land in those places, on which 600 or 700 families could settle, and the greater number of those lots, fronting tide water, could have rooms for large boats.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

THOMAS BYRNE.

JOHN H. WARREN, Esq.,
Chairman Board Works,
&c., &c., &c.,

Reports.

REPORT OF MR. BYRNE (FURNISHED BY SURVEYOR GENERAL) ON THE NEW LINE OF ROAD OR CUT, AT THE HEAD OF CONCEPTION BAY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. John's, February 10th, 1864. }

(Copy.)

SIR,—

I have the honor to enclose, for the information of His Excellency in Council, a report of Mr. Byrne on the new line of road or cut, at the head of Conception Bay, together with plan of same.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN H. WARREN,
Surveyor General.

To the Honorable
ROBERT CARTER, R. N.,
Colonial Secretary.

St. JOHN'S,
3rd August, 1863. }

(Copy.)

SIR,—

According to your instructions, I left St. John's on the 17th June, to make a survey of the new main line of road at the head of Conception Bay. I now beg leave to report that I laid out the land in the neighbourhood of Turk's Gut, which is of a most excellent quality, and of such description as will necessarily produce cultivation, the side lines or boundaries of which have been so opened as to enable you to dispose of the various lots on being applied for. If any of these lots may be considered too large, parallel lines could be run to divide them, as circumstances would require, and a line about midway between the new main road and the local road from Turk's Gut to the old main road. I opened a line from the latter road westwardly, where a level road could be opened along a ridge of good land south of Turk's Gut Long Pond. If

Reports.

that road was opened a few miles westwardly, it would open a tract of good land on which parties could settle. The lots fronting the northern side of that line ought to run to the Pond, as far as the end of it, and the rear of the lots fronting the southern side could meet the rear of those fronting the northern side of the new main line, until the space between the roads would be too long for the length of two lots. There could be another local road opened westwardly from the new main line near Emberly's Brook, that would open another tract of land to the south-west of the former. The red lines on the plan, represent the lines I have opened; the dotted lines represent the lots surveyed by the Deputy Surveyors for individuals.

On opening some of the above lines I found several small pieces that had been cultivated by persons, I believe from Turk's Gut, before there were any hopes of a road being opened near where the new line now runs. These pieces are now under grass and unfenced. I would respectfully recommend that a preference of the lots in which those pieces are, be given to those who have expended labor on those pieces.

On laying down on the plan, copies of diagrams of ground surveyed by parties settling along the new main line from Brigus Third Pond, southwardly, I found that if grants were issued on those diagrams there would be either a space of ground left between them ungranted or part of the same ground granted to two parties. This may have occurred by the Deputy Surveyor, when making the Survey of the first lot, not having the means of opening lines to define the boundaries, and when called on to survey a lot adjoining, the marks he had put up to show the boundaries of the first lot might have been removed, which would make it difficult to see or find that boundary or the proper place to start from. I would respectfully suggest that the Deputy Surveyors be instructed to make plans of the ground surveyed in each locality, by laying down the diagrams of each lot on plans shewing their relative position to each other; by doing this, the bearings of each lot could be easily known, as well as the vacant land to be disposed of in each locality. Deputy Surveyors, of course, should be paid for extra labor.

When making the above survey, I was induced to examine a ridge of land about a mile from the new line, and to the southward of Haberlan's, and westward of the old main road that leads to Brigus, where I found good land, through part of which a winter path runs from Masters' farm. If a road was along that path, on which wheel vehicles could be used, I have reason to believe that several persons would settle on the good land in that locality. A person named Woodmason has a farm on that ridge, about half a mile westward of the old road above named. He

Reports.

has about five acres fenced, and a crop on about one acre, and expects to have four acres under a crop next season. It is difficult, for want of a road, to bring anything to or from that farm. There are others who would have taken ground in that neighbourhood if there was a useful road through it.

Several tracts of good land could be found to the westward of the main road between Holyrood and Brigus, that persons would settle on, if local roads were made from the main road, so that wheel vehicles could be used through those good agricultural tracts.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

THOMAS BYRNE.

JOHN H. WARREN, Esq.,
Surveyor General,
and Chairman Board of Works.

Reports.

Reports from Captain Orlebar, of the Surveying service on this coast, Captain Murray, R. E., and Mr. Byrne, Surveyor, relative to the feasibility of making Long Pond (South Shore of Conception Bay) a Harbor of Refuge, together with an Estimate and Specification from the latter Gentleman.

ROYAL ENGINEER OFFICE, }
St. John's, 25th January, 1864. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to enclose herewith, a plan, section and elevation of the proposed cut through the beach at Topsail, which, in my opinion, is quite practicable, and would not be likely to close up again. The estimated cost of carrying out this plan is about £1000, supposing that means may be devised of clearing out the shingle and sand below low water mark, without having recourse to a coffer dam. If it should be found impossible to effect this without the use of the latter expedient, the cost will be doubled. I am aware that the objection may be taken to my plan, that ice, being driven into the cut, might, by the influence of the rise and fall of the tide, tend to draw the piles along the front of each embankment, but I am of opinion that this may be remedied by giving to the piles a slight slope inward in driving them, and by substituting a stout wrought iron tie bar along the upper portion of the piles, instead of the longitudinal tie beam shewn in the section. This wrought iron tie bar should be let in flush with the surface of the piles, and thus afford no hold to the ice. If preferred, tie beams of timber might be substituted for the iron tie rods shewn in the plan and section. I have not had any experience in works of this nature before, and I therefore submit my views with great diffidence, but I have consulted some works in my possession, which treat of the method of counteracting the movement of shingle on beaches along the south coast of England, and I find that the movement of shingle takes place in a line parallel with the shore, and only between the limits of high and low water marks.

I have not had any opportunity of witnessing the effects of any severe northeasterly gale on the beach at Topsail, but if the information given to us at our visit there was correct, viz. : that the sea never runs so high as to prevent a landing in an open boat, I cannot think that there is any lateral motion of the shingle at the spot selected for the cutting,

Reports.

especially when the very slight rise and fall of the tide is taken into consideration.

The formation of the Beach at Topsail, and that of many other similar beaches in many parts of this Island, is only, in my opinion, to be accounted for by the supposition that the land has risen considerably out of the sea since their formation. It is pretty evident, on inspection, that the sea at its present level could never have thrown up these beaches, and I therefore think that this particular action of the sea has long since ceased to be in operation.

If the timber will admit of it, I recommend that the embankments be kept four feet higher above the water than is shown on my plan.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. A. L. MURRAY,

Captain, and C. R. E.

The SURVEYOR GENERAL,
St. John's.

Reports.

Imperial Surveying Steamer,
Margaretha Stevenson, }
 October 9, 1863. }

SIR,—

I have now the pleasure of enclosing you herewith our survey of Long Pond, Conception Bay, on the scale of 6 inches to the sea mile. The part of the beach proposed to be cut through is marked in red.

After a careful examination of the pond, the beach and the neighbouring sea, I cannot report favorably on the proposed attempt to make the pond a harbor of refuge for fishing craft.

My reasons, shortly, are as follows:—

- 1.—The beach is so much exposed to the heavy ocean swell during easterly gales, that any cutting would very soon be choked with gravel thrown up by the sea, even if protected by piers.
- 2.—The loose rounded stones of which the beach is composed, will make the cutting very difficult to keep open, whilst, to be at all effective, the present natural opening must be completely closed.
- 3.—Lastly, there is no back water to scour the entrance of the proposed cut, and as the rise of tide is only four feet, this will not be sufficient to scour the gravel that will certainly accumulate at its junction with the sea.
- 4.—I need hardly state to your Excellency, that if, notwithstanding my report, it should be deemed advisable to proceed, how very necessary it would be to place the work in the hands of a competent Civil Engineer.

I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN ORLEBAR,

*Captain, R. N., in charge of Admiralty
 Survey, Newfoundland.*

To His Excellency

Sir A. BANNERMAN, Kt., Governor.

Reports.

(Copy.)

September 8th 1863.

SIR,—

In submitting the enclosed estimate of the plan for opening and securing the Gut at Long Pond, South Shore of Conception Bay, so as to make a Harbor of that pond, I must remark that it is much dearer than the plan Captain Murray (Royal Engineer) was recommended, that of driving piles outside the beach and on each side of the gut, and at other places, to prevent the beach stones or shingle, as he calls it, collecting towards the Gut. And at the same time I would also remark that I cannot see how those piles can be secured or fastened so as to stand against the effects of the rise of the tide and ice, when there is nothing better to steady and fasten them to, than other piles, ties, and sleepers, placed in the beach above low water. The piles exposed to the sea will I believe, have to be driven perpendicular, and accumulation of ice on them in frosty weather will give a hold to the ice in the rise of the tide that will assist and enable it to raise them out of their places; then the shingle would fall into the Gut, and the whole, I fear, would become a failure.

The great difficulty that appeared to me at first in the plan that I have submitted, was in sinking the foundation for the wharves sufficiently deep, and getting them in their places; but since Captain Murray mentioned the "piling," it struck me that by placing some of the wharves that I have named in the specification and estimate, in two rows, from the beach to a proper depth of water, keeping them about 16 or 20 feet apart, and a couple in the pond close to the beach, the same distance apart, and two rows of piles, the same distance apart from the former wharves, to those in the pond, driven close to each other, having breast books with a sufficient number of beams attached to them, and reaching from one row of piles to the other, to prevent them closing by the pressure of the beach at their rear, then the beach stones between the rows to be taken away. In the meantime, if it might be thought necessary, there could be flood gates prepared and placed at the extreme ends of the wharves to keep the water out until all would be prepared, and the water outside a couple of feet higher than in the gut. The proper management of the gates would increase the velocity of the current, which would deepen the gut the sooner, and also render it the easier to put the first wharf or two in their places when the foundation would be sufficiently deep. When it would be a proper depth, the wharves, 12 feet base, named in the estimate, could be floated into their places between the rows, and ballasted. The same thing could be repeated, to

Reports.

put the second row of wharves in their places, leaving a sufficient width for entrance to the harbor. The wharves and piles used for sinking the foundation, could be used for permanent work afterwards.

The plan I would suggest for raising funds for the above work, would be to have a law passed to enable Government to charge certain crafts for harbour dues. To charge for bait, caplin, herrings and fish caught in the pond, after the harbor would have been opened. To take 150 feet from the water's edge around the pond, and pay the occupiers, when Government would require the ground, the value of their claims as it now stands, and as if a harbor were never to be made of the pond. The said 150 feet to be let for fishing rooms at an annual rent, giving 50 feet frontage to each room; to appropriate the funds obtained by these measures, together with the amount due to the South Shore for local roads for a certain number of years to the making of the harbor, and as other parts of the District would be equally benefitted also by the harbour, if made, that a certain fractional portion of the funds of the local roads of those parts, for the same time, be appropriated to the same purpose.

Mr. Makinson voluntarily offered to pay Government £60 a year, for the privilege of using the harbour, if made, it may be supposed that twice as much more would be obtained from all others. From the quantity of caplin and herring found in the pond, at certain seasons, when the gut is opened partially, and the water only enters about mid-tide, it is believed by those acquainted with the pond that if the harbour was made, thousands of barrels of caplin and also of herring could be got there, when none could be had elsewhere. The number of rooms of 50 feet frontage that could be let on the 150 feet named around the pond would be about 480. Suppose those were let per annum as follows:—

50 rooms at 50s. each.....		£125	0	0
60 " 40s. "		120	0	0
70 " 30s. "		105	0	0
85 " 20s. "		85	0	0
95 " 15s. "		71	5	0
120 " 10s. "		60	0	0

£566 5 0

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It would be expected that each year would produce, at least, in rents.....	£200 0 0
Harbor dues.....	180 0 0
Caplin, herring, and fish.....	150 0 0
Local Roads.....	70 0 0
	£600 0 0

On the base of that income Government could raise on loan £3000 to complete the work, allowing for interest of that sum £180, the remainder to be divided into two parts, one part to be appropriated to the repairs and improvement of the harbor, the other to pay the principal.

In passing the above law, I would recommend that those having rooms in the pond, and others interested, such as would pay annually a certain sum for harbor dues or other privileges would be allowed to elect four commissioners, who, with the Chairman of the Board of Works or other Government Officer, would form a board to carry out the above law. The Board to be enabled to pass bye-laws for the benefit of the harbor, those laws to be approved by the Governor in Council.

In conclusion, I would respectfully remark, that in 1862, when distress existed in many parts of the colony, the people in the neighbourhood of Long Pond, who were relieved by Government, cut plank to the value of £300 which was used out of their District, that in most all other places where distress existed the labour of those relieved was used in improvements benefiting their neighbourhoods, and therefore the people of Long Pond believe they are entitled to every favourable consideration. That if that £300 were used in building wharves of the sticks now at the Pond, or other work, there would be, besides what has been already given, a considerable share of free labor bestowed to that work, which would much lessen the amount required after, for the completion of the harbor.

Since writing the above, I have been speaking to Captain Murray on the subject. He is of opinion that his piles could be driven with such an inclination that the rise of ice with the tide could not injure them; if so, they would be much better than if perpendicular, as I supposed they would have to be. He also remarked that the wharves that I proposed to use between the sea and pond, could be built on piles driven

Reports.

to about the level of low water ; that would lessen the expense, by saving the necessity of sinking the foundation of wharves across the width of the beach, that would be required by my plan.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

THOMAS BYRNE.

To the Honorable

ROBERT CARTER, R. N.,
Colonial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.

LONG POND.

Specification of work to be performed at Long Pond to open a gut forty-five or fifty feet wide through the beach. To erect a line of wharves on each side of the gut, having the width between them increasing as they extend from the beach towards deep water as directed ; and to extend to such a distance as the water at the heads of the wharves shall be twelve feet deep at low spring tide. The basis of the wharves at the beach or high water mark to be 16 feet wide, and to increase to twenty-four feet at their extremities, and the basis of those from that place to the pond to be twelve feet wide, and to be curved at the pond close to the beach. Their height at the pier heads to be twenty-four feet, and of the same level from that to the beach at high water mark, and thence to the pond to be reduced in a plain four feet lower at the latter place, or two feet above high water in the pond at spring tide. To give them a batter of 3 inches to a foot at their fronts, the pier heads, and at their backs from the pier heads to the beach, and from thence to the pond, their backs to be perpendicular, or rather to have a slight overhang. The pounds in the back of the wharves through the beach, as well as all those outside of it, to be ballasted to the top, and no ballast in those pounds in front through the beach. The foundation of the wharves to be cleared and sunk twelve feet deep at low tide. The wharves to be built on the beach and prepared for launching, and sufficiently high, so as to be above water at low tide when placed in position ; and when in position to be quite close to each other, and properly connected from low water to the top, by having none of the sticks scaffolded

Reports.

over the joining of the wharves. The bottoms to be lined with one and a-half inch board rabbitted, or ploughed and tongued, to prevent the action of the water, as much as possible, from undermining them, or injuring the foundation. The ballast in the front pounds of the wharves that may be exposed to the action of the sea, to be of quarry or field stones, and as much as possible laid with the hand as close as can be; the other pounds may be ballasted with beach stones, but the pounds in front, through the beach or gut, will require little or no ballast. The outside of the wharves to be lined with piles twenty-seven feet long, driven close so each other, at least three feet deeper than the foundation, where exposed to the water, and properly fastened. The angles formed by the beach and the backs of the wharves, to be filled in to a distance of one-third the lengths of the wharves if required, with the beach stones found in the gut. Two linings for ballast to be in the wharves, one at the bottom, the other over low water, of sticks at least four inches diameter in the small end, and eight and one-fourth feet long, and the sides to be also lined with sticks sufficiently long, and two and a-half inches diameter in the small end. The lengths of the wharves to be sixteen feet long, and to have five wharf sticks across the length, in the first tier, to receive the lining or bottoming for ballast, and four sticks in every other round, where required. The tops of the wharves to be covered with three inch plank, and the angles of the pier heads to be strengthened with iron straps. To remove from the gut all the stones and other material, to a depth of 12 feet from low water mark.

(Signed,)

THOMAS BYRNE.

Reports.

**ESTIMATE OF OPENING AND SECURING A GUT TO MAKE
A HARBOR OF LONG POND, SOUTH SHORE OF CON-
CEPTION BAY.**

To have ten large wharves on each side of the gut, from high water mark to pier head, their bases to be from 16 feet wide at the former, to 24 feet at the latter place, where there shall be at least 12 feet of water at low tide; the wharves to have a batter of 3 inches to a foot, and 12 smaller wharves on each side, from high water mark to the pond, their bases 12 feet wide, with a similar batter in front, but no batter in the rear, where the bridge may be adjoining; length of each wharf 16 feet, height 24 feet, the first tier to have 5 sticks across the wharves to bear the bottoming for ballast, and lining of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch plank underneath, to prevent the action of the water injuring the foundation. The average width of the 20 large wharves is 20 feet, and 4 sticks in each tier; the sticks for bottoming for ballast, 8 feet long, and 5 inches in middle, and 2 lengths for each wharf, the building sticks in wharves, 8 inches in middle.

First.—Building wharves, say 4 sticks in each tier of the 20 wharves, those for the length 16 feet, at 1s. 3d. each—5s. Those for the breadth, 18 feet, at 1s. 6d. each, 6s.—11s. Say 18 pair of such tiers, 24 feet in height, for each of the 20 large wharves, at 11s. each pair of tiers	£198	0	0	
Workmanship, say 16 trenails to each tier, at 2d. each trenail	96	0	0	
The 24 smaller wharves, worth 6 pounds each; that is, one tier of 3 sticks each, 16 feet long, at 1s. 3d.—3s. 9d. Every other tier 4 sticks each, average 8 feet, at 8d.—2s. 8d.—6s. 5d. 18 such pair of tiers, at 6s. 5d., of the 24 smaller wharves	138	12	0	
Workmanship, say 12 trenails in each tier, at 2d. each	86	8	0	
				519 0 0
Carried forward....	£519	0	0	

Reports.

	Brought forward....	£519	0	0
Second.—Covering the wharves with 3 inch plank, width reduced to 12 feet at pier head, at beach to 8 feet, averaging 10 x 16 feet long, by 20 wharves, 9600 The 24 smaller ones 8 x 16 x 24, 9216				
		<u>18816</u>		
	At 50s. per M.....	47	0	9
	Workmanship, setting plank, at 2s. 6d. a square	24	10	4
	Nails for ditto	6	8	11
		<u>77</u>	0	0
Third.—Lining of 1½ inch plank for base of wharves, to prevent the water injuring the foundation, average width of the 20 large wharves, 20 x 16—6400; the 24 smaller ones 12 x 16—4608, both—11008 feet, at 60s. per M.				
	44 Sticks, in addition, to base of wharves, to strengthen the bottom for ballast and lining, at 2s. 6d. each	33	0	5
	Workmanship, for setting plank, at 5s. a square	5	10	0
	Nails for ditto.....	27	10	4
		<u>68</u>	0	0
Fourth.—Piles, say 13 to the fronts of each wharf, and backs, of 18 feet, and 2 pier heads—832, at 2s. 6d. each				
	Workmanship of same, driving and fastening, at 5s.	104	0	0
		<u>208</u>	0	0
		312	0	0
Fifth.—Bottoming sticks for ballast, allowing only one-half of the small wharves next to and backed by the beach, to be ballasted, so that if the foundation might be disturbed by the action of the water, there would be no danger of them leaning inwards to the gut, and allowing 84 sticks to each of the large, and 24 to each of the small wharves—2256, at 12s. per hundred				
		<u>13</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>
	Carried forward....	<u>£13</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>
		<u>£976</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

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Brought forward.....	£13 10 8	£976 0 0
Workmanship for setting same, at 2s. 6d. each wharf	5 10 0	
Three fourths that amount for tier above low water.....	14 5 6	
		33 6 2
Sixth.—Lining the fronts of the wharves for retaining ballast, and the backs of 18 large ones, and two pier heads, and allowing 33 sticks to each—2112, at 18s. per hundred.....	19 0 2	
Workmanship, setting same, at 2s. each, front and back, &c.....	6 8 0	
Lining ditto, over low water, same amount	25 8 2	
		50 16 4
Seventh.—If the ends of each wharf where they join, should be lined for ballast, there will be 72 sticks required to each of the 20 large, and 24 to each of half of the smaller ones, 2016 at 18s. per hundred	18 2 10	
Workmanship for same, at 2s. each wharf	4 8 0	
		22 10 10
Eighth.—Ballast, first the contents of the wood in the wharves, the average length of the sticks in the large ones, 15½ feet, 5.32 cubic feet × 4 sticks in each of 36 tiers in twenty wharves, 15321.6 feet. The 24 small wharves; average length of the sticks in the breadth 9 feet, 3.14 cubic feet × 4 sticks × 18 tiers 226 8		
Each of those in the length 16 feet, 5.58 × 3 sticks × 18 tiers 301 32		
Equal 527.4 × 24 wharves, 12657.6, half 6328.8, contents of building sticks in wharves, 20650.4 cubic feet. The contents of bottoming for ballast—the average width of base of wharves, 20		
Carried forward.....		£1082 13 4

Reports.

	Brought forward....	£1082 13 4
feet, allowing 2½ feet for wharf sticks, leaves 17½ feet × 16 feet long × 4 inches thick, × 20 wharves...	1866 6	
Bottoming over low water, three-fourths of that.....	1399 9	
	<hr/>	
Contents of bottoming of large wharves	3266 5	
	<hr/> <hr/>	
Width of the small wharves, 12 feet, allowing 2 feet for 3 wharf sticks, leaves 10 feet, half, 5, 16 feet long × 4 inches thick, × 24 wharves.....	640	
Bottoming above low water, three-fourths	380	
	<hr/>	
	1020	
	<hr/> <hr/>	
Lining for ballast of the fronts of 44 wharves, the backs of 18, and 4 pier heads, allowing 2½ feet for 4 wharf sticks, leaves 13½ feet × 24 × 4 inches thick, × 66.....	7128	
Lining the ends of the wharves—average width of large ones, 17½ feet, 2½ for wharf sticks, 14¾ × 12 high × 4 inches thick, × 20 wharves ..	3360	
Small wharves—average width, 10½ feet, 2½ for wharf sticks, 8, half, 4 × 12 high × 4 inches × 44	1408	
	<hr/>	
	3768	
Building sticks in wharves, as above	21650	
Bottoming for large do.	3266	
	<hr/>	
Contents of wood in wharves, in Cubic feet	36932	
	<hr/> <hr/>	
	Carried forward....	£1082 13 4

Reports.

	Brought forward....	£1082	13	4
Contents of wharves, the average width of the 20 large ones, $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet \times 16 long \times 24 high \times 20 wharves	111360			
Average width of small ones, 9 feet \times 16 \times 24 \times 24 wharves, 82944, half	41472			
	<u>152832</u>			
Less contents of wood in wharves	36932			
	<u>Cubic feet</u>	115900		
To fill with ballast, say 11590 tons, at 1s. per ton.....		579	10	0
Securing wharves in their places, and clearing gut.....		880	0	0
Incidentals.....		257	16	8
		<u>Total....</u>	<u>£2800</u>	<u>0 0</u>

(Signed,)

THOMAS BYRNE.

September, 1863.

Reports.

Reports of Surveyor General upon an Address of the Assembly past last session, relative to the carrying out of a Survey of all Wilderness or unoccupied Lands, together with copy of instructions issued thereon to the Deputy Surveyors.

(Copy.)

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. John's, January 23rd, 1864. }

SIR,—

In compliance with the desire of the Executive, communicated to me through you, that a survey of all wilderness or unoccupied lands should be made, I addressed a circular (a copy of which I annex) to my Deputies in the various outports, and also personally visited many of them, giving them instructions in order to carry out the views of Government and the Address of the Assembly, passed the last session, relative thereto.

To acquire the information sought for, considerable labor has been and will be entailed upon my Deputies, all of whom are dependent upon other occupations for their support, and are consequently unable to give the work required their undivided attention, so as to place the necessary information before the Legislature, as soon as might be desired, in the present session.

The greater number of Outport Deputies being School-masters can do but little after school hours, during the short days of Autumn, in making surveys, blocking, &c.

In carrying out the views of Government, as far as possible, I spared no labor in making myself acquainted with the nature of the soil and the most eligible places for Agriculturist to settle upon, in various localities; and am therefore, in the absence of my Deputies' reports, in a position to give considerable information to applicants desirous of obtaining land for Agricultural purposes.

The settlements visited by me are as follows: all between St. John's and Renew's, Broad Cove, Chance Cove, Clam Cove, to Cape Race, Salmonier and Placentia, line around Conception Bay, and down to Grates

Reports.

Cove, the furthest settlement on the North shore of Conception Bay, thence on the South side of Trinity Bay, and a part of Trinity Bay North, and in Bonavista Bay North and West.

I not only made myself acquainted with the description of land in those localities, but strongly urged upon many of the inhabitants the necessity of increased cultivation as a means of their greater support, comfort and independence. I further informed myself upon the state of the Roads in those places; the bad condition of which I must pronounce to be in many cases a great drawback to agricultural pursuits, and requiring the care and supervision of the local Road Boards, not only for their repair, but for their protection against the encroachments of the proprietors of the adjoining lands who frequently run their fences upon the highway, far beyond their lawful boundaries.

I cannot however say that nothing has been done the past season in carrying out the views of the Government and the House Assembly, for previous to dispatching Mr. Thomas Byrne to make a survey for the best Northern Mail route to Fogo and Twillingate, I had that officer employed in surveying and blocking off lots of the land opened up along the new cuts or line at the head of Conception Bay, a report on which will be shortly prepared and submitted. It is here worthy of mention that the land thus opened up is excellent, and necessarily will be largely sought after,—some of it has already been cultivated, and the largest potatoes, finest in quality, and, I may almost say, the earliest I saw, were those reared by Mr. Gushue, on a spot of land thus alluded to.

An earnest desire amongst the people for increased cultivation of the soil, is very evident from the number of applications for land now being made, and the number of grants now being issued.

The great obstacle to the general settlement of the lands in the District of St. John's, is that of ungranted land being situate so far off as to prevent the easy conveyance of manure to it. Large tracts of land moreover remain uncultivated even near to St. John's, and situate on some of our best roads, being held under grant by parties who will neither cultivate nor fence it, or even let the same at a moderate rate to others who might be desirous of cultivating it.

The finest description of land for agriculturists is situate at the Goulds, on the Bay Bulls Road. The land all along that line of road is now taken up, but if branch roads were made, a considerable quantity of equally fine land would become available, and would doubtless be set-

Reports.

tled upon ; many petitions are now in my possession for some of it, in anticipation of the formation of such branch roads.

I beg also to draw your attention to that part of Mr. Byrne's Report of his survey for a Northern Mail route, which refers to the advantages to be afforded to hundreds of families, if disposed to settle thereon.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

JOHN H. WARREN.

To the hon.

CAPTAIN CARTER, R. N.
Colonial Secretary.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
August 1st, 1863. }

SIR,—

In compliance with the wishes of the Government that a Survey of all Waste or Ungranted Lands, should be made in your District ; I have to request that you will, during your leisure hours, prepare a Plan or Chart, shewing what land is already granted or squatted upon, on each road leading out from your settlement, and the adjoining settlement in your District, observing the following directions, viz :—

To number each Lot, commencing from No. 1.—Of such a Road in said Plan or Chart, and with this Plan or Chart to keep a Book of Remarks Indexed, setting forth the occupant of each Lot—who it was granted to originally—the Contents of each Lot, as near thereto as possible—and amount of same under cultivation.

In such Plan you will also set down the width of the Roads, as they exist, and the situation of Ponds or Rivers.

A copy of the Plan or Chart you will furnish to me for the use of the Surveyor General's Office.

On such being accomplished, you will then make a Survey of Waste Land, to the extent of One Mile farther than that which has been occupied, marking it out in Blocks of about Fifty Acres each, giving the Bearings and Measurements of same, by which Grants may be issued to

Reports.

applicants without the delay of further Survey or Diagrams ;—each Lot, also, to have a number affixed.

On such Lots being Granted or applied for, a further Survey of One mile can then be made and continued in Plan :—for each Lot you will be allowed the sum of

In your Surveys and Marking off Land, great care must be taken to mark out Roads, so that no Land may be locked up or rendered unavailable.

All Main Roads must be kept 100 Feet wide, and Branch Roads, One Chain, or 66 Feet.

You will also give me, according to your best judgment, about the probable quantity of unoccupied Land within Five Miles of each settlement, available for cultivation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Yours, very obedient,

JOHN H. WARREN,

Surveyor General.

Reports.

(Copy.)

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
 April 24th, 1863. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 21st instant, requesting me to state, for the information of his Excellency, the mode by which I purpose carrying out Surveys of Waste lands.

I now beg to state, that in the first place, it would be necessary to have Deputy Surveyors appointed in the various Districts ; that they should make surveys of all ungranted or waste land for a given distance in each year, to lay out the same in blocks of various extent ; taking care that roads are marked off to prevent any land being locked up or rendered unavailable, that the various blocks be numbered in a plan of such survey. The cost of such surveys need not exceed that at present paid to Deputy Surveyors for each diagram, and in the whole would not exceed the sum formerly granted for Deputy Surveyors in the Supply Bill, amounting to £150—a portion of which would be again realized when issuing grants. That each Deputy Surveyor shall make a plan or map, shewing the land already granted or occupied in each settlement, in their respective Districts, to which would be added the surveys made by them yearly, and being numbered as previously referred to, information can be immediately given to applicants as to what land is available for them.

Similar plans to those spoken of existed in this office of the outlying roads and settlements, but for several years past have not been kept up ; and consequently it has become impossible to say what lands are available for applicants, and how far I am safe in issuing any grants, fearing it may be already granted, much of the land being granted to parties who have neither cleared nor fenced the same.

It is therefore essentially necessary that some competent person, in addition to my present staff, be appointed to get up such work, and perfect the present plans, by which the business of the office would be immensely facilitated, and save considerable trouble now experienced ; by so doing, I feel confident I should then find the present staff sufficient to keep up the work of the office, which, I am sorry to say, is considerably in arrears.

Reports.

In such Districts as have no competent persons to act as Deputy Surveyors, I purpose sending Mr. Thomas Byrne. Being already under salary, no further outlay for him would be necessary, saving his travelling expenses.

I have, &c.

(Signed.)

JOHN H. WARREN,

Surveyor General.

To the hon.

CAPTAIN CARTER, R. N.
Colonial Secretary.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
April 10th, 1863. }

SIR,—

In compliance with your communication of the 4th instant, in which you request me to report on Address No. 4, of the House of Assembly, I beg most respectfully to state that, since my assumption to office, I am convinced nothing can tend more to facilitate the convenience of this office, and the applicants for land, than that sought for in the address, viz. : “ That surveys of waste land be made in the various settlements of the Island, and allotments made, suitable to the wants of the inhabitants.”

Independent of such survey, it is really a matter of necessity that the plans of all lands granted or occupied, up to the present time, should be perfected, by which we may be enabled to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to what land is available for applicants ; the carrying out of which, together with a limited survey for each district, would not tend to a very large increased expense ; some addition, however, to the present staff would be necessary.

In some of the outports we should have to send Surveyors from this or other localities, none residing in the Outports alluded to who are competent, and as Coastal Steam is likely to be established the coming

Reports.

summer, no great difficulty would arise. If required, I would visit the different outports, and make the necessary arrangements for the carrying out of such surveys, and how the allotments should be made.

I would recommend the allotments to be from five acres to ten, and numbered on the plans of such general survey;—therefore, those requiring a small lot can fix upon a number giving him about the quantity required, or for those wanting a larger quantity, they can fix upon two or more numbers, giving them the quantity required, and the grants or licence to occupy can be issued instanter from such plan and numbers—each number giving the contents, measurements, boundaries, &c., &c.

If such a course had been of late years adopted, with respect to this District, the business of the office, comparatively speaking, would be very light.

If any further information on any point may be required by His Excellency, I shall be most happy to give it.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN H. WARREN,

Surveyor General.

To the hon.

CAPTAIN CARTER, R. N.

Colonial Secretary.

Reports.

REPORT ACCOMPANYING POSTAL RETURNS, FOR YEAR
ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1863.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
St. John's, 21st January, 1864. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, this my Fourth Annual Report of the operations of the Post Office Department, for the year ending 31st Decmber, 1863, together with the accompanying Returns, numbered from 1 to 11, which contain all and every particular of Receipt and Expenditure accruing within each branch of the Department.

The Revenue from Postal Receipts for the year, as is shown in Return No. 6, is £1239 9s. 1d., being £24 8s. in excess over the year 1862.

The expenditure for the year is £3,166 14s. 7d., being £156 8s. 11d. less than that for 1862.

The amount of Postage Stamps sold during the year, is £703 1s. 11d., shewing an excess over that of 1862, of £240 15s. 9½d. On referring to Return No. 1 (account current) it will be perceived that a balance to the credit of the Colony is shewn of £287 15s. 11d., accruing principally from the sale of Postage Stamps, and to which the Post Office Department is prepared to respond when required.

The number of Packet and Local Letters dispatched and received during the year exceeds 133,000. And the number of newspapers dispatched and received for the same period, is nearly 180,000, of which 114,000 were dispatched to the Outports.

The number of Registered Letters received and dispatched during the past year is 774, being 101 over that for 1862; this increase is partly owing to the reduction of the Registration Fee on Local Letters.

The number of Dead letters received during the year is 1215, being a decrease of 268 on that of 1862—a decrease that is attributable to the efforts made by the Department to have every letter received, delivered, if possible, to its address. Printed lists of the unclaimed letters remaining in the General Post Office, are regularly forwarded to the Outport Post Offices.

Reports.

In conformity with the Minute of Council, authorising the introduction of a Penny Post delivery and Parcel Post, &c., in St. John's, to come into operation on the 1st of September, and of which due notice was given to the public, the necessary arrangements were made, and the system carried into effect ; but I regret to observe that, up to the present time, it has been very little availed of, the number of letters dropped into the general receiving boxes for town delivery being only 93 unpaid, and 24 paid by stamp. However, I trust, when the public become better acquainted with the convenience it affords, they will appreciate it more fully. In the meantime arrangements are being made for the erection of Pillar Boxes, in some of the more convenient parts of the town, one of which is now in course of construction, and will, when completed, be submitted for approval.

A list of Post Offices in Newfoundland has been forwarded to the Postmaster General, London, with the view of establishing the Money Order system between Great Britain and this Colony. A communication was received by last mail intimating that it will come into operation on the 1st of February.

A good deal of dissatisfaction prevails, and much vexatious inconvenience is felt by the public, as well as by the Department, owing to the irregularity of the Galway Boats ; indeed, if some improvement be not effected in this respect, all confidence will be withheld from the line—at least as far as the mail service is concerned.

Two Way-offices have been established during the past year—one at Bay-de-Verds, and one at Lamaline ; and arrangements have also been made at Hant's Harbor, and at Topsail, for transmission and delivery of letters by the Couriers, *en route*, in conformity with Minute of Council of 20th July last.

Tenders were called for, by advertisement, last spring, for the performance of the Mail Service ; but it was deemed prudent not to accept any until a further trial might be had of the capabilities of the *Ariel* for the service, (the tenders remain in abeyance). It may now be fairly assumed that no fixed time can be named, with any degree of certainty, for the departure or arrival of the *Ariel*, so as to make her services harmonize with the arrivals of either the Halifax or Galway mail Packets, so long as she has to go North and South, except in the winter months ; and I think it would be extremely hazardous (with some exceptions) to interfere at present with the present mail routes, without the help of another Boat. This is a subject worthy of deep consideration.

Reports.

In consequence of the difficulties and uncertainty attending the transit of mails to the Northward during the winter months, and which has given so much cause of complaint, it was thought desirable that some other mode of transmitting them should be sought than that hitherto existing. Accordingly, on the 27th February last, an experimental trip was made overland, *via* Brigus, with mails for Greenspond, Fogo and Twillingate, in charge of Smith McKay, Esq., with the view of ascertaining the practicability of establishing a permanent route, by which mails could be forwarded during the winter season. So far as I have learned, no insuperable difficulty offers in laying out, not only a most desirable line during the winter, but the summer also, from the head of Trinity Bay to Cat Harbor or Gander Pond, touching at Random Head, Clode Sound, and Freshwater, at which places Postal stations might be made for the greater facility of connecting Bonavista and Trinity Bays therewith;—for instance, if a line were laid out from Random to Trinity Harbor, the whole of the north side of Trinity, and the south side of Bonavista Bays could have their mails forwarded by that route, thus dispensing with the services of the Packet boat in Trinity Bay during the winter season, which is both precarious and uncertain. I most sincerely trust that as this most important line has now fairly commenced, it will be brought to an early completion. A contract has been made for the conveyance of the mails to and from St. John's to Greenspond, Fogo and Twillingate, for the winter season, the first mail having been dispatched, *via* Brigus, on the 5th instant.

The *Ariel*, which was despatched on the 26th ultimo with the mails for Greenspond, Fogo and Twillingate, has returned without being able to land Mails at the two latter places, from obstruction offered by the ice. Much disappointment is felt in consequence. The returned Mails for Fogo and Twillingate will be forwarded by the first opportunity.

I trust it will not be considered out of place to refer to a matter by which the health of the officers of the Department is suffering from their exposure to the weather, caused by the large gateway on the eastern side of the Market House building, and which from its cumbersome and unwieldy size, must be continually left open. If a regular sized door-way was made in the gate, it would answer all the purposes as well. A porch outside, removable in the spring, would be an improvement.

In conclusion, I would beg leave to call His Excellency's attention to the fluctuating condition of the copper currency, which is causing great perplexity, as well as loss to the Revenue; and as the business of the office must necessarily be very much retarded for want of a permanent

Reports.

copper currency ; I would therefore most respectfully suggest that £100 worth of copper pennies and half pence should be provided by the Government (which might be paid out of the balance on hands, without drawing from the Colonial Revenue,) for the use of the Post Office, and bearing the Post Office stamps thereon, which might be always considered a legal tender for postage.

THE FOLLOWING RETURNS ARE RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED.

- No. 1.—Account Current.
- 2.—Inland and Newfoundland proportion of British Postages collected.
- 3.—Account of British Postage collected during the year.
- 4.—Postage Stamp Account.
- 5.—Amounts collected for British and Newfoundland Postages, and for Postage Stamps, during the year.
- 6.—Comparative Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Post Office Department during the year.
- 7.—Amounts of Salaries paid to Post-masters, Way-masters, Clerks, &c., during the year 1862.
- 8.—Amounts paid to Contractors, &c., for Mail transportation during the year.
- 9.—Applications for Missing Letters sent and received by Post in Newfoundland, during the year.
- 10.—A Statement of the number of Dead Letters received, and how disposed of.
- 11.—Statement of the number of Registered Letters sent through the General Post Office, during the year.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

To the hon.
CAPTAIN CARTER, R. N.
Colonial Secretary.

Reports.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL WATER COMPANY, 1863.

(COPY.)

The Directors of the General Water Company beg leave herewith to transmit a statement of their affairs for the past year, shewing the amounts expended by them, and the receipts, under the Act, produced by the rates levied for the support of the Institution.

The expenses embrace an outlay for account of new work, which the enlargement of the Company's operations necessarily demanded,—while this will increase the future Revenue, it is an expense that will not again be incurred for many years.—There is also included the charges attending on the Phoenix and Cathedral Fire Brigades, as well as the cost of introducing Water into several of the public Institutions.

The great value of the Company's suppression of fires was proved whenever the occasion arose during the past year. In this, as in all the other respects in which it affects the welfare of the public, the utility of the large supply of good water furnished by the Company's Works is being made more apparent every day.

In the course of the year 1862, the Company entered into agreements with Mr. Vail and other parties, for supplies of water-power for machinery purposes,—subject, however, to the condition, that if these concessions should be found to compromise the supply for the various purposes of the town, the Directors should have the power to terminate the Contracts. This contingency recently arose, the drain for machinery use being found to reduce the supply in the higher parts of the town so materially, that the Directors caused the water to be turned off from the several parties, and the agreements now remain suspended, pending arrangements for a renewal of them, on such terms as experience has shewn it may be safe to agree to in relation to the paramount needs and rights of the community at large.

An estimate of the probable receipts and expenditure for the present year is annexed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed,)

A. SHEA,

President.

St. John's, }
 31st December, 1863. }

Reports.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE GENERAL WATER

Dr.

To Balance due Savings' Bank, as per Statement, 31st December, 1862..	£3163	2	2	
" Ditto due Union Bank, as per Do. Do.	3036	18	3	
" Ditto due Com'l. Bank, as per Do. Do.	4127	6	3	
" Ditto due Agent at Greenock, Do. Do.	245	3	2	
				£10572 3 10
" Cost of pipes, lead pipe, brass cocks, &c., imported, including shipping charges, commission, freight and duty		603	5 3	
" Expended for wages, labor, &c., &c., for the works, inclusive of opening pipe tracks, laying services, and repairs to pipes		943	1 6	
" Salaries, including Engineer and all Officers		634	12 2	
" Cash on hand		0	11 2	
" Contingent expenses, cartage, office rent, printed bills, &c., &c., &c.		307	17 1	
" Phoenix and Cathedral Fire Brigades		331	8 0	
" Balance at debit of Agent at Greenock	6	7	4	
" Ditto " Union Bank.....	27	1	10	
" Ditto " Board of Works	8	12	0	
				42 1 2
" Interest on Stock to 1st August	4378	14	0	
" Ditto to Commercial Bank on current accounts	85	15	2	
				4464 9 2
" Compensation for Land				81 14 0
				£17981 9 10

We have carefully examined the accounts, and compared them with the Vouchers, and found them to be all correct, and that the above statement is a correct summary of such accounts.

(Signed,)

W. H. MARE,

ROBERT KENT.

} Auditors.

Reports.

COMPANY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1863.

Cr.

By Stock sold	£11500	0	0
" Received for Premium on Do.....	141	10	0
" Lead pipe, sinks, brass cocks, &c., sold	171	16	9
" Received for water powers, watering vessels, &c., 6 months ending date..	58	5	0
" Received for water rates and assessments	£4473	18	4
Less 5 per cent, Commission paid to collector	223	13	11
			4250 4 5
" Interest on Water rates and assessment		34	6 2
" Balance due Commercial Bank.....		1825	17 6
			£17981 9 10

Errors and Omissions excepted.

(Signed,)

P. M. BARRON,

Secretary.

St. John's, Newfoundland,
31st December, 1863.

Reports.

ESTIMATE OF THE PROBABLE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, FOR THE YEAR 1864.

EXPENDITURE.

Interest on Stock...	....	....	£4,575	0	0
Salaries ..	....	....	500	0	0
Labour ...	....	....	350	0	0
Office rent and Incidentals ...	....	....	200	0	0
Phoenix and Cathedral Fire Brigades ..			240	0	0
					<hr/>
					£5,865 0 0
					<hr/>

RECEIPTS.

Estimated receipts ..	....	....	£5,000	0	0
Less Commission ...	....	....	250	0	0
					<hr/>
					£4,750 0 0
Balance to be provided	....	....			1,115 0 0
					<hr/>
					£5,865 0 0
					<hr/>

(Signed,)

A. SHEA,

President.

St. John's,
December 31st, 1863.

Reports.

*Detailed Statement of Expenditure of £603 5s. 3d. under the head of
Cost of Pipes, Lead Pipes, &c., &c., as per General Statement.*

1863.

Jan. 30.—To paid Invoice, ex			
“ Dante”	£83 15 9		
Exchange, at 20 per			
cent	16 15 2		
		£100 10 11	
“ Duties on above		7 12 3	
			£108 3 2
March 12.— “ Wm. McGrath, Iron work, &c.			4 0 5
28.— “ Wm. O’Grady, Fire Plugs . . .			10 8 1
April 11.— “ Richard Goff, Lumber			2 9 6
“ Invoice, Stop cocks, ex “ Con-			
stance”	9 2 0		
Exchange, at 20 per cent..	1 16 4		
			10 18 4
“ Duties on above			1 1 1
July 10.— “ Invoice, Lead pipe, ex “ Neva”	119 15 3		
Exchange, at 22 per cent..	26 6 11		
“ Duties on above	14 6 7		
“ Freight	7 18 3		
			168 7 0
“ Duty on Pipes, ex “ Blood-			
hound”			11 5 3
Aug. 31.— “ Invoice, Pipes, ex “ Advance”	25 7 6		
“ Duties on above	2 10 6		
“ Freight	3 13 11		
“ Wharfage	0 10 0		
			32 1 11
Sept. 5.— “ James Gleeson, Shovels, &c.			1 3 8
Oct. 10.— “ James Gleeson, Steel, &c. . .	3 13 11		
24.— “ Wm. O’Grady, Fire plugs . . .	6 1 9		
			9 15 8
31.— “ Duties on Hose, ex “ Three			
Sisters”			9 7 6
			£369 1 7

Reports.

1863.	Brought forward	£369	1	7
Nov. 21.—	“ John Angel, for Brass Spin- dles, Iron Screws, &c. &c.	53	12	9
	“ Wm. Pitts, allowed for repairs Pipe	1	4	4
		<hr/>		
		54	17	1
		9	15	0
Dec 26.—	“ A. Shea, 13 Pipes			
31.—	“ Invoice, Lead pipe, ex “ Bi- anca”	94	0	11
	“ Duties on Ditto	10	3	4
	“ Freight	5	10	7
		<hr/>		
		109	14	10
	“ Invoice, Pipes, ex “ Blood- hound”	38	10	3
	“ A. Shea, Coals	21	6	6
		<hr/>		
		£603	5	3
		<hr/> <hr/>		

P. M. BARRON,

Secretary,

Saint John's, }
31st December, 1863, }

Reports.

*Detailed Statement of Expenditure of £943 1s. 6d. under the head of Ex-
pended for Wages, Labor, &c., for the Works, as per General Statement.*

1863.		£	s	d
Jan. 3.—	To paid Walter Dalton, cutting and re-filling Pipe Track	£37	10	10
17.—	“ W. Dalton, cutting Pipe Track.....	99	7	8
				£136 18 6
24.—	“ Dr. Henry Shea, Surgical Attendance on Man, injured at Works....			1 11 6
31.—	“ Labor for month ending date	24	1	7
“ —	“ E. Fling, Wages to date	13	16	0
Feb. 28.—	“ Labor for month ending date	9	0	3
April 1.—	“ Ditto, ditto, ditto	10	10	1
				57 7 11
25.—	“ Walter Dalton, cutting and refilling Pipe track	60	17	8
—	“ W. Dalton, cost of taking up Pipes at Signal Hill	36	16	6
				97 14 2
30.—	“ Labour, month ending date	15	2	5
May 5.—	“ E. Fling, Wages and gra- tuity to 1st inst.....	18	7	0
7.—	“ W. Dalton, cutting Ser- vice track	45	10	11
26.—	“ M. Tierney, Wages	33	6	8
—	“ T. Higgins, Wages.....	33	6	8
31.—	“ Labour for month ending date	16	8	10
				162 2 6
July 1.—	“ Ditto, ditto, ditto	14	0	3
8.—	“ W. Dalton, cutting Ser- vice track	51	15	6
25.—	“ J. Kersey, 6 months' care Water house	2	0	0
				67 15 9
Carried forward				£523 10 4

Reports.

1863.		Brought forward	£523	10	4
Aug. 1.—	“	E. Fling, Wages from 1st			
		May to date	13	16	0
—	“	W. Dalton, cutting and			
		refilling track	61	7	2
—	“	Labour for month ending			
		31st July	24	18	9
31.—	“	Ditto, ditto, to date	16	10	3
—	“	W. Dalton, cutting and			
		refilling Pipe track . . .	19	16	2
Sept. 19.—	“	Board of Works, damage			
		to Cathedral Street . . .	3	8	0
28.—	“	W. Dalton, cutting Ser-			
		vice track	41	6	8
30.—	“	Labor for month ending			
		date	32	1	0
			<hr/>		
			213	4	0
Oct. 31.—	“	Labor for month ending			
		date	29	11	0
—	“	E. Fling, Wages and Gra-			
		tuity to date	18	16	0
Nov. 21.—	“	W. Dalton, cutting Pipe			
		track	33	19	3
30.—	“	Labor for month, ending			
		date	30	17	0
Dcc. 28.—	“	M. Tierney, Wages to			
		31st July last	10	19	7
31.—	“	Labor for month ending			
		date	39	12	3
—	“	W. Dalton, cutting Ser-			
		vice track	21	14	7
—	“	T. Higgins, Wages to 1st			
		September last	20	17	6
			<hr/>		
			206	7	2
			<hr/>		
			£943	1	6
			<hr/>		

P. M. BARRON,
Secretary.

St. John's,
31st December, 1863. }

Reports.

Detailed Statement of Expenditure of £634 12s. 2d. under the head of Salaries, as per General Statement.

1863.

Jan. 20.—	To paid	J. Martin, Engineer, 3 months' salary to date, at £200 per annum.....	50	0	0
Feb. 1.—	“	Secretary, 3 months' salary to date, at £80 stg. per annum.....	23	1	6
April 20.—	“	J. Martin, 3 months' salary to date.....	50	0	0
May 1.—	“	President, 6 months' salary, to date at £100 stg. per annum.....	57	13	10
—	“	4 Directors' salaries for 12 months, at £40 stg. each.....	184	12	4
—	“	Secretary, 3 months' Salary to date.....	23	1	6
			338 9 2		
July 20.—	“	J. Martin, 3 months' Salary to date.....	50	0	0
Aug. 1.—	“	Secretary, 3 months' Salary to date.....	23	1	6
Oct. 20.—	“	J. Martin, 3 months' Salary to date.....	50	0	0
			123 1 6		
31.—	“	President's Salary, 6 months' to date, at £100 cy. per annum.....	50	0	0
—	“	2 Directors, 6 months' Salary, at £25 cy. each	50	0	0
Nov. 1.—	“	Secretary, 3 months' Salary to date.....	23	1	6
			123 1 6		
			£634 12 2		

P. M. BARRON.

Secretary.

St. John's,
31st. December, 1863. }

Reports.

*Detailed Statement of Expenditure of £307 17s. 1d., under the head of
Contingent Expenses, Cartage, Office Rent, &c., as per Statement.*

1863.

Jan. 26.—To paid E. D. Shea, printing Blank Accounts for Collector	£25	0	0
Feb. 24.—“ R. J. Parsons, Advertising	0	13	4
“ Mrs. Ward, 3 months' Rent of Office, at £30 Stg., per annum	8	13	0
“ A. Shea, Coals	3	3	0
March 10.—“ J. Cusack & Sons, 1 Iron Safe	20	0	0
14.—“ George Webber, for services attending Court of Revision	10	0	0
May 11.—“ Theodore Clift, Commission for valuing office furniture	0	14	6
“ Dicks and McConnan, Stationery.....	3	12	6
“ Mrs. Ward, 3 months' Rent of Office....	8	13	0
26.—“ Carriage hire to Winsor Lake	0	7	6
“ W. & G. Rendell, 6 months' Rent of Store, King's Road, to 1st Inst.	15	0	0
Aug. 1.—“ Mrs. Ward, 3 months' Rent of Office....	8	13	0
Sept. 5.—“ For Candles, Gutta Percha, &c.	2	18	1
Oct. 3.—“ J. Udle, Painting Collector's Office.....	5	15	0
10.—“ Auditors, Auditing accounts.....	10	10	0
31.—“ P. Hagerty, Office Furniture.....	17	12	0
“ W. & G. Rendell, 6 months' Rent of Store	15	0	0
“ Mrs. Ward, 3 months' Rent of Office	8	13	0
Nov. 14.—“ Henry Winton, Advertising.	1	16	8
“ J. C. Withers, Ditto &c.	4	8	2
Dec. 19.—“ Bowring, Brothers, 2 Brass Taps	5	0	0
26.—“ T. McConnan, Stationery.....	9	2	7
“ Wm. McGrath, Iron work.....	19	7	2
“ J. Gleeson, Hardware, &c.	6	2	0
31.—“ H. W. Hoyles, Fees, &c.	35	19	3
“ For Lumber, Fire Plugs, and Furniture..	5	5	2
“ J. Kersey, care of Water House	2	0	0
“ For Street Sprinklers. and Advertising...	2	3	0
“ Trenear & McKenzie, Painting	34	7	6
“ E. D. Shea, Advertising, Printed Certifi- cates, &c.	13	15	0
“ G. F. Bown, Arbitration Fees.....	3	12	8
	<u>£307</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>1</u>

Saint John's, }
31st December, 1863. }

P. M. BARRON, *Secretary.*

Reports.

*Detailed Statement of Expenditure of £331 8s. 0d. under the head of
Phoenix and Cathedral Fire Brigades, as per General Statement.*

1863.		
July 18.—	To paid Quarter's expenses, to 7th instant.....	£21 14 6
31.—	“ Ditto, ditto, Cathedral Brigade	22 17 6
Oct. 7.—	“ Ditto, ditto, Phoenix Company	14 11 9
—	“ Ditto, ditto, Cathedral Brigade	19 14 6
Nov. 1.—	“ For 8 lengths Hose, and Stand Pipe..	102 4 8
14.—	“ For 35 gallons Neats' Foot Oil.....	20 2 6
Dec. 31.—	“ Quarter's expences, Phoenix Company	32 13 3
—	“ Ditto, ditto, Cathedral Brigade	41 10 4
—	“ A. Shea, 6 hogsheads Coals.....	3 0 0
—	“ Geo. Thomas, repairing Hose.....	3 15 0
—	“ W. McGrath, Hose Carts and Ladders	49 4 0
		£331 8 0
		£331 8 0

P. M. BARRON,

Secretary.

St. John's, }
31st December, 1863. }

Reports.

Details of Estimated Expenditure of £200, under the head of Expenditure, as per Statement for 1864.

Printing Blank Accounts for Collector.....	£20	0	0
Office Rent, Stg., £30	34	12	3
Store Rent.....	30	0	0
Coals	20	0	0
Advertizing, &c.	12	0	0
Stationery	12	0	0
Auditors	10	10	0
Smith Work	20	0	0
Solicitor's Fees	35	19	3
Care Water House.....	4	0	0
Candles, &c.	0	18	6
	<hr/>		
	£200	0	0
	<hr/>		

P. M. BARRON,

Secretary.

Sait John's,
31st December, 1863. }

Reports.

Details of Estimated Expenditure of Fire Brigades, 1864.

Phoenix Fire Brigade.....	£120	0	0
Cathedral Fire Brigade.....	120	0	0
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	£240	0	0
		<hr/>	<hr/>

P. M. BARRON,
Secretary.

St. John's, }
31st. December, 1863. }

Reports.

RETURN of amount received from Shipping in St. John's by the General Water Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

March 1.—Brigantine <i>Corsair</i>	£0	15	0
Brig <i>Arrow</i>	1	0	0
Brigantine <i>Hollyhock</i>	0	15	0
" <i>James Henry</i>	0	15	0
" <i>Nautilus</i>	1	0	0
Brig <i>Kate Cummins</i>	1	0	0
Brigantine <i>Charles</i>	0	10	0
" <i>Primrose</i>	0	10	0
" <i>Sybil</i>	0	10	0
" <i>Leader</i>	0	15	0
" <i>Sarah Grace</i>	0	15	0
" <i>Reindeer</i>	0	15	0
" <i>Heron</i>	0	15	0
" <i>Dash</i>	0	15	0
Steamship <i>Ospray</i>	1	5	0
Steamship <i>Dido</i>	1	5	0
Brig <i>Margaret</i>	0	15	0
Brigantine <i>Fanny Bloomer</i>	0	15	0
" <i>Balaklava</i>	0	15	0
" <i>Maggie</i>	0	15	0
20.—" <i>Favorite Lass</i>	0	15	0
May 9.—" <i>Three Sisters</i>	0	15	0
June 24.—Ship <i>Seaflower</i>	0	15	0
July 31.—Steam Tug <i>Dauntless</i>	1	5	0
Sept. 5.—Brigantine <i>Three Sisters</i>	0	15	0
Nov. 9.—" <i>Three Sisters</i>	0	15	0
15.—Steamship <i>St. George</i>	0	15	0
18.—" <i>Columbia</i>	1	5	0
Dec. 5.—Brigantine <i>Reindeer</i>	0	15	0
30.—Brig <i>Agnes</i>	0	15	0
Schooner <i>Victoria</i>	0	10	0
	<hr/>		
	£25	0	0
	<hr/>		

P. M. BARRON,
Secretary.

St. John's, }
31st December, 1863. }

Reports.

**RETURNS FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE HARBOR GRACE
WATER COMPANY, FOR THE YEAR 1863.**

(COPY.)

HARBOR GRACE,
27th January, 1864. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to enclose you herewith the Returns of the Harbor Grace Water Company, as made up on the 31st December last, shewing an expenditure of £9,343 3s. 3d. currency, and a balance of £69 12s. 2d. due to the Treasurer.

I am happy to report that the works are in excellent order, and the supply of water, for all possible requirements, most satisfactory.

The Appraisers' Lists are lodged in the Magistrates' Court, as required by the Act, and until completed, no Assessment can be made.

I remain, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN MUNN,
President.

The Hon.
ROBERT CARTER,
Colonial Secretary.

Reports.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND ACCOUNT OF THE

Dr.

1863.

May.—To amount paid Messrs. J. & W. Stewart, of Greenock, for Pipes and Apparatus for Water Works, Commission, &c., included	£1149	12	3
“ Paid Freight, per Barque <i>Borelia</i> , on Ditto	488	10	1
“ Labor, discharging Pipes, &c..	16	12	2
“ Expenses passing Act Incorporation (Assembly and Council)	19	16	3
“ H. M. Customs for Duties	401	6	2
“ Compensation to sundries for Land	14	6	0
“ Cost Fire Hose	107	14	4
“ Walter Dalton, amount of contract for cutting Pipe Track	2081	5	6
“ J. D. Withycomb, forming embankment, &c.	624	5	0
“ James Fenwick, Engineer	500	0	0
“ “ Passage to and from England	28	16	0
“ Paid for estimating the rental of Harbor Grace, previous to commencing the work	15	0	0
“ Expenses of reconstructing the embankment at Bannerman Lake, caused by the flood	355	17	1
“ Paid Pipe Layers and Plumber	98	3	9
“ Labor and sundry small accounts	24	14	5
Dec. 31.— “ Paid Interest on Stock due this date	268	8	5
“ Salaries of Officials, Acting (to Nov. 10th)	128	15	10
	<u>£9,343</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>

Harbor Grace, }
31st December, 1863. }

Reports.

HARBOR GRACE WATER COMPANY, TO DECEMBER 31st, 1863.

Cr.

1863.

By amount of Stock subscribed	£9000	0	0
“ Hydrants, Service Pipes, &c., supplied for private use	273	11	1
“ Balance due Treasurer	69	12	2
		<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
		<u>£9343</u>	<u>3 3</u>

(Signed,)

JOHN MUNN,
President.

H. T. MOORE,
Secretary.

Reports.

*Report of the Directors of the St. John's Floating Dry Dock Company,
October 31st, 1863.*

The Directors, in making their second annual Report, beg leave to state that during the past year over one hundred and forty vessels have been docked, that the receipts arising therefrom have been £1162 2s. 5d.

There has been an expeditue of £982 3s. 5d., which includes £37 3s. 2d. paid into the Commercial Bank, and which reduces the balance, at present due the Bank, to the sum of £200.

It having been considered necessary, for the further security of the Dock property, to get additional moorings, and to provide means for melting Pitch and Tar for graving the bottoms of vessels, an outlay has been made for this account, during the year, of £75 12s. 1d.

Additional castings, and an improved Main Shaft for working pumps, the Directors have had to procure at a cost of £91 9s. 3d.

The amount at present in the hands of the President is £179 19s. which, with some amounts yet to be collected, warrant the Directors in recommending a Dividend of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock, to be paid to the Shareholders.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed,)

S. RENDELL,

President.

Reports.

Dr. FLOATING DRY DOCK COMPANY, GENERAL

1863.

Oct. 31.—To subscribed Stock	£5500	0	0
“ Balance due Commercial Bank.....	200	0	0
“ Paid Commercial Bank part of balance due on 31st Oct., 1862.....	£37	3	2
“ Commercial Bank Interest due to 31st Dec., 1862.....	10	7	3
“ Commercial Bank for 6 months' Interest on £200, to 30th June.....	6	0	0
“ J. Power, blacksmith's ac- count, 1862.....	16	10	4
“ For one force Pump £5 10 0			
“ Whelan, for mooring chain	51	11	10
“ For pitch pots, bricks, lime and mason's work, setting Do. 18 10 3			
	75	12	1
“ Young & Ellis, super- intending and En- gineering, to Dec. 31st, 1862	46	0	0
“ Labor.....	254	17	2
“ Carpenters	31	19	2
	286	14	4
“ Angel, for castings..	13	10	6
“ C. F. Bennett, Ditto	77	18	9
	91	9	3
“ For wood and fuel	31	19	1
“ Mr. Vail, for 2 casks Sperm Oil, and cotton waste.....	47	13	11
“ Capt. Walters, for India Rubber	6	3	6
“ Blackaller, 1 year's rent.....	35	0	0
“ Secretary, collecting, &c.....	25	0	0
“ 6 months' salary to C. Ellis...	50	0	0
“ Rd. Young, 7 months' salary ..	56	0	0
Carried forward....	£825	12	11
	£5700	0	0

Reports.

ACCOUNT, YEAR ENDING 31st OCTOBER, 1863.

Cr.

1863.

Oct. —By subscribed Stock	£5,500	0	0
Commercial Bank.....	200	0	0
	£5,700	0	0
Cash received for tar, 20s., wood, 8s. 4d., Sperm Oil, 17s. 2d..	2	6	5
Dockage on 146 vessels	1,159	16	0
	1,162	2	5
Carried forward....	£6862	2	5

Reports.

FLOATING DRY DOCK COMPANY, GENERAL.

DR.

1863.

	Brought forward....	£825	12	11	£5700	0	0
Oct. 31.—To	Chas. Ellis, on account salary	30	0	0			
	“ For 41 gallons Seal Oil.....	10	7	0			
	“ J. & W. Boyd’s account for timber	4	19	10			
	“ T. N. Molloy, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Board....	2	5	0			
	“ Kearney, for Tallow.....	3	13	4			
	“ Gasketing	1	2	6			
	“ 1 Punt	2	15	0			
	“ Advertising	5	16	2			
	“ Paint, oil, cordage, nails, and sundries	42	9	8			
	“ Return dockage, Ianthe and Vermont	7	0	0			
		982	3	5			
	Balance in the hands of the President....	179	19	0			
		£6862	2	5			

The above statement of the affairs of the Floating Dry Dock Company was declared to be just and true, by Stephen Rendell, President of the said Company, this Nineteenth day of September, A. D. 1863.

(Signed,)

THOMAS BENNETT, J. P.

Reports.

ACCOUNT, YEAR ENDING 31st OCTOBER, 1863.—Continued.

1863.

	Brought forward....	£6862	2	5
		£6862	2	5

Errors Excepted.

St. John’s, Newfoundland, Oct. 31st, 1863.

(Signed)

S. RENDELL,
President.

Audited and found correct.

(Signed,)

N. R. VAIL,
WILLIAM BOYD.

Reports.

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN ORLEBAR, IN REFERENCE TO MAKING A ROAD FROM TREPASSEY TO ST. JOHN'S.

Sir,—
St. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, }
September 25th, 1863. }

It is very satisfactory for me to learn that my proposition to place a Beacon on Powel's Head, at the entrance of Trepassey Harbor, meets with your Excellency's approval. Having visited Trepassey with Mr. Oke, the Superintendent of Light Houses, I have now fixed upon the site best adapted for the Beacon or Light, and send herewith plans and specifications prepared by Mr. Oke, at my request. The site for the Beacon is in Latitude 46. 41., 24 Longitude.

I quite agree in opinion with your Excellency, as to the vast importance of Trepassey, in the winter, as a refuge Harbor, whenever the Eastern Coast of Newfoundland is beset with ice, especially important on account of the Mail Steamers of the Cunard and Galway line arriving weekly on your coast; but as their object in entering Trepassey, when St. John's and the adjacent ports are unapproachable, would be to send on their mails by land, the present want of a road from that port to St. John's would be a great inconvenience and serious drawback.

On this account, I rejoice to see your Excellency's attention directed to the construction of the road from Trepassey towards St. John's. The people at Trepassey are also quite anxious for its construction. As I know nothing of the country inland, I am not competent to give an opinion as to the route, but if the direct line across the country, from Chance Cove to Biscay Bay were taken, only about 14 miles new road would have to be constructed. This line appears preferable to following the coast line to Cape Race Light House, because the latter route would require at least 23 miles of new road.

The course proposed for the new road will, to some extent, in accordance with your Excellency's opinion, encourage the settlement of the country. The land is of fair quality, the fishing grounds are abundant, and many hundreds of our people, if sober and industrious, might find shelter for their boats and stages, and earn a good living at Chance, Clam, Cripple and other small Coves along the coast.

I remain, Sir Alexander,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed,)

JOHN ORLEBAR.

To His Excellency
Sir A. BANNERMAN,
Governor, St. John's.

Reports.

REPORT OF THE CASHIER OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND SAVINGS' BANK, FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1863.

Amount of Deposits on 1st January.....	£151002	13	3
Ditto deposited during year.....	£32033	15	5
Ditto withdrawn	26082	6	4
		5,951	9 1-
	£156954	2	4

Amount of Interest and Discount received during the year	£6997	16	7
--	-------	----	---

Which was closed as follows:—

Profit and Loss	£8	12	8
Disbursements.....	590	17	8
Harbor Grace Cashier	50	0	0
Interest to Depositors	4170	16	8
The Government, for use of Colony	2000	0	0
Reserve account	177	9	7
	£6997	16	7

Balance to the Credit of Reserve Fund, 1st January ..	£3104	4	1
Added this year	177	9	7

£3281 13 8

Less—Harbor Grace Interest of last year, and sundry losses on old accounts	1516	8	0
--	------	---	---

The Balance now is £1765 5 8

Reports.

The Assets are :—

Debentures	£88624	18	5
Cash	32603	8	1
Water Company Stock.....	18475	0	0
Under Discount	2940	8	0
Mortgages	15347	9	1
Gower Street property.....	363	13	7
Lazy Bank ditto	364	10	10
	£158719	8	0

CONTRA.

The Deposits.....	£156954	2	4
“ Reserve Fund	1765	5	8
	£158,719	8	0

The Deposits are as follows :—

626 accounts under.....	£50	0	0
290 “ from	£50 to 100	0	0
301 “ “	100 “ 200	0	0
111 “ “	200 “ 300	0	0
41 “ “	300 “ 400	0	0
26 “ “	400 “ 500	0	0
20 “ “	500 “ 600	0	0
9 “ “	600 “ 700	0	0
6 “ “	700 “ 800	0	0
3 “ “	800 “ 900	0	0
2 “ over	1000	0	0
1 “ “	3000	0	0
1 “ Harbor Grace.....	5398	0	0

Reports.

The Statement from the Harbor Grace Branch shews :—

116 Depositors of £5862 18 3

Which amount is accounted for as follows :—

To the credit of Branch, at St. John's £5606 1 0

On hands of Joseph Peters, Esq.,

Cashier 256 17 3

————— £5862 18 3

Respectfully Submitted,

EDWARD MORRIS,

Cashier.

Certified by

(Signed), N. STABB,
F. B. T. CARTER, } *Directors.*
JOHN WINTER.

31st December, 1863.

Reports.

SIX PER CENT. DEBENTURES EXCHANGED FOR FIVE PER CENT, AGREEABLY TO ACT 26 VIC., CAP. 17.

Nos.				premium	paid	3½ per cent.
139	2150	0	0	"	"	5
	1000	0	0	"	"	8
	100	0	0	"	"	"
	3250	0	0			
150	340	0	0	"	"	3½
149	5000	0	0	"	"	4
223	5000	0	0	"	"	5
62	160	0	0	"	"	8
39 and 47	4353	6	8	"	"	2¼
72	866	13	4	"	"	2¼
88	1000	0	0	"	"	par.
89	959	13	4	"	"	par.
129	1000	0	0	"	"	2¼
	Stg. £21,909 13 4					
	Cy. £25,280 7 6					

Cost Currency £26,128 0s. 4d., or Stg. £22,644 5s. 7d.,
 Have yielded, at 6 per cent., £1,314 11s. 4d. Stg. per annum,
 or 1,516 16s. 2d. currency.

Equal to about 5¼ per cent. on the cost.

The Debentures at 5 per cent. now yield

Per annum Stg. £1095 9 6

Cy. 1264 0 2

Equal to about 4⅞ per cent. on cost.

Reports.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE UNION BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR END- ING 30TH MAY, 1863.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid up	£50000	0	0
Bank Notes in circulation	76684	0	0
Due by the Bank, including Amount on Interest.....	178172	19	3
Dividend No. 17, payable 20th June, 1863.....	2000	0	0
Bonus No. 7, ditto ditto	1000	0	0
Former Dividend unpaid.....	15	0	0
Reserve Fund	12000	0	0
Profit and Loss Account (undivided Profit).....	673	0	0
		<u>19</u>	<u>3</u>
	<u>£320544</u>		

ASSETS.

Gold and Silver and Copper Coins in Vault of Bank. .	£26088	5	10
Notes of other Banks.....	422	0	0
Leasehold Premises, Water Street.....	7012	8	4
Bills Discounted, Balances due by Agents, &c.....	287022	5	1
		<u>19</u>	<u>3</u>
	<u>£320544</u>		

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION AND SPECIE ON HAND, FOR THE YEAR ENDING, 30TH MAY, 1863.

1862.	SPECIE.	CIRCULATION.
June	£41192	£73297
July	32687	68245
August	39697	66160
September	48727	71154
October	36097	78655
November	24787	92319
December	28793	80880

Reports.

1863.

January	.....	31176	.....	74159
February	.....	38656	.....	69092
March	... ..	40341	.....	67097
April	.....	35667	.....	66777
May	.....	28476	.....	76934

We, the undersigned Directors of the Union Bank of Newfoundland, hereby certify, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that the within is a true and correct statement of the affairs of the Bank.

Signed, {
 LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
 ROBERT GRIEVE,
 ROBERT THORBURN,
 ROBERT ALEXANDER,
 EDMUND D. TUCKER.

St. John's, }
 to wit. }

John W. Smith, of St. John's, Manager of the Union Bank of Newfoundland, maketh oath and saith that the within statement is just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(Signed,)

JOHN W. SMITH,
Manager.

Sworn to before me, this }
 13th day of June, 1863. }

(Signed)

P. W. CARTER, J. P.

Reports.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND, 30th JUNE,
1863.

Dr.

To Proprietors for paid up Capital.....	£50,000	0	0
“ Bank Notes in Circulation.....	32,025	0	0
“ Amount due to Sundries on Current Accounts, De- posits, Receipts, &c.....	62,362	13	10
“ Unclaimed Dividends	228	0	0
		£144,615	13 10
“ Dividend, at 6 per cent.....	£3,000	0	0
Of which one-half was paid at Christmas.....	1,500	0	0
		£1,500	0 0
“ Reserve Fund	2,008	12	9
“ Balance to Credit of Profit and Loss	500	0	0
		£148,624	6 7

Cr.

By Specie in the Vault, in Gold and Silver Coins	£53,922	15	8
“ Notes of other Banks	198	10	2
		£54,121	5 10
“ Local Bills discounted, Bills of Exchange on hand, Amount due from other Banks, &c., &c.	71,799	15	3
“ Water Stock and Debenture Bonds	18,745	6	4
“ Bank Premises	3,957	19	2
		£148,624	6 7

Reports.

*Notes in Circulation and Specie on Hand, in each Month of the Year ending
30th June, 1863.*

Month.	Notes.	Specie.	Month.	Notes.	Specie.
1862.	£	£	1863.	£	£
July	31,074	60,583	January . . .	34,223	58,475
August	30,808	55,025	February . .	31,485	54,198
September . .	34,540	41,482	March	30,761	54,213
October	39,486	47,605	April	33,483	61,808
November . . .	42,353	52,455	May	38,478	63,741
December . . .	37,442	59,399	June	33,660	63,147

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 Establishment, to the 30th June, 1863.

JOHN B. McLEA, *Ch.*
G. EHLERS,
JOHN BOWRING,
FRED. J. WYATT.

Robert Brown, Manager of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, maketh oath and saith, that the above statement is just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

R. BROWN,

Manager.

Sworn to, before me, this }
10th day of July, 1863. }

M. W. WALBANK,

Commissioner of Affidavits, Supreme Court.

Reports.

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE NEWFOUND-
LAND MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 31ST DECEM-
BER, 1863.

Dr.

To Capital Stock, paid up.....	£10,000	0	0
“ Proportion of premiums on unexpired Risks	897	0	1
			<hr/>
	£10,897	0	1
			<hr/> <hr/>

Cr.

By Water Company Stock.....	£3,000	0	0
“ Interest on ditto, 5 months, at 5 per cent.....	62	10	0
“ Government Debentures and Interest.....	102	10	0
! “ Balance in Union Bank	81	18	11
“ Balances of Accounts.....	263	4	1
“ Balance	7,386	17	1
			<hr/>
	£10,897	0	1
			<hr/> <hr/>

ALAN GOODRIDGE,

President.

E. L. JARVIS,

Secretary.

Reports.

LABRADOR CUSTOMS' DUTIES.

Return to an address of the Honorable the House of Commons, dated 11th February, 1864, for "Copy of Papers, and Correspondence between the Colonial Office and the Government of Newfoundland, relating to the Levy of Customs' Duties on the Coast of Labrador, and Reports of the Collectors, Judges, or other Officers, sent to that Coast Last Season.

C. FORTESCUE.

Colonial Office, 17th March, 1864.

(Mr. Henry Seymour.)

Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be Printed, 18th March, 1864.

DESPATCHES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

No. 1.

(No. 35.)

Copy of a Despatch from Governor Sir A. Bannerman, to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G.

Government House,
Newfoundland, 13th June, 1862. }

(Received, 8th July 1862.)

(Answered, No. 171, 16th July, 1862.)

MY LORD DUKE,

I have the honor to acquaint you that it is the intention of the Government here, after the expiration of the present fishing season, to establish a Court of limited Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction on that part of the coast of Labrador which forms a dependency of Newfoundland, and to impose the same duties as are levied under the annual Revenue Acts here. Such a Court was in existence five and twenty years ago; it was an expensive one, and fell to the ground in consequence of influences made use of in the House of Assembly.

Reports.

2.—Some of the wealthy houses carrying on business on the coast of Labrador protested against levying duties there; but Earl Russell, who was then Colonial Minister, informed the Governor here, that as part of the coast of Labrador was a dependency of Newfoundland, there could be no question as to the legality of levying the same duties there as were levied in St. John's.

3.—I take the liberty of enclosing a notice which was given on this subject in the last *Gazette*, and also some notice of the object of Mr. Perley's visit to Newfoundland, to prevent misrepresentations being made here on that subject.

4.—I have also the honor to enclose for your Grace's perusal, extracts from a report made to the Governor, by a gentleman sent down to the Labrador by Admiral Prescott, more than 20 years ago; and I believe that the coasts there are much in the same state now as they were then.

5.—If your Grace thinks right to express any opinion on the subject, perhaps you will favor me with it; but it is the intention of the Government to carry the proposal into effect next year, after due intimation has been given, unless I shall receive instructions otherwise from your Grace.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

A. BANNERMAN,

Governor.

Enclosure 1, in No 1.

Extracts from the "Royal Gazette," Tuesday, 10th June, 1862.

We understand that M. Perley, Esq., British Commissioner under the Reciprocity Treaty, has been instructed by Earl Russell, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to proceed to Newfoundland and Labrador, to determine the boundaries of the mouths of the rivers in this Colony.

The Commissioners under the Treaty have already given their awards on most of the rivers in the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and the State of Maine; in any case where the British and American Commissioners differ, an umpire is called on to decide, and hitherto no difficulties have occurred.

Reports.

The Commissioners' awards have been published, along with plans and diagrams of the river boundaries.

Mr. Perley's duties will be strictly confined to the provisions laid down in the Treaty with the United States of 1855. He will be furnished by the Admiral with a ship of war to convey him to our coasts, and in all probability will leave Halifax about the 1st July.

A survey of the mouths of the rivers in Newfoundland and its Dependencies will be of vast importance, to prevent disputes, and enable the Legislature to adopt such measures to regulate the river fisheries as may effectually protect the breed of the salmon species; and at no distant day it is not improbable that fishery grants, under proper restrictions, may become a source of revenue, and afford employment to many of our labouring classes.

Salmon is always a marketable article, and whether preserved in tin, or smoked and dried, it becomes easily transportable, and will find ready markets.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

The Governor has received a Despatch from the Colonial Minister, stating that copies of the awards made by the Commissioners and Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, together with the plans and charts referred to in these awards, had been sent to his Excellency, who was at liberty to communicate the same to the Legislature of Newfoundland.

The documents referred to are lodged in the Colonial Secretary's Office, for the information of the Members of the Legislature of Newfoundland.

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

Secretary's Office, }
10th June, 1862. }

Reports.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, That after the expiration of the present fishing season, the duties imposed by the annual Revenue Acts will be collected on that part of the Labrador coast lying within the Government of Newfoundland, and the proceeds applied, so far as may be necessary, to the expense of protecting the fisheries on that coast, and of the maintenance there of a Court of limited Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction.

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
St. John's, Nfld., 10th June, 1862. }

No. 2.

Extract of a Despatch from Governor Sir A. BANNERMAN to His Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, K. G., dated Government House, Newfoundland, 1st June, 1863.

No. 28.

I herewith forward copies of documents republished relative to a Court of Judicature and Collection of Revenue at Labrador. I send them because I think it extremely probable that the Labrador merchants may memorialise your Grace on this subject, and, perhaps, petition Parliament.

The former Court was discontinued, partly from their influence in the then House of Assembly; and, also, from the Court being too expensive, and the Custom-house establishment connected with it.

Enclosure 1, in No. 2.

PROCLAMATION.

<p>A. BANNERMAN. Governor. (L. S.)</p>	<p>By His Excellency Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, Knight, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.</p>
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To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting :

WHEREAS by an Act of the Legislature of this Colony, passed in the 26th year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to provide for the Collection of the Revenue, and for the better Administration

Reports.

of Justice at the Labrador," it is, amongst other things, enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Island of Newfoundland, to institute a Court of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction at the Labrador, which said Court shall be presided over by one Judge, to be appointed by the Governor in Council, and shall, upon such parts of the coast of Labrador as lie within the Government of Newfoundland, have certain powers, jurisdiction, and authority, in and by the said Act particularly declared and defined: Now know ye, that I, the said Governor, upon consideration of the premises, and in pursuance and by virtue of the said Act, have thought fit to institute, grant, direct, and appoint, and by these presents do institute, grant, direct and appoint, a Court of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction at the Labrador; and such Court shall be called "The Court of Labrador," and shall be presided over by one Judge, to be appointed from time to time in manner aforesaid; and such Court shall be a Court of Record, and shall be held for such terms, and at such times, and in such places at the Labrador, as the Judge thereof, for the time being, may from time to time determine, as best calculated for the administration of justice within its jurisdiction; and the said Court shall have and exercise all such jurisdiction, power and authority whatsoever, as are in and by the said Act, or otherwise by law, provided or declared:

And I do hereby strictly charge and command all Magistrates and Officers, and all others, Her Majesty's subjects, within and belonging to the said Island and its dependencies, that in the execution of the several powers hereby conferred, they be aiding and assisting, and obedient in all things, as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

In witness whereof I have caused these presents to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the said Island of Newfoundland to be hereunto affixed, at St. John's, in the said Island, this 18th day of April, A.D., 1863, and in the 26th year of Her Majesty's reign.

By His Excellency's command,

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

Reports.

Enclosure 2, in No. 2.

Report of the late Mr. Rendell's Proceedings on the Coast of Labrador.—1840.

In the spring of the present year, having had the honor to be appointed by His Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable the Collector of Her Majesty's Customs, to receive revenue on the coast of Labrador—as also to collect information respecting that coast for the use of the Legislature, I had no less difficulty in procuring the means of getting there, than in discovering, when there, how I should be conveyed from place to place. Some of the merchants who carry on trade there, were at the time in St. John's, with their vessels; but, knowing the mission I was on, they not only refused me a passage themselves, but influenced others to do so, and threw every obstacle in my way. As may naturally be supposed, I felt not a little discouraged in the business, but, fearing that His Excellency might attribute either indifference or want of exertion in it to me, I resolved on hiring a small vessel for the purpose, the expense of which, as well as all others necessarily incurred, I felt assured the House of Assembly would readily provide for. Accordingly, I engaged a boat, partially decked, of only 27 tons, hastily fitted her out, and with her and four hands, on the 5th July, sailed on my perilous voyage from St. John's. On the 11th we got to Battle Harbor, when I demanded from Messrs. Slade the duty on some goods they had imported from England. They were too busy about the fishery to attend to it at the time, and promised to pay on my return.

After examining the cockets, and making up the amount of duties (about £40), I proceeded to the Northward, after touching in at all the principal places on the coast, and did what business was necessary. I reached to a considerable distance in Esquimaux Bay. On my return to Battle Harbour, and calling for the payment of duties from Slade's house, as promised, I was met by a direct refusal, their agent informing me that he was instructed by his principals at home to resist any demand for the payment of all duties, until the result of an application which they had made to Her Majesty's Government on the subject was made known; beyond this he refused me any information or satisfaction. With this exception, no one positively refused to pay duties; but all complained loudly of being obliged to do so, and particularly of the Colonial part, for which they received not a shadow of compensation from the Colonial Government. I explained to them that part of my mission amongst them was to collect information for the Legislature re

Reports.

lative to that portion of the Colony, and that I had no doubt it was with a view to the adoption of measures for their benefit. This explanation seemed in some degree to satisfy the people ; but, for the most part of them, they said unless protection was afforded to them by the establishment of a Court of Justice, and the appointment of civil authorities, they would next year resist the payment of duties by every means in their power.

As may be expected, on such a length of coast, disputes will arise amongst the people, to adjust which they have no one authorized to resort to, which oftentimes gives rise to the worst of feelings, and leads to disastrous consequences ; but beyond this, the commission of crime is not unfrequent, and that, too, of the blackest dye. A man is going at large there this moment who murdered his wife last winter ; and, during last summer, two attempts at murder were made. These circumstances alone are sufficient to show the necessity of establishing a court to punish and repress offenders.

A court, such as the one lately in operation there, but not so expensive, would, in the opinion of the people, answer all purposes of the administration of justice, and the collection of the revenue—to move about from place to place during the fishing season (say from about the 1st July to the 25th September) without being confined by Proclamation, as heretofore—but to be left free and unshackled, and to avail when and where it might be required.

Generally speaking, the merchants are averse to their being placed in authority themselves ; but I have no doubt some of them might be induced to accept it as magistrates or conservators of the peace ; many men of ability and education are to be found amongst them.

The extensive sale of spirits, without license, or payment of duties, by the Novascotians and Americans who resort to that coast, is much complained of ; they carry a cheap, bad article, with which they supply the servants in the fishery, to the great damage and injury of their employers, who have not the slightest remedy against the evil ; thus the Revenue is defrauded, and the fishery injured, at the same time.

The amount of revenue collected by me at the coast of Labrador, I have paid over to the Hon. the Collector here. The expenses incurred on it in traversing over a distance of 1,200 miles, is £63 2s. 7d., a detailed account of which was laid before his Excellency.

This report most respectfully submitted by,

ELIAS RENDELL.

Reports.

Extract from Governor DARLING's Despatch to the Colonial Minister, dated 31st August, 1856, which will show the views entertained by the Government at that time relative to the Collection of Duties on the Labrador. &c.

“ There are two measures, however, which seem to me that common justice to the inhabitants at large requires: One,—the transfer to the really wealthy city of St. John's, of the expenditure on account of its police, streets, and local objects generally, with the maintenance of such poor as properly belong to its community; the other, to compel the lucrative import trade carried on on the coast of Labrador, to contribute its fair proportion to the Colonial Revenue. Not only do large mercantile houses, whose principals reside in Jersey, or at Poole, in Dorsetshire, prosecute an extensive business with the population employed on that coast during the fishing season, by selling and bartering provisions, clothing, spirits, and supplies of other kinds, upon which no duty whatever is paid; but numerous transient traders from the British American Provinces and the United States, participate in the same profitable pursuit.

“ This system, of course, operates unfairly upon those merchants resident in Newfoundland; who also enter into the Labrador trade, but whose goods have been subjected to duty at the Colonial Custom Houses; but its more palpable injustice lies in the fact that many thousands of those who maintain the trade are inhabitants of Newfoundland, who migrate to the Labrador during the fishing season; returning on the approach of winter, to avail themselves of the institutions supported by the Colonial Revenue, and too frequently to swell the list of paupers, who are relieved from the same source.”

The following constituted the old Labrador Court, which is alluded to in Mr. Rendell's Report as being too expensive:

The Judge, whose salary was	£700 stg. per annum.
His Clerk.....	200
The Sheriff.....	150
Two Constables, supposed	30
	—
	£1,080
	==

Table-money was allowed to the Judge, Sheriff, and Clerk. Amount unknown.

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A sergeant and five soldiers accompanied the Court, which went as far as Rigolette in Esquimaux Bay, officially; but one year the Judge went to Hope Dale, the southernmost of the Moravian settlements. The Collector of Customs deputed the Sheriff to collect revenue on a per centage on the amount collected. This power was exercised by virtue of Imperial law.

No. 3.

Extract of a Despatch from Governor Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, to His Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, K. G., dated Government House, Newfoundland, 17th June, 1863.

*

I have the honor to send herewith [three] Acts* of the Legislature, passed at the last Session.

An Act to provide for the Collection of Revenue, and for the better administration of Justice at the Labrador.

The coast of Labrador, the boundaries of which are defined in the Governor's commission and instructions, viz: from Anse Sablon, inclusive, to the entrance of Hudson's Straits, &c., being a dependency of Newfoundland, within that jurisdiction, the merchants and traders are subject to the same duties as are levied on the merchants and traders within the Island of Newfoundland. A lucrative trade is carried on there by non-resident English merchants, Nova Scotian, and United States traders. The Government therefore resolved to collect revenue, and to establish a Court of Judicature there, due intimation of which was given to all parties at Labrador last year, and the Act empowers the Governor in Council to appoint a Collector of Revenue, and a Judge, and both have been strictly enjoined in the performance of their duties, to confine themselves to the jurisdiction already alluded to.

The Governor understands that the Labrador merchants have already petitioned Her Majesty's Government against this Bill; they adopted the same course formerly when Lord John Russell was Colonial Minister,

* These Acts were left to their operation by Order in Council of 17th November, transmitted in the Duke of Newcastle's Despatch, No. 46, of 1st December, 1863.

Reports.

and were informed, by his Lordship's instructions, that Labrador being a dependency of Newfoundland, it was liable to the same laws, revenue, &c., as the Island of Newfoundland. They subsequently applied to Lord Stanley (now Earl Derby,) who, as far as I know, replied that the matter would be considered ; but it appears to have dropped.

On referring to the records, the Governor finds a report of proceedings on the coast of Labrador in 1840, which he directed to be printed, and it is herewith enclosed. Also, an extract from Governor Darling's Despatch to the Colonial Minister, dated 31st August, 1856, recommending the same course to be adopted as the Government are now about to follow. This despatch was approved and sanctioned by the late Government—His Excellency's advisers—but, who opposed the present measure in the last Session, but without stating any substantial reasons.

In the same document there is the constitution of the old Labrador Court, which was appointed by the Imperial Government, but which was found to be too expensive.

The Governor understands that the Canadian Government regularly collect duties on the coast of Labrador, to the westward of Anse Sablon.

(Signed,)

A. B.

Government House, Nfld., }
19 June, 1863. }

No. 4.

No. 40.

Copy of a Despatch from Governor Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, to His Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K. G.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Nfld., }
10th August, 1863. }

(Received 31st August, 1863.)

(Answered No 33—14th Sept., 1863.)

MY LORD DUKE,—

I observed in one of the London papers that Mr. Seymour had asked a question of Mr. Fortescue, relative to the collection of the revenue at

Reports.

Labrador, representing that the people there ought not to be taxed, having no voice in the Legislature.

2.—I have reason to believe that this question was put at the suggestion of a member of the House of Assembly, now in London, on behalf of one of the mercantile houses in that trade at Labrador. It may be as well, therefore, to state to your Grace that this pretext of want of representation has been before mooted by the same parties; and that they never, on any one occasion, hinted that they required it.

3.—I do not see that there could be any objection to the Labrador being represented at St. John's, in the Legislature, provided there are residents there who possess the necessary qualification, which your Grace is aware is a small one; and therefore want of representation ought to be made no obstacle in the way of collecting revenue in a dependency of the Newfoundland Government, and subject to the same laws as the Island itself.

4.—Her Majesty's ship *Vesuvius*, Captain Hamilton, returned from a cruise at the Labrador, about 10 days ago. The Collector whom we sent there, had got £450 revenue in a very short time, which he remitted by the *Vesuvius*. Objections were made, and protests entered against paying revenue, as the merchants looked to the Home Government to put an end to it. This is no more than I expected, and I believe at no distant period a considerable revenue would be got at Labrador from those who are carrying on a profitable and smuggling trade; and I am informed by a vessel which arrived from there this day, that one house had secured the enormous quantity of 2,000 barrels of Salmon this season.

5.—I think it proper, merely for the sake of record, to enclose to your Grace a copy of the additional instructions which I considered it necessary to give to the gentleman whose visit to Labrador to collect the revenue I considered it proper to sanction.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

A. BANNERMAN,

Governor.

Reports.

Enclosure 1, in No. 4.

Jurisdiction of Newfoundland; copied from Governor BANNERMAN'S Commission:—

Governor, Commander-in-Chief and Vice-Admiral over our said Island of Newfoundland and the Islands adjacent, and all the coast of Labrador, from the entrance of Hudson's Straits to a line to be drawn due north and south from Anse Sablon on the said coast, to the 52d degree of North latitude, and all of the Islands adjacent to that part of the said Coast of Labrador; as also, all forts and garrisons erected and established within the said Island, &c.

The Western limit of the Government of Newfoundland is, latitude 51° 25' North, longitude 57° 9' West, and includes "Blanc Sablon" and the "Woody Islands." The Northern boundary is Cape Chudleigh, in latitude 60° 37' North, longitude 65° West.

Enclosure 2, in No. 4.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

SIR,—

Referring to the instructions which you will receive from the Acting Colonial Secretary by order of the Governor and Council, his Excellency has to direct your attention to the printed copy above of his Commission, defining the jurisdiction of Newfoundland, and to which you will strictly adhere in the performance of the duties which you are entrusted to carry into effect.

The Governor will direct that several charts shall be placed on board the schooner.

1.—The Gulf, including the Strait of Belle Isle. On this chart the Western limit of Newfoundland is laid down, which is latitude 51° 25' North, longitude 57° 9' West; and from that parallel there is a line drawn by Captain Orlebar, Chief of the Surveying Department, due North, and which, you will observe, includes in the Governor's jurisdiction Blanc-Sablon and the Woody Islands. The term "due North,"

Reports.

in a matter of boundary, means a true north line, that is, from such a place to such a place, includes both ; or, for instance, from the 1st of May to the 1st of June includes the whole of the two days.

No. 2 Chart is one of St. Lewis' Inlet, just published, and

3.—Straits of Belle Isle to Cape Chudleigh. In this chart the Northern limit of the Governor's jurisdiction is latitude $60^{\circ} 37'$ North, longitude 65° West ; but no accurate survey of the Cape has been made for many years.

These charts, with any others which the Governor may send for the use of the schooner, must be delivered to the Colonial Secretary on her return.

The limits, it seems, may be safely taken as extending to three miles, or a marine league, from the beach seawards. Bays or other inlets lying between head lands and other points of the main land, being territorial, are subject to the ordinary jurisdiction to which the main land owes its obedience ; and, while asserting the authority of Colonial law in Colonial waters, the Imperial Government desired the Governor to enforce upon you that you will take care to do so in a manner which is likely to be least offensive to any foreigners who may fall within the scope of your instructions.

You will be furnished with the interesting Report of the late Mr. Rendell, who, 22 years ago, left St. John's on the 4th July in a boat, the crew of which consisted of four men, and proceeded to Labrador to receive the Revenue, and to collect information respecting that coast for the use of the Legislature. It will be seen that Mr. Rendell traversed over a distance of 1,200 miles, at an expense of £63, and collected, at that time, revenue amounting to £205.

As it is many years since duties were collected at the Labrador, the law for imposing them having fallen into abeyance in consequence of the too expensive Court which was then conjoined with it, you will no doubt find that the traders, merchants, &c., will be averse to their collection now. You will, therefore, act with prudence and moderation in performing your duty, referring any parties who may complain to the Government, assuring them that his Excellency and the Council have been repeatedly urged, in justice to Her Majesty's subjects within this Island, to adopt the measure which they have at last resorted to, and to place Labrador on the same footing as Newfoundland, by extending to

Reports.

the trade of that dependency the payment of the same duties as are collected from residents here.

One of Her Majesty's ships will be cruising on the coast for the protection of commerce and the "fisheries," most probably the *Vesuvius*, and you will take care to observe and attend to any instructions which Captain Hamilton, or the commanding Officer of any other of Her Majesty's ships, may think it expedient to give you in regard to the service you are employed in.

It is likely that you may find opportunities to communicate with the Government during your stay at Labrador, and they will expect to hear from you. At the same time, until you make your final report, it will be advisable that you avoid sending partial statements to other parties relative to the performance of the duties you are entrusted with. On all other matters, of course, you will communicate with your friends, as you may consider necessary.

I have &c.,

(Signed)

A. BANNERMAN,

Governor.

JAMES WINTER, Esq.,
Collector, &c., &c., &c.

No. 5.

(Separate.)

Copy of a Despatch from Governor Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, to His Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K. G.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Nfld.,)
26th August, 1863. }

(Received 14th September, 1863.)

(Answered, Separate, 25th Sept., 1863.)

MY LORD DUKE,—

A vessel arrived yesterday from the Labrador, bringing a favorable account of the fishery on that coast, and also a letter from the gentle-

Reports.

man who was appointed Collector of Customs there. by the Colonial Act of last Session, 26 Vic., c. ii. He reports that he had collected duties from the houses there and transient traders, amounting to £950, up to the 17th August. Objections were made against taxation, but none very formidable, with one exception, that of Messrs. Henley and Hunt, who carry on a very large and lucrative trade at Labrador. Protests were taken, and appeals were to be made to Her Majesty's Government, on the ground that with Responsible Government, they had no representation.

2.—I cannot well see how any change of system of Government in regard to the elective franchise can effect any dependency in Newfoundland, which must undoubtedly be subject to the same laws which Her Majesty's subjects are liable to in the Island itself. Many parts of Newfoundland are imperfectly represented, but still liable to taxation; and our electoral law is not a permanent and final measure, but may be extended, altered, or amended, at any time, with the sanction of the Crown.

3.—The Labrador Act and its provisions are the same as our Revenue Act, and may be repealed any year. As far as the Custom's Officer reports, he thinks that the opposition to the payment of duties will not continue long; and, in regard to representation, the residents at Labrador have only to apply to the Colonial Government, and their wishes will meet with the most favourable consideration.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

A. BANNERMAN,

Governor.

Reports.

No. 6.

(No. 53.)

*Copy of a Despatch from His Excellency Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, to
His Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K. G.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Nfld., }
• 1st December, 1863. }

(Received 21st Dec., 1863.)

(Answered No. 50—31st Dec., 1863.)

MY LORD DUKE,—

I have the honor herewith to enclose copy of Report of the Collector of Revenue on the coast of Labrador within the jurisdiction of Newfoundland, and also copy of the Report of the Judge of the Circuit Court, dated and received the 12th and 20th ultimo.

2.—Your Grace will observe that in the Report of the Collector, he complains of his having been obstructed in his duty, and grossly insulted by a gentleman named Larmour, of the house of King and Larmour.

3.—Finding that this individual holds the Commission of the Peace for the coast of Labrador within the jurisdiction of Newfoundland, and that he had returned to Plymouth, where he resides, I considered it proper to direct the Colonial Secretary to send Mr. Larmour an extract from that part of the Collector's Report to which the accusation refers, and hoping that he will be able to give some explanation.—

4.—I enclose a copy of the letter with which I furnished the Colonial Secretary, and believe I have adopted the course which is pointed out to me in the Royal Instructions.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

A. BANNERMAN,

Governor.

Reports.

Enclosure 1, in No. 6.

CUSTOM HOUSE, St. John's. }
 12th November, 1863. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, the following report of the proceedings connected with the collection of the revenue at Labrador the past season.

The vessel that was hired for the purpose left St. John's the 15th June; the immense quantity of closely packed ice which blockaded our bays, and which we were obliged to wait for its moving off, prevented our reaching the Labrador coast till the 20th July, when we arrived at Blanc Sablon, a large port at the extreme western extremity of that part of the Labrador coast to which our operations were to be confined; the harbour being formed partly by Isle-au-Bois, the western limit of our jurisdiction.

On arriving at this port, we found in the harbor about 40 vessels, of which about 30 were Nova Scotia fishing vessels; the remainder were vessels belonging to mercantile establishments there, which had arrived from Britain with salt and general cargoes of manufactured goods, all which vessel, having sailed round the western portion of the Island, and entered the Straits of Belle Isle, were not obstructed by the ice which prevented us.

The trade at Blank Sablon is very extensive, consisting of two large supplying and fishing establishments, belonging to Jersey (Messrs. Boutellier, and DeQuetteville & Co.,) and two smaller houses engaged in the fishery, also of Jersey. This is the chief place of resort of the larger number of fishing vessels from Nova Scotia and other Colonies, which annually arrive at the Labrador.

Immediately after our arrival, I went on board the different vessels in the harbor, informing the masters of the business in which I was engaged, and requested them to come on board the *Volant*, and enter their vessels, to which, as might have been expected, they manifested a decided objection. I also called at the different mercantile establishments, and informed the agents as to the business I was on.

The following day I visited the establishment of Boutellier at Isle-au-Bois, when he (Mr. Boutellier) refused to pay duties on two grounds:—

First.—That his place was outside the jurisdiction of Newfoundland,

Reports.

Second.—That the local Legislature had no authority to enact such laws (or something of that sort.)

As to the first of these objections, I shewed to him the directions furnished me by His Excellency the Governor, as to the boundaries, &c. As to the second, I did not consider it necessary to argue the point with him.

I then told him I was determined to carry out my instructions, and offered him any information he might require which it was in my power to afford him, and gave him time to consider the matter: he, however, persisted in refusing. I then informed him that if he continued to refuse, I should be under the necessity of adopting forcible measures to recover the duties, to which he paid no attention. I accordingly went on board the *Volant*, got four men sworn in, and returned to the shore with them, and the bailiff went into the store and took possession of goods to the value of £1,000 and marked them. I then said to Mr. Boutellier that I should have those articles put on board the revenue vessel, and take an account of the remainder afterwards. I then left the bailiff in charge, having to go on board for necessary papers, &c. On my return, I found that the bailiff had been turned out of the building, and the doors locked; on applying for admission, they hesitated at first to open the doors, but afterwards complied, when I again put the bailiff in possession, and ordered the vessel alongside to put the goods on board. Seeing that I was determined to effect my purpose, Mr. Boutellier at last agreed to pay the duties, but under protest; I accordingly kept possession of the goods until Mr. Boutellier produced the manifests of all the vessels that had arrived, and the invoices of all the goods; the duties on the whole, amounting to £176, he paid, under protest, by a bill on Jersey, which I was obliged to accept, and immediately gave up possession of the goods.

I then visited the establishment of De Quetteville & Co., and requested payment of the duties; the agent (Mr. LeScellene) also refused to pay, when I told him I would open the stores, and seize the goods I found there. Having seen the measures I had already taken with the other house, he agreed to pay, under protest. He accordingly entered all the vessels that had arrived to their house from Jersey, London, Liverpool, and Cadiz, produced manifests, invoices, and paid duties to the amount £177 by bill on Jersey.

The other smaller houses at first objected, but, upon my threatening them as to the consequences; they also paid duties (under protest) by bills on Jersey.

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The next day I visited the fishing vessels that were in the harbour, where I also met with considerable opposition at first, but finally succeeded in getting the duties without being obliged to have recourse to any forcible measures. These vessels having nothing on board subject to duty but salt and fishing tackle, the amounts received from them were small, and they having no cash or any means of obtaining it, I was obliged to accept orders on Nova Scotia and elsewhere. Continued arrivals of vessels from Nova Scotia prevented my leaving Blanc Sablon till the 28th July, when we proceeded to Forteau (29th July.)

At this place are branch establishments of the two houses at Blanc Sablon. Messrs. Boutellier entered three vessels and paid duties (under protest.) The other establishment (De Quetteville & Co.) had paid at Blanc Sablon the duties on the goods landed at this place, so that nothing more was to be done here in the collection of duties. At this place I appointed Mr. Robert Ellis to act as sub-collector for this place and Blanc Sablon.

At Lance au Loup (30th) we found one vessel to the house of Messrs. Stabb, Row & Holmwood, with salt, and one from the United States, and received the duties from both.

On the 31st July we went to Pinware, where there is no mercantile establishment; one vessel, an American, had arrived there, from which we received duties. Here the *Volant* was detained several days, during which time the Judge held court. We then went to Henley Harbor, 4th August.

Here we found one place of business, being that of a Nova Scotia trader, who had imported a cargo of goods early in the spring. He at first refused to pay duties, but, on consideration, the following day, he complied, and gave an order on Halifax for the amount. Here I gave Mr. Richard Penny a commission as Preventive Officer for Red Bay.

August 8th.—Arrived at Battle Harbor.

At this place is the establishment of Messrs. T. & D. Slade, of Poole, carrying on a large business. I called on the Agent (Mr. Bendell) and told him my business; he said he had positive instructions not to pay any duties. There were two vessels of the firm in the harbor discharging, the *Sisters*, and *James*; the *Sisters* nearly all discharged, the *James* but partly discharged. I put men on board, and ordered the Captains to stop discharging and to report their vessels; I also demanded manifests of their cargoes, which they refused to give. The Captain of the *Sisters* went on discharging. I accordingly entered a complaint before the

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Judge, who sentenced the Captain to a fine or imprisonment ; he chose the latter. I then went to Mr. Bendell, and asked him for a final answer as to the payment on the other goods, threatening to open the stores and seize the goods if he did not pay. He at last consented to pay the duties, and produced the manifests of all the vessels which had arrived, and the invoices of the goods, and gave a bill for the full amount of the duties, (under protest), whereupon I consented to the release of the Captain.

A trading vessel from P. E. Island was entered, and the duties paid.

I then gave Mr. Bendell a commission as Sub-Collector, to collect from Traders, &c.

August 14th.—Went to Francis Harbor ; while there a vessel, the *Scout*, arrived from Dartmouth, to Messrs. Hunt & Henley, who have a branch establishment at this place, the vessel having landed part of her cargo at Cartwright.

I called on the agent (Mr. Hunt), who told me he had instructions not to pay any duties, but on informing him of the consequence attending his refusal to pay the duties, he complied, without putting me to further trouble, paying also the duties on goods previously arrived (under protest) by a bill on London.

At Venison Tickle is a branch of Messrs. T. & D. Slade's business, but the duties on goods here had been paid at Battle Harbor. Here I gave Mr. Hall a commission to act as preventive officer.

At Indian Tickle is an establishment of Mr. Warren. The only arrival that had been here was a vessel from Quebec ; a vessel that was expected from England having been lost. The duties were paid under protest.

At Long Island is another branch of Messrs. Hunt and Henley's business ; the goods, however, had been brought here from Cartwright, where they were imported ; we accordingly proceeded to Cartwright. At this place is the chief establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Henley, of London, where an extensive business is carried on. On going into the harbour we saw a vessel, the *Escort*, coming out, which we passed, and pursued our way in.

On going on shore we found the stores and buildings all locked. The agent, Mr. Goodridge, was absent, and we were informed that he was

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gone to Gros Waters, a few days before, and had left strict orders that every thing was to be kept locked up, and no doors opened for any purpose.

Not wishing to take any steps in the agent's absence, we left Cartwright, it being the furthest place north we intended visiting, and came back as far as—

GRADY, 24th August.

Here are two mercantile houses, that of Messrs. King & Larmour, and a branch of Messrs. Hunt & Henley's. From the former I received no duties, they having been paid at St. John's. We found here the *Escort* (Messrs. Hunt & Henley's) discharging cargo (salt.) I boarded her, and ordered the work to be stopped, which was done, the captain not being on board. Soon after, the agent at this place came on board, and ordered the men to proceed discharging, to which I objected till the vessel was entered. Mr. Goodridge, the agent at Cartwright, then came on board, and (with more authority than the other) gave orders to go on discharging, to which I again objected; he then demanded my authority, when I produced and read my commission in presence of the captain.

I then left an officer on board the *Escort*, and went on board the *Volant*. On returning I found the men discharging in spite of the officer, and again stopped the work. I then had a warrant issued for the arrest of the captain; the warrant not being served that day, nothing more was done.

At sunset, as was customary on board the *Volant*, a gun was fired and the colours lowered; immediately the gun was fired the port of the *Escort* was opened, and a cannon was fired several times; a number of guns were also fired from the establishment, and in different parts of the harbour.

From the hill, near the dwelling house of Messrs. King & Larmour, a heavy cannon was fired, and the firing was kept up incessantly all over the harbour for more than an hour, evidently for the purpose of intimidating me in the discharge of my duty.

The next morning they again commenced discharging, which attracted the attention of the Judge, who immediately sent the bailiff, who arrested the captain, and brought him on board. He was then sentenced to a fine or imprisonment; he choose the latter. Mr. Goodridge, the

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agent, seeing the decided steps that had been taken, consented to pay the duties, produced all the papers, invoices, &c., and gave a bill for the full amount of duties (under protest). I consented to the release of the captain.

In this place I wish to call particular attention to the disgraceful conduct on the part of Mr. Larmour already referred to (King and Larmour,) in obstructing me while in the discharge of my duties, as an officer of the Crown, while I was on board the *Escort*, and having just stopped the work of discharging the cargo, he came alongside the vessel and ordered the work to go on, saying he had as much authority as I had, for many years. Seeing his orders were not noticed, he became furious, and began to abuse me, making use of awful language, while replying to which I advanced towards him on the plank leading from the vessel to the shore, when he ran off; on reaching the stage-head, he considered himself safely landed, and suddenly stopped short and behaved in a manner most unbecoming, and continued to make use of the same disgraceful language in the presence of all who were assembled on the spot, boasting at the same time of holding a commission under Her Majesty; and behaving thus, as he said, by virtue of this authority.

Continuing on our way back, we went into Batteau, where I appointed Mr. Charles Power as preventive officer.

At Vension Tickle, Francis Harbour, Spear Harbour, and Battle Harbour, the Judge held court, as nothing was to be done in the way of duties.

At Cape Charles, 14th September, we found four trading vessels from Canada, from which we collected duties.

HENLEY HARBOR, 16th September.

Here we found four trading vessels from Canada and Nova Scotia, which also paid duties.

The contract of the *Volant* being nearly expired, I allowed her to leave on the 23rd September, for St. John's, and decided on remaining for the purpose of collecting the duties from vessels which were expected shortly to arrive. I immediately went to Battle Harbour, 24th September, and found that the brig *David*, which had been expected, had arrived, and I received the duties, (under protest,) amounting to £122, by bill on Poole.

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I then went as far as Francis Harbor, but found no vessel there, and none expected until the last of October, (if at all, which was uncertain.) On my way back I called at Spear Harbor, and as there were no trading vessels in any of the harbours adjacent, I returned to Battle Harbor and remained for several days; but seeing no prospect of anything further being done, I proceeded to Sizes Harbour and took passage in the steamer *Bloodhound*, and accompanied her to Scrammy, Occasional Harbour, and Ship Harbor, but obtained no duties, as the vessels at those ports were all Newfoundland vessels, and finally left the Labrador on the 6th October, and arrived at St. John's on the 9th.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. WINTER,

Collector.

I omitted to state, that on my arrival at Blanc Sablon, I was informed that Her Majesty's ship *Vesuvius* was at Forteau, and I immediately communicated with Captain Hamilton, and on returning from Cartwright, and coming out of Venison Tickle on the 5th September, saw the *Vesuvius* passing north.

(Signed)

J. W.

The Hon. Receiver General,
St. John's.

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Enclosure 2, in No. 6.

Proceedings of the Circuit Court, held in the summer of 1863, for the Administration of Justice (vide 26 Vic., c. 2), on the coast of Labrador, within the jurisdiction of the Newfoundland Government;—with the Judge's report of the times when, and the places where, the Court was held; the number and nature of the cases brought before, settled, and decided by the Judge, and of those reserved for the opinion of the Supreme Court.

To the Hon. HUGH W. HOYLES, Her Majesty's Attorney General, &c.

SIR,—

Having had the honour to be appointed by His Excellency in Council to the office of Judge of the Court of Labrador, I accompanied the gentleman appointed to collect the Revenue, in the hired craft, the *Volant*, from St. John's, on the 15th June. After a very tedious passage, being driven back from Cape John five times, and being hampered with ice, we arrived at Blanc Sablon on the 20th July, with slight damage to our cutwater. We found, on entering the port, 40 fishing craft from Nova Scotia, and nine vessels from Jersey. These latter had an addition of one, and the former were increased to about 80, including two Americans, all disputing the boundary line, or claiming exemption from duties as fishermen.

In this port are three considerable mercantile establishments, and two smaller ones, all importing goods. Barely outside the boundary is Green Island, on which is one Jersey establishment, and about 17 fishing craft; these latter waiting probably until the Revenue cruiser should depart; and still less outside the boundary, in Galsh Cove, is one Jersey concern, and one from Prince Edward Island.

The fishery commenced late, but was very good up to the date (29th July) of our departure, no one counted less than 50 qtls., and some as high as 70 qtls. a man, exclusive of "Dressers" (or stage crew); the water is shallow, consequently a heavy roll comes in on most occasions; a strong tide prevents cod seines being used with much advantage; there is no resident population, if we except the few left to take care of the stores and to look after a few seal nets. Men are chiefly imported from Jersey, and taken back again when the fishery is over: they are paid from 4s. 9d. to 5s. 6d. for every 100 fish, averaging 7 quintals to the 1000.

Reports.

There are no pretensions to gardens or cultivation, yet, I think, back from the sea, out of the reach of the sand drift, the soil is good, and climate genial enough to ripen ordinary crops; the river is level, the tide flowing up about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; there is a slight rise, and again a level for a considerable distance. Many patches of excellent grass are to be found beside the river. No cattle of any kind, except one horse, made useful on DeQuetteville's room—no wood within view—no salmon fishery.

Forteau and Lance a Loup much in the same state as at Blanc Sablon, except that I was pleased to see a post of Newfoundland fishermen doing well.

At Forteau, DeQuetteville and Boutillier have branch establishments, and G. & I. De Hucone have a concern here; there were in port one schooner, one brigantine, and one barque.

At Lance a Loup is one St. John's concern, with branches, and also one from Jersey.

At Pinware, in Black Bay, is a Salmon fishery, of small extent in comparison with those on the coast east and north. The cod fishery was progressing favorably in the bay.

From Black Bay to Chateaux and Henley Harbour, except at Red Bay, there is very little, if anything, doing. At Henley Harbor, hook-and-line-men had 20 qtls. a man on the 4th August. Cod seines had done well, and salmon in great abundance; they had no regulations for setting their nets, and professed not to know anything about an Act for that purpose. Here they would also require an assayer of weights and measures. The salmon fishery is altogether on the coast, there being no river or estuary to invite their visits.

From Henley Harbour, as far as Francis Harbour, the result of the cod fishery was the same, up to the 14th August, improving as we progressed north, ending in a very good voyage.

There were two foreign-going vessels in Battle Harbour, one in Francis Harbour, one in Venison Tickle, one in Indian Tickle, two in Grady, three in Long or Round Island, one in Cartwright, with a fleet of vessels in these ports from Newfoundland, fishing, or taking away cargoes.

At Sandwich Bay, the take of salmon was reported to be 1,100 or 1,200 tierces. Messrs. Hunt and Henley appear to be the only persons using it.

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On our circuit we visited—

Blanc Sablon,	Indian Tickle (twice),
Porteau,	Henley Harbour,
Lance-au-Loup,	Cape Charles (twice),
Pinware,	Battle Harbor (3 times),
Chatteaux,	Salt Pond (twice),
Scal Island,	Long Island,
Williams Harbor,	Cartwright,
Spear Harbor (twice),	Grady,
Francis Harbor (twice),	Batteau,
Francis Harbor Bight (twice),	Square Island,
Venison Tickle (twice),	Hawks Harbor (twice).

We had before the Court six persons concerned in breaches of the peace, two persons for breach of the 8th and 10th s. 26 Vic. c. 1, two trespass cases involving right of fishery, one inquest, one nuisance, 10 cases of account, 1 reference.

Court was open every day, and at all hours, when the vessel was in port, even after night, to accommodate witnesses, who would lose a day's fishing if compelled to attend by day. Like most circuit courts, the moral effect is greater than the amount of business done.

There was no complaint of barring herring, and only in one instance did I hear of its being done; far less drunkenness and fewer assaults than usually occur in places reported to be very quiet; it is probable this was owing to an absence of idleness.

On our return Southward, we found the fishery for cod and herring greatly improved, with a brisk demand for the latter by Nova Scotian and Canadian, as well as our own traders. The whole coast presented a spectacle of the greatest activity and determination on the part of the fishermen to make the most of their harvest.

I would not estimate the resident population on the whole coast to be over 700 or 800.

Our little vessel was large enough, sailed well, and was very manageable; the Captain and crew were efficient, and appeared to take a lively interest in the result of the voyage; the only additional requisite being a good whale boat, to be had on the coast for about £12, to enable the Collector to push into small places in the vicinity, if he wished it, whilst

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the vessel would be detained on other matters connected with the object of the expedition.

You will perceive I have dwelt longer on the subject of the western part of the coast than any other ; I have done so, because our fishermen know very little about it, or the advantages it presents to them, and also on account of the extent of its foreign trade.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

BENJAMIN SWEETLAND.

Enclosure 3, in No. 6.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Newfoundland, }
20th November, 1863. }

SIR,—

I have been directed by Sir Alexander Bannerman, Governor of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, to call your attention to an extract herewith enclosed, from a report made to His Excellency by J. Winter, Esq., the officer duly appointed on behalf of the Crown to collect the revenue on dutiable articles on the coasts of Labrador, within the jurisdiction of this Colony, by the provisions of the Act 26th Vict. c. 2.

While the Governor regrets that the Collector of the Revenue has had any cause to represent he was obstructed in the discharge of his duties, his regret is increased on seeing in the report to which I refer you, that Mr. Winter complains of your having insulted him by using very gross and abusive language without provocation, not on your own premises, but at the establishment of Messrs. Hunt & Henley, and in presence of their servants and labourers.

The Governor finds that you are one of the gentlemen who were appointed in June, 1854, to hold Her Majesty's Commission as a Justice of the Peace for the coast of Labrador, and he is sure it is needless for him to point out to you that such language as is represented to him to have been used by a Magistrate, not only was a pernicious example to the workmen and labourers, but might have incited them to hold the law in contempt, and commit breaches of the peace.

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His Excellency would fain hope that the insult alluded to took place at a time of irritation, and when you were labouring under some erroneous impression in regard to the duties which the Collector had to discharge. He trusts, therefore, that you will be enabled to offer such an explanation as will prevent any further interference on his part; but he must, at the same time, inform you, that it is his duty, in all such cases, to make the intimation which he now makes to you, and which, if unattended to, must be followed by suspension.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

THOMAS G. LARMOUR, Esq., J. P.
at Messrs. King & Larmour,
Plymouth, Devon.

EXTRACT.

“In this place I wish to call particular attention to the disgraceful conduct on the part of Mr. Larmour, already referred to, (King and Larmour) in obstructing me, while engaged in the discharge of my duties as an officer of the Crown. While I was on board the *Escort*, and having just stopped the work of discharging the cargo, he came alongside the vessel and ordered the work to go on, saying he had as much authority as I had, for many years. Seeing that his orders were not noticed, he became furious, and began to abuse me, making use of awful language, while replying to which I advanced towards him on the plank leading from the vessel to the shore, when he ran off; on reaching the stage-head he considered himself safely landed, and suddenly stopped short, and behaved in a manner most unbecoming, and continued to make use of the disgraceful language, in the presence of all who were assembled on the spot, boasting at the same time of holding a Commission under Her Majesty, and behaving thus, as he said, by virtue of this authority.”

(Certified true copy.)

(Signed,)

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

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No. 7.

(No. 54.)

Extract of a Despatch from Governor Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, to His Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K. G., dated Government House, Newfoundland, 1st December, 1863.

(Received 21st Dec., 1863.)

(Answered No. 51—31st Dec., 1863.)

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Grace's Despatch, No. 40, of 2nd November, with its enclosure, namely, a letter addressed to Sir F. Rogers from Messrs. Hunt & Henley, relative to the collection of revenue on the Labrador.

Referring to my Despatch No. 53, of this date, enclosing the Reports of the Collector and Circuit Judge at Labrador, I cannot help expressing my surprise at the contents of Messrs. Hunt and Henley's letter to Sir Frederick, as I regret to add the statements from beginning to end are most unfounded; and, by the next mail (as the packet sails this evening), I shall direct the Collector to furnish me with detailed answers to all the statements made by Messrs. Hunt and Henley; and it appears to me strange that these gentlemen should not have employed some professional person to have stated their case, instead of assuming to themselves the knowledge of the subject which they seem to be entirely ignorant upon.

They have omitted stating to Sir Frederick that their agent, Mr. Goodridge, holds a Commission of the Peace for Labrador, and also a license in terms of the Colonial Marriage Act; and that he, Mr. Goodridge (a very intelligent person), along with four other Magistrates, has acted as such since the 13th June, 1854, the date of their appointment by Governor Kerr Baillie Hamilton. Their names are, Wm. Bush Bendell, Esq., Battle Harbor; Sampson Dawe, Esq., Francis Harbor; Henry Warren, Esq., Indian Tickle; Thomas G. Larmour, Esq., Grady Harbor; and I have no doubt these Magistrates would have offered no obstruction, had they not received, as they state, express instructions from home to resist the payment of duties; and your Grace will observe from the document which I enclose, namely, a notice served upon me yesterday, that Messrs. Hunt & Henley are, when I return to the United

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Kingdom, to adopt such legal proceedings against me, as may be advised, to obtain compensation or redress, &c., &c.

Considering the way in which the Labrador merchants appear to act and persevere, in their opposition to the Labrador Act, and although it is legally in operation, I would venture to suggest whether it might not be desirable that it be sanctioned by the Crown.

The most of the bills granted by the merchants' agents have been protested, and the recovery of payment will be sued for in due course of law. One of these, due by Messrs. Henley & Hunt, is now to be determined in the Court here; the Attorney General having proceeded against these gentlemen by seizing one of their vessels in the harbour here, and they will have, in a few days, to pay the proceeds of the bill with expenses. The same course will be followed with the others; and if the decision of the Court here is not satisfactory, the Labrador merchants may appeal to a higher tribunal in England.

Enclosure in No. 7.

8, BROAD-STREET BUILDINGS,
London, 9th November, 1863. }

Sir,—

We learn from our agents on the coast of Labrador, that a collector and other persons, acting under your authority and instructions, have, during the past summer, committed various illegal acts and outrages against our property, and persons employed by us on that coast. And we hereby give you notice, on behalf of ourselves and all others, and especially of Mr. James Finch Jeffery, master of the schooner *Escort*, of London, that we hold you responsible for all acts and proceedings of the collector and other persons above referred to, and that we and they shall, on your return to the United Kingdom, adopt such legal proceedings as may be advised, to obtain compensation, or other redress, for the injuries we and they have respectively sustained.

We remain, &c.,

(Signed)

HUNT & HENLEY.

His Excellency Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN,
&c., &c., &c.

St. John's, Newfoundland.

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No. 8.

(No. 57.)

*Copy of a Despatch from Governor Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, to His
Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K. G.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Nfld. }
18th December, 1863. }

(Received 30th December, 1863.)

(Answered, No. 1—9th January, 1864.)

MY LORD DUKE,—

In my Despatch, No. 53, of the 1st December, I forwarded the Reports of the Collector of Revenue and the Judge of the Circuit Court of Labrador, and also copy of a letter which I directed the Colonial Secretary to send to a Mr. Larmour, who holds the Commission of the Peace, and whom the Collector complained of as having obstructed and insulted him in the discharge of his duty.

2.—Mr. Larmour has sent a reply, such as was to be expected, with some recrimination, but at the same time making some admissions, which induces him to ask me to continue him on the Commission of the Peace, and to look on his case with favorable consideration.

3.—Under these circumstances I shall accede to his request, at the same time expecting that no such occurrence shall again take place; and I shall also caution the Revenue Officers to act with prudence and civility in the performance of the duties they are entrusted to discharge in every part of the Colony.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

A. BANNERMAN,

Governor.

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No. 9.

(No. 58.)

Copy of a Despatch from Governor Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, to His Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K. G.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Nfld., }
18th December, 1863. }

(Received 30th December, 1863.)

(Answered, No. 6, 4th Feb., 1864.)

MY LORD DUKE,—

Referring to my Despatch No. 54. of the 1st instant, I enclose as I promised the answer of Mr. Winter, collector of revenue at the Labrador, to the statement made by Messrs. Hunt & Henley against that officer, in a letter addressed to Sir Frederic Rogers, of date the 28th October last, and forwarded to me in your Grace's Despatch, No. 40, of the 2nd November.

2.—I have no reason to doubt that Mr. Winter's answer to the accusations made against him is correct, and, as he says, could be verified upon oath.

3.—That part of Messrs. Hunt & Henley's letter which alludes to the aid rendered by Her Majesty's ship *Vesuvius*, I can myself say is unfounded, on Captain Hamilton's authority. I know that he did not, in the smallest degree, interfere with the collection of the revenue, and only saw the collector once. Captain Hamilton told me that on several occasions he had (but in the absence of the collector) communicated with the merchants in a friendly way, advised them to pay the duties; and if they thought that the collection was illegal, they should appeal to the Governor, who must forward that appeal for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

4.—There can be no question, however, that the presence of Her Majesty's ship, and the knowledge that aid would be given to the Queen's officers by Captain Hamilton, if legally required, contributed to induce the merchants to offer less resistance than they otherwise would have done.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

A. BANNERMAN,

Governor.

Reports.

Enclosure in No. 9.

CUSTOM HOUSE, St. John's, }
5th December, 1863. }

SIR,—

I have the honour to state, in reference to the letter of Messrs. Hunt and Henley, addressed to Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart., of the Colonial Office, that the charges made against me, and the manner in which I discharged the duties entrusted to me by his Excellency the Governor in Council, are totally destitute of foundation, and in fact many of the statements made in this memorial are perfectly false and unfounded.

It would be out of place in me to discuss the question of the legality or otherwise of the collection of revenue on the Labrador; that is a question which entirely belongs to Her Majesty's Government to determine.

I take the grounds of complaint, viz: "That only with the assistance of Her Majesty's ship *Vesuvius*, which, on the authority of the Collector himself, accompanied him, the duties have been this year collected without resistance, and that it was found necessary to apply to the commander of that ship again to rejoin him."

In reply, I beg to state that I never saw Captain Hamilton during the four months I was on the Labrador; that no duties were collected through his interference, or extorted by fear of his presence.

On arrival at Blanc Sablon, on the 20th July, I heard that the *Vesuvius* was at Forteau, a distance of about eight miles, and that she left on the 23rd for St. John's, via Battle Harbor, and I never saw the vessel till on my return homeward at 6½ A. M., on the 5th September, when the *Volant* saluted her, but being at a very considerable distance, it was not returned by the steamer.

Finding, from Blanc Sablon to Battle Harbor, that Mr. Goodridge, agent for Messrs. Hunt & Henley, had been endeavouring, by letters and otherwise, to incite the agents of the English and Jersey houses to resist, by every means in their power, payment of Customs' Duties, stating their determination to do so, and on receiving duties from Messrs. T. & D. Slade, at Battle Harbor, who had received a similar invitation to resist, and who were naturally anxious that all parties should equally contribute their quota to the revenue, I did, under the belief, from these statements,

Reports.

that resistance would be made at Francis Harbor by Messrs. Hunt and Henley, respectfully request Captain Hamilton to be kind enough to give me such assistance as might be necessary for carrying out his Excellency's instructions.

Captain Hamilton, I learned a few days after, had gone to the westward, and therefore the duties on the Labrador were collected without that honourable and gallant officer's assistance, which doubtless would have been cheerfully rendered.

Again, it is said: "But our anticipations of difficulty applied to the traders on the coast, and especially to those of the United States, and it now appears that not a single one of these latter has been called on to pay duties at all."

So far from this statement being correct, I beg to say that the captains of two vessels belonging to Newbury Port, United States, on being made acquainted with the object of the visit of the revenue cruiser, voluntarily came on board and entered their vessels, being the very first that entered at Blanc Sablon on my arrival at this first port, and not having any cash, gave bills on their owners, which have been paid; duties have also been collected from about 60 vessels belonging to the British North American Provinces, some in cash, others by bill, nearly the whole of which have been duly honoured; duty was also collected from a vessel belonging to the United States, at Pinware, the beginning of August, and these were the only United States vessels we fell in with.

With reference to any report that Messrs. Hunt & Henley's agent may make as to "partiality or injustice," I can confidently appeal to those best acquainted with all my proceedings to rebut any such charge, my object being, from first to last, to let no one escape, if possible, the payment of duties, but to treat all alike; and my having forced, at great personal risk, this very house of Messrs. Hunt & Henley to comply with the law, enabled me, on my return to Battle Harbour, to obtain a second bill of £123 sterling, from Messrs. T. & D. Slade (and this after the revenue cruiser and Judge had left the Labrador), the payment of which would have been resisted, but from the fact that all were impartially dealt with.

The charge of breaking open warehouses and committing other outrages is purely imaginative on the part of Messrs. Hunt & Henley, no warehouse having been broken open or any outrages committed; that two captains were charged with a violation of the law and fined by the Judge, according to the Revenue Act, is true; and any inconvenience

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suffered by the captains is attributable to the agents under whose orders they acted, after warning of the consequences of persisting to transgress the law. It must be borne in mind that every difficulty was thrown in my way; that the ships' papers were destroyed, so that they might plead their inability to produce a manifest, as required; in fact, in one case, the master of the *Scout*, on oath, declared that he had destroyed them for a purpose, that purpose being the defrauding the revenue.

I cannot say that anything was done by Messrs. Hunt & Henley's Agent to "avoid bloodshed;" on the contrary, every thing was done to provoke it; for upwards of an hour there was an incessant discharge of cannon and fire arms, and the people were induced to believe that the object was to seize the provisions in the stores, and to leave them without any supply for a Labrador winter.

That all trading vessels on the Labrador were not boarded, may be true, but whenever information was given of a vessel trading, I immediately proceeded, either by boat or by land, to examine the master and make him comply with the law.

I have the assurance of our Newfoundland traders, that very few foreign traders have been on the coast this year, and that they staid in harbor only a short time, their anxiety being to obtain a knowledge of the whereabouts of the revenue cruiser; and that, consequently, the trade of Newfoundland has benefited to a very large amount, as can be proved by parties resident there; and that the enforcement of the revenue law on the Labrador, will be one of the greatest blessings our Legislature could confer on our own people, giving the honest man a protection he does not and cannot enjoy while he can be undersold, through non-payment of duties, by foreign speculators.

I think I have answered all the material objections made by Messrs. Hunt & Henley to my proceedings as Collector of the Labrador; I regret that I cannot compliment them on the course pursued by their agents on that coast; one, a Mr. Goodridge, attempting to induce the agents of the English and Jersey houses to resist the law, assuring them of his intention to do so; and another at Francis Harbor, a son of Mr. Hunt, deliberately, after having been sworn, and as if to convince of the sincerity and truthfulness of his answer, repeating the words, "So help me God;" denying the receipt of the invoices of goods imported by the *Scout*, then lying at his wharf, which Mr. Goodridge stated he had forwarded to Mr. Hunt by that vessel; consequently, upon his declaration and oath, I had to take Mr. Hunt's word for the value of the goods, and to

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see some packages opened to ascertain their worth; the duty paid at Francis Harbor was £85 sterling.

I trust you will see, from this statement, which can be verified on oath, the difficulties I had to encounter, and the complete falseness of every statement made by Messrs. Hunt & Henley to the Colonial Office.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. WINTER,

Collector, Labrador.

The Hon. the Attorney General,

&c., &c., &c.

St. John's.

No. 10.

(No. 59.)

*Copy of a Despatch from Governor Sir A. BANNERMAN, to His Grace the
DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, K. G.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Nfld., }
18th December, 1863. }

(Received 30th Dec., 1863.)

MY LORD DUKE,—

In reference to your Grace's Despatch, No. 38, of the 31st October, intimating that you saw no sufficient reason for advising Her Majesty to disallow the Act, c. 1, No. 305, for "granting to Her Majesty certain duties on goods, wares, and merchandize imported into this Colony and its dependencies," and that you had recommended that the Act should be left to its operation, and that the necessary Order in Council would shortly be forwarded for that purpose.

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2.—Your Grace, at the same time makes observations relative to the duties to be levied under the Act, upon bread, &c. imported from Hamburg, which formed the subject of former correspondence, and that Her Majesty's Government retain their opinion as to the impolicy and objectionable nature of these duties.

3.—Having always concurred in these views, I shall again press their adoption by the Legislature, in the Session which will open about the end of the next month.

4.—Your Grace also refers to the imposition, by this Act, of duties on persons inhabiting the coast of Labrador, and that it appears right that such persons should be enabled to send representatives to the Assembly of Newfoundland.

5.—That subject shall also be brought under the consideration of the Legislature, and I trust that they will adopt the suggestion of your Grace, which, in my opinion, is a very proper one.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

A. BANNERMAN,

Governor.

No. 11.

(No. 15.)

Copy of a Despatch from Governor Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, to His Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K. G.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Nfld.,
22nd March, 1864. }

(Received 14th April, 1864.)

MY LORD DUKE,—

In accordance with the instructions contained in your Grace's Despatch, No. 6, of the 4th of February, I have the honour to enclose the Report of Mr. Winter, Collector of the Revenue on the Labrador, in reply to the charge of partiality preferred against him by Messrs. Hunt & Henley.

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2. I also enclose a letter from the Receiver General, who visited the Labrador last year in a steamer, but did not fall in with the Collector. Indeed, your Grace may easily conceive that on a coast embracing upwards of 400 miles, over which the jurisdiction of Newfoundland extends, as defined in my commission, that parts of that coast may be passed over by a Collector of Revenue, in so short a time as his visit must necessarily occupy; and in regard to partiality on the part of that officer, either to occupants of establishments or transient traders, there is no motive for him but to act fairly towards all. He has been a considerable time in the Customs' Service here, and is considered a faithful, honest man.

3. I enclose, also, a statement of the Articles on which duties were collected at Labrador, all embraced in the Revenue Act, and precisely the same as are levied at all the outports in the island.

4.—In reference to this subject, it has frequently occurred to me to ask whether Messrs. Hunt and Henley, and the other gentlemen who occupy large establishments at the Labrador, can hold them without any right or title, further than occupancy for a period exceeding the time (25 years), which gives a permanent right to the occupier who may have been so long in possession. No one would think of disturbing these gentlemen; but it appears to me that the unsettled parts of the coast of Labrador should be put on the same footing with Crown lands in other parts of the Colony, and I believed that there was no perscription that could apply to Crown land.

I have &c.,

(Signed,)

A. BANNERMAN,

Governor.

Enclosure 1, in No. 11.

CUSTOM HOUSE, St. John's, }
25th February, 1864. }

(Extract.)

With reference to the letter of Messrs. Hunt & Henley, of the 30th January, to the Colonial Office, on the subject of Collection of duties at the Labrador, I beg to state that the charge therein contained against me is as unfounded as those made by them on a former occasion, to which I replied.

Reports.

They state that, within certain limits, viz.: from Battle Harbor to Sandwich Bay, I only called at six or seven, out of one hundred harbors, for the purpose of collecting duties; and that the merchants of the remaining ninety odd harbors escaped payment.

So for from this being true, I beg to state, that within those limits I called at every harbor in which there were mercantile establishments, or any probability of business being transacted by traders, in all 20—viz., Salt Pond, St. Francis Harbor, St. Francis Harbor Bight, Venison Tickle, Indian Tickle, Long Island, Cartwright, Grady, Battram, Square Island, Spear Harbor, Trap Cove, Mathew's Cove, Indian Harbor, Scrammy, Assises Harbor, Occasional Harbor, Ship Harbor, Murray's Harbor, and Petty Harbor,—for the purpose of ascertaining if any duties could be collected.

Messrs. Hunt and Henley have endeavoured to make it appear that there is this large number of harbors in which trade in imports is carried on by merchants, and that those merchants have escaped payment of duties.

In the larger number of harbors which I visited, I found that the business was confined (I may say) exclusively to Newfoundland traders, and that not a single foreign trading vessel or importing merchant was to be found in any of them, with the exception of one individual at Indian Tickle, who imported goods to a small extent from Canada, from whom I collected duties. I made diligent enquiries in each of the harbors I visited, as to any others which I did not visit, and ascertained beyond doubt that the small amount of business carried on in these was also confined to Newfoundland people; so that had I visited every cove and creek within the limits spoken of, I would not have obtained a shilling duties more than I did.

I beg further to call your attention to what I before stated in my report—viz., that, within the limits mentioned, I appointed three sub-collectors, whose authority extended over nearly the whole of that extent of coast; and upon my enquiring of them, when about to leave Labrador, they each one informed me that not a single instance of importation of dutiable goods had occurred within their districts, or anywhere along the coast, during the whole summer.

If any such result as that alleged by Messrs. Hunt & Henley arose from the manner in which I collected the duties (which I altogether deny), it is attributable almost solely to themselves; as I might perhaps have visited every harbour on the shore, though without any benefit,

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had it not been for the invariable opposition and obstruction which I met with from the resident merchants, in which I was assured Messrs. Hunt & Henley were throughout the chief movers, most active and determined, as well by inducing others as by their own acts; they having used every imaginable means, by intimidation, and every other species of hindrance, to delay and obstruct me in my duty, so that nearly the whole of the short period allowed me was spent in contending with the invariable and determined opposition I met with, directly and indirectly, from them.

I beg further to repeat what I before stated in reference to a former complaint of Messrs. Hunt & Henley, that the charge of partiality in the collection of duties is best answered by the fact, that after the *Volant* had left the coast, and I remained behind, alone and unassisted, I received from Messrs. T. & D. Slade the large amount of £120, the payment of which might, and would have been effectually resisted, had it not been that the agent was satisfied that duties had been collected impartially from all, and that no one had succeeded in escaping.

With reference to Messrs Hunt & Henley's complaint, "that they were compelled to pay duties of a most objectionable kind," viz., on lines and nets, salt, casks, and so forth, I have to state that the duties collected by me were only such as were prescribed by the Revenue Laws, the provisions of which I made their agent, Mr. Goodridge, fully acquainted with, by furnishing him with a copy of the Act, for his own convenience and information; and no such objection as that now taken by them was made at the time of paying the duties on said articles.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. WINTER,

Collector Labrador.

The Hon. the RECEIVER GENERAL,

&c., &c., &c.

St. John's.

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Enclosure 2, in No. 11.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
 St. John's, 26th Feb., 1864. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to hand your Excellency herewith, the Report of Mr. James Winter, Collector of Revenue at Labrador, respecting some charges made by Messrs. Hunt and Henley to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, touching the manner in which that officer had discharged the novel and somewhat difficult duties of his office ; and as it is in my power to corroborate his report to a great extent, I have much pleasure in doing it.

Your Excellency is aware that in the latter part of July, last year, I visited the coast of Labrador in the steamer *Ariel*. We arrived at Long Island on the 29th of that month, between which date and the 4th of August we visited and communicated with the following settlements, viz : South-east Cove, Curlew, Cape Nash, Gready, Black Island, Indian Tickle, Domino, Spotted Island, Black Tickle, Batteau, Sandy Islands, Seal Island, Hawke Harbor, Venison Tickle, Snug Harbor, Tub Harbor, Dead Island, Triangle, Occasional Harbor, Ship Harbor, Francis Harbor Bight, Francis Harbor, Merchantmen's Harbor, Little Harbor, Murray's Harbor, Spear Harbor, Battle Harbor and Islands, Cape Charles, Henley Harbor, Chatteau, Red Bay, St. Modiste, and Lance-au-Loup.

The result of my observations, as far as they affect the present question, is that up to that date there was not, as far as I could ascertain, one American or Colonial vessel trading on that extent of coast. The only harbors in which there are fixed importing establishments are Long or Round Island, Gready, Indian Tickle, Venison Tickle, St. Francis Harbor, Battle Harbor, Henley Harbor, and Lance-au-Loup. A visit to the other harbors in quest of duties would not result in any benefit, the population being entirely fishermen from this Island, supplied before leaving ; and as the Collector obtained much information from the report brought by us from the north (although it was our misfortune to miss each other,) I conceive he was perfectly justified in passing such places until on his return from Sandwich Bay.

The entries passed for duties in the several harbors where there are fixed establishments show that they were visited ; whilst there the Collector could, and doubtless did, obtain sufficient information to guide

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him as to the necessity of visiting the adjacent coves and harbors. And as I have it on good authority, that the number of traders on that coast during last year was much less than in any former year—arising probably from the bad fishing in 1862, lateness of the commencement of the fishing in 1863, and the determination of the Government to collect duties,—I conceive, taking into consideration the delay, annoyance, and obstruction which the Collector experienced, through the opposition which Messrs. Hunt and Henley caused him, (for others were guided almost entirely by them in resisting,) and the short time thus placed at his disposal, the duties of his office were carried out as efficiently as could be expected; and of those who escaped the payment of duties, (if any,) I have yet heard of only one instance.

As regards the charge against the Collector of exacting duties on the food, nets, &c., of the fishermen, I have to observe that all duties collected at Labrador were under the Revenue Act of 1863. And since the Collector's return, his accounts have passed under the examination of the constituted authority, and were found to be correct in every particular.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. BEMISTER,

Receiver General.

His Excellency, Sir A. BANERMAN,
 &c., &c.

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DESPATCHES FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

No. 1.

(No. 171.)

*Copy of a Despatch from His Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K. G. to
Governor Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN.*

DOWNING-STREET, }
16th July, 1862. }

SIR,—

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 35, of the 13th June, signifying the intention of your responsible advisers to take steps for creating a Court for the purpose of administering civil and criminal justice in those portions of Labrador which form part of your Government; and I have to acquaint you that I see no reason to doubt that the proposed measure will be very beneficial to that part of Labrador.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

NEWCASTLE.

No. 2.

(No. 33.)

*Copy of a Despatch from His Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K. G. to
Governor Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN.*

DOWNING-STREET, }
14th September, 1863. }

SIR,—

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 40, of the 10th ultimo, upon matters connected with the recent imposition by the Newfoundland Legislature of Customs' Duties on articles imported into Labrador, and communicating a copy of further instructions issued by you to the officer appointed to collect those duties.

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Various representations have been made to me of the objections to which the Act by which these duties are imposed is considered liable, and I enclose, as showing the views upon the subject at present entertained by Her Majesty's Government, a copy of a correspondence between Messrs. Hunt & Henley and this Department.

With reference to the instructions enclosed in your Despatch, I must observe that, though the authority of the Colonial Government over waters within three miles of the land within their jurisdiction is undoubted, considerably caution must be used in asserting it beyond that limit, "even in bays, or other inlets lying between headlands or other points of the mainland," inasmuch as the right of jurisdiction over such bays or inlets depends on the particular circumstances of the case, and is frequently open to much question.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Enclosure 1, in No. 2.

8, Broad Street Buildings, London, }
11th August, 1863. }

MY LORD DUKE,—

Since the subject of Courts and Duties in Labrador was brought forward by Mr. Seymour in the House of Commons, we have obtained copies of two documents to which we beg to call your Grace's attention.

The first is the proclamation of King William IV., dated 26th July, 1832, establishing the Legislature of Newfoundland. It authorises the Governor of that Colony to call a general assembly "of freeholders and householders within our said Island." No reference is made to Labrador, nor to any dependency or territory comprised in the Governor's commission. We submit, therefore, that, as was stated to the English Labrador merchants in 1832, it was not intended that Labrador should be interfered with; and that, legally, the powers of the Legislature are strictly limited to the Island of Newfoundland.

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The second document is a report of Mr. Prendergast, dated 1st September, 1856, to the Governor of Newfoundland, by whom he appears to have been appointed "Preventive officer and Collector of Customs" for Labrador for that year. He states that he demanded duties from sixteen merchants' establishments, and five trading or fishing vessels on the coast, and payment was refused by all. As he states that in the Straits of Belle Isle alone, he found "nearly 150 vessels" engaged in the fisheries, the whole number on the coast would not be so few as 500—of these he claimed duties from five only. The sixteen harbors he visited were those in which English merchants have their establishments, and it is from these alone that duties would or could be exacted; the other harbors, numbering several hundreds, being unvisited.

Mr. Prendergast also gives, in his report, a statement of the resident population on the Labrador coast in 1850, from the straits of Belle Isle to Sandwich Bay, the more frequented part of the coast, and extending about 150 miles. The whole number of residents was 1,553, settled in 58 "places," and the number of "dwellings" distributed as follows:—

16	"	places	had	each	1	dwellings.
15	"	"	"	2	"	"
11	"	"	"	3	"	"
11	"	"	"	5 and under	10	dwellings.
3	"	"	"	10	"	20
1	"	"	"	—	—	22
1	"	"	"	—	—	31

And the place with 22 dwellings is Sandwich Bay, comprising a coast line of 60 to 80 miles; and that with 31 dwellings, the whole of the Battle Islands, and the extensive Bay of St. Lewis. Nothing, we think, can show more forcibly than this statement the absurdity of the proposed system of Collectors, Sub-collectors, Court, Judges, Bailiffs, &c., and, as has already been explained, it would, in practice, be as unjust and partial as it is absurd.

As soon as your Grace shall have come to a decision on this subject, we shall be obliged by being informed of it, for the information and guidance of all parties in the United Kingdom interested in the Labrador trade and fisheries.

We are, &c.,

(Signed,)

HUNT & HENLEY,

His Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K. G.,
Colonial Office,

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Enclosure 2, in No. 2.

DOWNING-STREET,
18th August, 1863. }

GENTLEMEN,—

I am directed by the Duke of Newcastle to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, and to acquaint you that the subject to which it relates is still under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

T. FREDERICK ELLIOT.

MESSRS. HUNT & HENLEY.

 Enclosure 3, in No. 2.

8, BROAD-STREET BUILDINGS,
London, 26th August, 1863. }

MY LORD DUKE,—

We duly received Mr. Elliot's letter of the 18th instant, informing us that the question of Newfoundland duties in Labrador was still under consideration. A letter has since reached us from Messrs. De Quetteville, of Jersey, advising that a Collector from Newfoundland had arrived at one of the harbors in Labrador, and being refused payment of duties by all the merchants' agents, had commenced by forcing open the stores and seizing the goods of Messrs. Boutillier & Co. Messrs. De Quetteville inquire "if we think it likely the Secretary for the Colonies will be induced to interfere," and we shall be obliged if your Grace will enable us to answer this inquiry.

We much fear that this commencement of violent proceedings will, as we pointed out to your Grace in June last, be followed by more serious occurrences. As the Collector proceeds Northwards on the coast, he will meet with the fishers and traders of the British American Colonies and the United States. These latter, especially, we know from

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our personal communications with them, formerly considered, and doubtless do so now, that their treaty rights of fishing and curing fish, implied and included that of landing and consuming, free of all duties and imposts, all requisite articles and supplies for the men employed. They stated also, that this was the view of the subject taken by the United States' Government. The attempt to enforce duties on them will, therefore, in all probability, be resisted by force, and conflicts may thus arise which may end in loss of life, and would certainly be attended with very serious consequences. With such prospects before us, we have thought it our duty to represent once more the position and probable results of this interference of the Newfoundland Legislature.

We are, &c.,

(Signed,)

HUNT & HENLEY.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G.,
Colonial Office.

Enclosure 4, in No. 2.

DOWNING-STREET, }
14th Sept., 1863. }

GENTLEMEN,—

I am directed by the Duke of Newcastle to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ult., respecting certain alleged proceedings of the officer appointed to collect import duties on the coast of Labrador, and communicating your apprehension of violent resistance to the collection of such duties.

His Grace desires me to acquaint you, in reply, that Her Majesty's Government are advised that the Newfoundland Legislature are fully competent to impose Customs' duties on goods imported into Labrador, and that according to the last information, these duties have been, in fact, collected without that resistance which you apprehend.

If the merchants trading with Labrador consider the duties themselves, or the mode of collecting them, to be illegal, their proper course will be to bring the question to trial before a Court of law.

Reports.

On the other hand, so far as they consider that the duties are excessive in amount, or that the provisions made for their collection are unnecessarily arbitrary or vexatious, their proper course is to represent the particular objections of detail to which these laws are liable, either to the Legislature of the Colony, or to the Secretary of State; but they must bear in mind that the only mode by which the Secretary of State can interfere in their favor is, by advising Her Majesty to disallow an Act passed by the Newfoundland Legislature, which cannot usually be done without receiving the Governor's report upon the objections made to the law, and that while the matter is thus under discussion the law will remain in operation.

Such specific objections as have been already urged against the Act are still under the consideration of the Government.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

F. ROGERS.

Messrs. HUNT & HENLEY.

No. 3.

(Separate.)

*Copy of a Despatch from His Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K. G., to
Governor Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN.*

DOWNING STREET,
25th September, 1863. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 26th ultimo, marked "separate," which gives a satisfactory account of the operation of the Labrador Revenue Act.

Reports.

In my confidential Despatch of the 14th instant, I transmitted the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown on the constitutional objections which have been made to the Act.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

No. 4.

(No. 38.)

Extract of a Despatch from His Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K. G., to Governor Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, dated Downing Street, 31st October, 1863.

I have had under my consideration an Act passed by the Legislature of Newfoundland in March last, entitled cap. 1. No. 305, "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize imported into this Colony and its dependencies." You are aware that several communications have been received at this office remonstrating against some of the provisions of this Act; but, after consultation with the proper departments of her Majesty's Government, I do not perceive that there is sufficient reason for advising Her Majesty to disallow it. I have therefore recommended that the Act should be left to its operation, and the necessary Order in Council for this purpose will shortly be forwarded to you.

With reference to the imposition by this Act of duties on persons inhabiting the coast of Labrador, it appears to me that it would be right that such persons should be enabled to send representatives to the Assembly of Newfoundland; I think it therefore necessary that the law regulating the representation of the Colony should be amended so as to effect this object, so far as it can be effected by the mere alteration of the law.

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No. 5.

(No. 40.)

*Copy of a Despatch from His Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, K. G., to
Governor Sir A. BANNERMAN.*

DOWNING-STREET, }
2nd November, 1863. }

SIR,—

With reference to my Despatch, No. 33, of the 14th September, enclosing copies of a correspondence with Messrs. Hunt & Henley, relative to the collection of duties on the Labrador coast, I have the honour to forward to you, for your information, a copy of a further letter which has been received from Messrs. Hunt & Henley on the same subject.

Messrs. Hunt & Henley have been informed that their letter has been forwarded to you.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

 Enclosure 1, in No. 5.

8, BROAD-STREET BUILDINGS, }
London, 28th October, 1863. }

SIR,—

We duly received your letter of the 14th ultimo, and in reply :—It is possible, though not in accordance with the advices obtained by the memorialists, that the Newfoundland Legislature may, on a narrow legal view, be competent to impose duties in Labrador; but, assuming this, it is, under the circumstances, certainly unconstitutional and unjust; and if duties are to be levied on the coast, they should be paid by all frequenting it, whether from Newfoundland or elsewhere. It will,

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doubtless, be said that the Newfoundland fishermen have already paid duties in Newfoundland, but this is equally the case with the English, Nova Scotian, and other fishermen, who, of course, pay duties at home to their respective Governments. All frequent the Labrador coast, alike, during the fishing season, and leave it when the season ends, and all should contribute equally to the duties if they are to be levied.

Your suggestion that the question should be tried at law is one which the memorialists are most anxious to adopt, in case the Collector, or any one responsible for his acts, can be found within the jurisdiction of our English Courts.

With reference to the statement that the duties have this year been collected without resistance, we can state, on the authority of the Collector himself, that he was accompanied by Her Majesty's ship *Vesuvius*, to enforce the payment along part of the coast, and that from the opposition and difficulty he afterwards met with, he found it necessary to apply to the commander of that ship again to rejoin him. But our anticipation of difficulty applied to the traders on the coast, and especially to those of the United States; and it now appears that not a single one of these latter has been called on to pay duties at all.

The agents of the memorialists not having yet returned to England, we are unable to speak quite so confidently as we should wish of the proceedings of the Collector during the present season. But we may, we think, venture to say that they fully confirm all the assertions of partiality and injustice contained in the representations submitted to the Colonial Office. He has visited some of the fishing establishments; others he has left unvisited; he has broken open warehouses; taken captains from their ships, and imprisoned them for days in his schooner, and committed other outrages; and only in this way has he forced the agents (one writes "to avoid bloodshed") to give bills for the duties demanded. Of the trading vessels on the coast he has applied to very few; certainly not one in twenty; and of the United States' vessels he has not called on one.

Referring to your remark that the Colonial Secretary could only allow or disallow the Acts of the Newfoundland Legislature, we had understood that his Grace could instruct the Governor to suspend the appointment of a Collector for Labrador while the subject was under consideration.

As regards the special grounds on which the memorialists object to

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the payment of the duties in question, we can do little but repeat those already stated, viz :—

That they carry on their business in and from England ; that they are (two only, we believe, excepted) entirely unconnected with Newfoundland ; derive no benefit whatever from their assumed connection with it ; and the only way in which they are made acquainted with the existence of its Government is by the exaction of the duties complained of.

That they are not, nor can be, represented in its Legislature ; that the Labrador coast is not within or near any electoral district of Newfoundland, nor was intended to be included therein by the applicants for the charter granted to that island in 1830.

That no part of the duties exacted in Labrador is in any way applied for its benefit ; and the only way it is even pretended that this is done is by the establishment of the Court which accompanies the Collector, and which is, except for his support, utterly inoperative and useless.

That the system of collection of duties adopted is most partial and unjust, as it leaves entirely to the Collector to determine, according to the state of the wind or weather, or his own convenience, caprice, or interest, which merchants or traders shall be called on, and which allowed to go free.

That the measures by which this system is enforced, as exemplified by those of the present year, are in the highest degree arbitrary and illegal, and such as would not be recognised or tolerated by any English court or jury to which they would be submitted.

Further details might be furnished, but the foregoing are the grounds on which the memorialists applied to Her Majesty's Government to disallow the Act of the Newfoundland Legislature ; and they submit that the case is one in which that course should, in justice and fairness, be adopted ; and they think there would be no difficulty or question on the subject, if the Colonial Department would simply consider and deal with Labrador as what it really is, viz., a coast frequented by fishermen from various countries and colonies during the season, and no more connected, in fact and truth, with Newfoundland than with any other European or American colony or government.

We remain, &c.,

(Signed,)

HUNT & HENLEY.

Sir F. ROGERS, Bart,
Colonial Office.

Reports.

No. 6.

(No. 48.)

*Copy of a Despatch from His Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, K. G., to
Governor Sir A. BANNERMAN.*

DOWNING-STREET, }
5th December, 1863. }

SIR,—

With reference to my Despatch, No. 46, of the 1st instant, transmitting to you an Order of Her Majesty in Council, leaving to their operation chapters, 1, 2 and 3 of the Acts of the Legislature of Newfoundland during the year 1863, I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of the answer which has been returned, by my directions, to various remonstrances against that portion of the first named Act which relates to the imposition and collection of duties on the coast of Labrador.

I take this opportunity of suggesting that the net proceeds of this source of revenue should be applied to the administration of justice and the protection of the fisheries in the district in which they are raised.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

NEWCASTLE.

Enclosure 1, in No. 6.

DOWNING-STREET, }
5th December, 1863. }

SIR,—

I am directed by the Duke of Newcastle to acquaint you that his Grace has had under his consideration the Act of the Legislature of Newfoundland, chapter 1, of 1863, against which you have remonstrated so far as it provides for the imposition and collection of duties on the coast of Labrador.

Reports.

On the constitutional objections made to this Act his Grace consulted the Law Officers of the Crown, who are of opinion that it is competent to the Legislature of Newfoundland to pass laws binding on the Labrador Coast, and his Grace thinks it by no means unjust, but the contrary, that a Revenue should be levied there sufficient to defray the expenses incurred, or which ought to be incurred, by the Government of that coast.

With respect to the machinery of the Act, the Commissioners of Customs, to whom that point was referred, are of opinion that the provisions of the law are not unnecessarily oppressive.

Consequently, his Grace has not felt at liberty to advise that Her Majesty should disallow this Act, which, accordingly, has been left to its operation. At the same time he considers that if taxes are to be imposed by the Newfoundland Legislature on persons inhabiting the Labrador coast, those persons should be enabled to send representatives to the Newfoundland Assembly, and his Grace has accordingly recommended to the Governor, that the Act regulating the representation should be so altered as to effect this object, so far as it can be effected by the mere alteration of the law.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

F. ROGERS.

The Right Hon.
Sir EDMUND HEAD, Bart.

[Similar Letters were also addressed to Sir R. P. Collier, M. P., and to Messrs. Hunt & Henley.]

Reports.

Enclosure 2, in No. 6.

DOWNING STREET,
5th December, 1863. }

SIR,—

I am directed by the Duke of Newcastle to acquaint you that his Grace has had under his consideration the Act of the Legislature of Newfoundland, chapter 1, of 1863, against which you have remonstrated, so far as it provides for the imposition and collection of duties on the coast of Labrador.

His Grace did not see anything in the various representations which he has received in opposition to this Act, which would have justified the unusual and expensive course of a discussion before Her Majesty's Privy Council.

On the constitutional objections made to this Act his Grace consulted the Law Officers of the Crown, who are of opinion that it is competent to the Legislature of Newfoundland to pass laws binding on the Labrador coast, and his Grace thinks it by no means unjust, but the contrary, that a revenue should be levied there sufficient to defray the expenses incurred, or which ought to be incurred, by the Government on that coast.

With respect to the machinery of the Act, the Commissioners of Customs, to whom that point was referred, are of opinion that the provisions of the law are not unnecessarily oppressive.

Consequently his Grace has not felt at liberty to advise that Her Majesty should disallow this Act, which accordingly has been left to its operation. At the same time, he considers that if taxes are to be imposed by the Newfoundland legislature on persons inhabiting the Labrador coast, those persons should be enabled to send representatives to the Newfoundland Assembly, and his Grace has accordingly recommended to the Governor, that the Act regulating the representation should be so altered as to effect this object, so far as it can be effected by the mere alteration of the law.

I am, &c.,

(Signed),

F. ROGERS.

JOSHUA LE BAILLY, Esq.

Reports.

No. 7.

(No. 50.)

*Copy of a Despatch from His Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K. G., to
Governor Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN.*

DOWNING-STREET,
31st December, 1863. }

Sir.—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 53, of the 1st inst., accompanied by reports received respectively from the Collector of Revenue and the Judge of the district of Labrador, describing their visit to Labrador for the collection of the revenue and the administration of justice.

I have to express to you my approval of the letter written by your direction to Mr. Larmour, on the subject of the opposition offered by him to the collection of the revenue.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

NEWCASTLE.

Reports.

No. 8.

(No. 15.)

*Copy of a Despatch from His Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K. G., to
Governor Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN.*

DOWNING-STREET, }
31st December, 1863. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 54, of the 1st instant, on the subject of certain representations which have been made to this Department by the Messrs. Hunt and Henley, respecting the collection of duties on the coast of Labrador.

With reference to your suggestion that the Act by which these duties are imposed should receive Her Majesty's sanction, you will, before the arrival of this Despatch, be in possession of the Order of Her Majesty in Council leaving it to its operation, which was transmitted to you by the mail of the 8th instant.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,)

NEWCASTLE.

No. 9.

(No. 1.)

*Copy of a Despatch from His Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K. G., to
Governor Sir A. BANNERMAN.*

DOWNING-STREET, }
9th January, 1863. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 57, of the 18th ultimo, and to acquaint you that I see no reason to doubt the propriety of the course which you intend to take with respect to the continuance of Mr. Larmour on the commission of the peace.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,)

NEWCASTLE.

Reports.

No. 10.

(No. 6.)

*Copy of a Despatch from His Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K. G., to
Governor Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN.*

DOWNING-STREET,
4th February, 1854. }

SIR,—

With reference to your Despatch, No. 58, of the 18th December last, I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a letter which has been received from Messrs. Hunt & Henley, in which they allege that the officer appointed to collect the revenue on the coast of Labrador, under the recent Act, has demanded duties from the inhabitants of certain harbors along the coast, whilst at others no duties have been collected at all.

I have to request that you will furnish me with a report on the subject of this statement, which appears to involve a charge of partiality against the Collector.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

NEWCASTLE.

Enclosure in No. 10.

BROAD-STREET BUILDINGS, }
30th January, 1864. }

SIR,—

In reply to your letter of 12th inst., it is not, of course, in our power to enter into details of the Labrador Collector's report, unless we are furnished with a copy of it. But we have made some enquires, and beg to call your attention to the following facts respecting his visit, limiting

Reports.

them for clearness' sake to one point, and to the one part of the coast we are best acquainted with, viz., that extending from Battle Harbor in latitude 52, to Sandwich Bay in latitude 54.

Within this district there are 37 harbors named in an official paper of 1856, and at least double that number not there mentioned, in all about 100. The Collector has called at six or seven only of these, and, in consequence, the merchants in these harbours so selected, have been compelled to pay duties, and these of a most objectionable kind, say, on the food of their fishermen, their lines and nets, the salt used for curing their fish, and the casks used for packing it, while all others in the 90 odd remaining harbors have been exempt.

It is from a system involving this partiality and injustice, and many others such as this, that we ask to be relieved; and we think we have a right to call on the Colonial office, with whom the power resides, to take some measures to protect us. If you still refuse to disallow the Newfoundland Acts relating to Labrador, let a Bill be introduced into Parliament for removing that coast from the government of Newfoundland, and replacing it under the government of Canada. It is not, perhaps, our place to suggest measures, and we are quite aware that in our foregoing remarks, we are merely reiterating complaints and statements already made. But the memorialists feel that they have no alternative but to continue to bring before Her Majesty's Government, and before Parliament, the statement of their wrongs, until they obtain that redress which the justice of their claim must ultimately insure for them.

We are, &c.,

(Signed,)

HUNT & HENLEY.

Sir F. ROGERS, Bart., Colonial Office.

The Acts alluded to in the foregoing copy of papers and correspondence between the Colonial Office and the Government of Newfoundland have not been reprinted; they are:—

- The 26th Victoria, Cap I, No. 305,
- “ 26th Victoria, Cap. II, No. 306, and
- “ 26th Victoria, Cap. III, No. 307,

And will be found in the records of the Colony.

Reports.

There was also laid before the House of Commons Collector Winter's Report of the general imports into the Labrador, for the year 1863 ;— also, a consolidated account shewing the aggregate quantities, and value of the various articles, and amount of duties collected thereon.

These statements have not been reprinted, as they also will be found in the Colonial Records.

N. B.—These Returns were laid before the House of Commons on an Address moved for by Mr. Henry Seymour, the Honorable Member for Poole.

Opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, whether United States citizens, fishing in waters within the jurisdiction of Newfoundland, are bound to obey, and legally punishable for disregarding the Laws and Regulations enacted by the Colonial Legislature.

[COPY OF A COPY.]

TEMPLE,
January 6th, 1863. }

MY LORD DUKE,—

We are honored with your Grace's commands, signified in Sir F. Rogers' letter of the 17th December, ulto., stating that he was directed by your Grace to request that we would favour you with our opinion upon the following question :

“ That by a Treaty between Great Britain and the United States of America, dated October 20th, 1818, (Herrtslett II, p. 392), it was provided, *inter alia*, that the inhabitants of the United States should for ever have the liberty to take fish on the coasts of Newfoundland, (as therein described,) in common with the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty.”

That this privilege was extended to the coasts of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, and the several Islands thereto adjacent, [Herrtslett IX., p. 999], and Acts were passed by the different Colonies, (Herrtslett X., p. 648, 649, 651, 652, 653,) to give

Reports.

effect to the Treaty, and especially to suspend the Laws of the different Colonies which were inconsistent with the terms or spirit of the Treaty.

Sir Frederick Rogers was also pleased to state, that Your Grace desired to be informed whether inhabitants of the United States, fishing in waters within the jurisdiction of the Legislature of Newfoundland, or of any other of the above mentioned Colonies, are bound to obey, and legally punishable for disregarding the laws or regulations enacted by, or under the authority of, the respective Provincial Legislatures, for the conduct of the Fisheries; and that Your Grace presumed that such laws would only extend to waters situate within a Marine League of the Coasts of the Colony, which (in the case of Newfoundland, to which this question especially relates,) are defined by the Governor's Commission, from which an extract was annexed.

Sir Frederick Rogers was further pleased to enclose an extract from a Report addressed to Sir A. Bannerman, by the Officer employed on the coast of Newfoundland, copies of a letter from Sir Alexander Milne, transmitting that Report to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and of a letter addressed to the Colonial Department by direction of their Lordships.

These papers would explain the object with which the present question was asked.

In obedience to Your Grace's commands, we have taken these papers into consideration, and have the honor to report,—

That, in our opinion, inhabitants of the United States, fishing within waters of the Territorial Jurisdiction of the Legislature of Newfoundland, or of any other of the above mentioned Colonies, are bound to obey, and are legally punishable for disregarding the laws and regulations for the conduct of the Fisheries enacted by, or under the authority of, the respective Provincial Legislatures. The plain object of the Treaties above referred to, was to put the inhabitants of the United States, as regards the "liberty to take fish" within the parts (described) of the British dominions, on the same footing as "subjects of Her Britannic Majesty,"—"in common with whom," in the terms of the Treaties,—such liberty was to be enjoyed. The enactments subsequently passed did but confirm the Treaties, and provide for the suspension, during the operation of those treaties, of such laws, &c., as were or would be inconsistent with the terms and spirit of the Treaties; which "terms

Reports.

and spirit" are, it appears to us, in no respect violated by regulations *bona fide* made for the government of those engaged in the fishing, and applicable to British subjects so employed.

We think, at the same time, that this British authority, as regards the inhabitants of the United States, can be exercised within those limits only within which the treaty rights were conferred,—in other words, within which, but for the Treaties, those inhabitants could not have insisted on their right to fish.

These limits may be safely taken on the main ocean as extending to three miles (or a marine league) from the beach seawards ; but there will remain (possibly) the cases of Bays, and other Inlets lying between headlands and other points of the mainland, the whole of which may be territorial, and subject to the ordinary municipal jurisdiction to which the mainland owes obedience.

Beyond this, we conceive that the matters to be considered, are matters rather of fact than of law.

We have, &c.,

(Signed),

W. ATHERTON,
ROUNDELL PALMER.

His Grace

The Duke of NEWCASTLE,
&c., &c., &c.

Privileges granted to the United States, by Treaty, 20th October, 1818, (Hertslet II, p. 392), for ever, in common with the subjects of His Britannic Majesty.

“The liberty to take fish of every kind on that part of the Southern Coast of Newfoundland which extends from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands, on the Western, and on the Northern coasts of Newfoundland, from the said Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands. And shall, also, have liberty, for ever, to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled Bays, Har-

Reports.

hors, and Creeks of the Southern part of the coast of Newfoundland, hereabout described, and of the coast of Labrador ; but, so soon as the same, or any portion thereof, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such portion so settled, without previous agreement for such purpose with the Inhabitants, Proprietors, or Possessors, of the ground."

Privileges Granted to Inhabitants of the United States by the Reciprocity Treaty, 1854.

In addition to the liberty secured to the United States fishermen, by the Convention of October 20th, 1818, to have, in common with the Subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take Fish of every kind, except shell-fish, on the sea-coasts and shores, and in the Bays, Harbours, and Creeks ; with permission to land upon the coasts and shores for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish ; not to interfere with the rights of private property or British fishermen in the peaceable use of any parts of the said coasts, in their occupancy for the same purpose.

The above mentioned liberty applies solely to the *sea* fishery ; the Salmon and Shad Fisheries, and all fisheries in mouths of rivers, are reserved exclusively for British Fishermen.

N. B.—“ By the Treaty of October, 1818, the liberty to take fish of every kind was to extend from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands on the Western, and on the Northern coast of Newfoundland, from Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands. By the Reciprocity Treaty, the liberty to take fish extends to the *whole* of the coasts, which may be legally fished by Her Majesty's Subjects, having regard to Treaties with France.”

The Subjects of Her Britannic Majesty have the same rights and privileges in common with the Citizens of the United States ; the liberty to take fish of every kind, except Shell-fish, on the Eastern Sea coasts and shores of the United States, North of the 36th parallel of North latitude ; and the same rights to land, dry nets, and cure fish, under the same restrictions as are imposed on American Citizens in British Waters. The Salmon and Shad Fisheries, and all Fisheries in Rivers, and mouths of rivers, &c. are reserved exclusively for United States Citizens.

Despatches.

COPY OF CIRCULAR AND ENCLOSURE FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, RELATIVE TO THE CONSTITUTION IN THE COLONIES OF COURTS OF ENQUIRY INTO THE CAUSES OF WRECKS.

(COPY CIRCULAR.)

Newfoundland.

DOWNING-STREET,
14th April, 1863. }

SIR,—

With reference to my Circular Despatch of the 16th of September, 1862, I transmit to you, for your consideration, the copy of a letter from the Office of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, upon the subject of the provision to be made for the constitution in the Colonies of Courts of Inquiry into the causes of Wrecks.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

NEWCASTLE.

Governor

Sir A. BANNERMAN,

&c., &c., &c.

Despatches.

(COPY.)

Mr. Booth to Sir F. Rogers.

OFFICE OF THE COMMITTEE OF
PRIVY COUNCIL FOR TRADE,
Whitehall, 4th March, 1863. }

SIR,—

I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th ulto., transmitting, for the consideration of their Lordships, a copy of a Despatch from the Governor of Barbadoes, relative to the inquiries into the causes of wrecks, and into the conduct of Masters, Mastes, and Engineers in the merchant service.

In reply, my Lords direct me to state to you, for the information of the Duke of Newcastle, that it appears to them very desirable that provision should, if possible, be made in all the British Possessions abroad, for the constitution of Courts authorised to hold such inquiries; but, in order to effect this, it rests with the Legislative authorities to frame such measures for the purpose as the available resources and institutions of each Colony will admit of.

What, in the case of Barbadoes, these resources may be, my Lords have no means of judging; but they desire me to observe that it is very important that, in the institution of any such tribunal, care should be taken to secure its being independent, and judicial in its character and form of proceedings, and that the members composing the Court should be free from local influence.

It is also essential that the Court should, where necessary, have the aid of nautical skill and experience.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

JAMES BOOTH.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office,

Despatches.

COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE COLONIES, IN REPLY TO A REQUEST FROM
THE GOVERNOR, THAT THE COPY OF A DRAFT BILL
FOR REGULATING THE FISHERIES, MAY BE LOOKED
OVER, AND ANY PARTS POINTED OUT, SUCH AS PROB-
ABLY MIGHT NOT BE SANCTIONED BY THE CROWN.

(COPY.)

Newfoundland.

No. 28.

DOWNING-STREET, }
3rd August, 1863. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 34. of the 29th of June, enclosing a printed copy of the proceedings of a Committee appointed to enquire into the state of the Fisheries of Newfoundland, together with a Draft Bill framed with a view to their proper regulation, and requesting that the provisions of this Draft Bill may be looked over, and any parts of it pointed out, such as probably might not be sanctioned by the Crown, if it were passed.

2.—I apprehend that it is not your expectation that I should express an opinion respecting the practical modes of conducting those fisheries, it being plain that the inhabitants of Newfoundland are, or ought to be, best capable of judging what regulations are calculated to increase the productiveness of their own seas, and with respect to Imperial interests, I do not think it desirable to anticipate that close enquiry to which any Act passed upon this matter must be subjected, in order to ascertain that it does not infringe upon the right guaranteed to foreigners, or run counter to any principle of Imperial policy.

3.—The observations which suggest themselves to me, however, on the perusal of the Draft Bill are:—

1st.—that if any misconception exists in Newfoundland respecting the limits of the Colonial jurisdiction, it would be desirable that it should be put at rest by embodying in the Act a distinct statement that the regulations contained in it are of no force except within three miles of the shore of the Colony,

Despatches.

2nd.—That no Act can be allowed which prohibits expressly, or is calculated by a circuitous method, to prevent the sale of bait.

3rd.—That all fishing Acts shall expressly declare that their provisions do not extend, or interfere with any existing treaties with any foreign nation in amity with Great Britain.

4th.—That, in any part of the Colonial waters, it would be highly unjust and inconvenient to impose upon British fishermen restrictions which could not, without violating existing Treaties, be imposed upon foreigners using the same fisheries. On this point, however, I would refer you to my Despatch, marked “confidential,” of the 2nd of February.

I have, &c.

(Signed.)

NEWCASTLE.

Governor

Sir A. BANNERMAN,

&c., &c., &c.

Despatches.

COPY OF DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, WITH ENCLOSURE FROM THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, ON THE SUBJECT OF THE DELIVERY OF TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES AT St. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND, AND TRANSMITTING COPY OF NEW CONTRACT WITH THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM COMPANY, &c.

(COPY.)

Newfoundland.

Separate.

DOWNING-STREET, }
20th August, 1863. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information, a copy of the new Contract entered into with the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, more familiarly known as the Galway Company, and a table shewing the days of departure from, and arrival at, Galway, of the Company's packets, to the 31st of December next.

I take the same opportunity of transmitting to you a copy of a letter from the General Post Office, pointing out the agreement made with the Company, on the subject of the delivery Telegraphic messages at St. John's, Newfoundland, within six days from the time of the Packet's departure from Galway.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.)

NEWCASTLE.

Governor

Sir A. BANNERMAN,

&c., &c., &c.

Despatches.

Mr. Hill to Sir F. Rogers.

(COPY.)

GENERAL POST OFFICE. }
August 12, 1863. }

SIR,—

I am directed by the Postmaster-General to inform you that Her Majesty's Government have entered into a new Contract with the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, under the 4th clause of which the Company are bound to deliver at St. John's, Newfoundland, within six days from the time of the Packet's departure from Galway, such telegraphic messages as the Postmaster-General may direct.

Any messages for North America, which, on the re-establishment of the Galway service, the Colonial Office may desire to forward by the Galway Packets to Newfoundland, for transmission by telegraph, should be put under a cover enclosed "Telegraphic messages," and addressed to the "Postmaster-General, St. John's, Newfoundland," who has been properly instructed how to deal with them.

The first Packet will be despatched from Galway on Tuesday, the 18th inst., and, thenceforward, a Packet will leave that port on every alternate Tuesday, after the arrival of the mail from London, of the previous evening.

I am, &c.,

(Signed.)

F. HILL,

Sir FRANCIS ROGERS, Bart.,
&c., &c., &c.,
Colonial Office.

Despatches.

No. 3.—AGREEMENT OF 15TH OF JULY, 1863.

GALWAY, BOSTON, AND NEW YORK MAILS.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made this Fifteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, between the Right Honourable Edward John, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, for the time being, for and on behalf of Her Majesty, of the one part, and the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, (Limited,) of the other part.

1.—Witness that the said Company doth hereby covenant, promise, and agree with the said Postmaster General, his executors, administrators, successors and assigns, for and on behalf of Her Majesty, that the said Company, in consideration of the payments hereinafter stipulated to be made, shall and will, at the sole cost and charge of the said Company, at all times, during the continuance of the said Contract, diligently, faithfully, and to the satisfaction of the said Postmaster-General, for the time being, provide, maintain, keep seaworthy, and in complete repair and readiness, for the purpose of conveying, as hereinafter provided, all Her Majesty's mails, in which all despatches and bags of letters are agreed to be comprehended, which shall, at any time or times, or from time to time, by the said Postmaster-General or any of the officers or agents of the said Postmaster-General, be required to be conveyed between Galway, in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, called Ireland, and Boston, in the United States of America, and between Galway aforesaid, and New York, in the said United States, that is to say, fortnightly, from Galway to Boston, and from Boston to Galway, and fortnightly from Galway to New York, and from New York to Galway alternately; and such mails shall be so conveyed by means of a sufficient number of good, substantial and efficient steam-vessels, each and every of such vessels to be of not less than 2,000 tons builder's measurement, and always supplied with first-rate, appropriate steam-engines, of not less than 450 horse-power. That all vessels employed under this Contract shall be always supplied and furnished, at the cost of the said Company, with all necessary and proper machinery, engines, apparel, furniture, stores, tackle, boats, fuel, oil, tallow, provisions, anchors, cables, fire-pumps, and all other proper and requisite means for extinguishing fire, lightning-conductors on Sir Snow Harris's, or other approved principle, charts, chronometers, proper nautical instruments, medicines, medicaments, and whatsoever else.

Despatches.

may be requisite and necessary for equipping the said vessels, and rendering them constantly efficient for the service hereby contracted to be performed; and also manned and provided with competent officers, with appropriate certificates, granted pursuant to the Act 17 and 18 Victoria, chapter 104, or to the Act or Acts in force for the time being, relative to the granting certificates to officers in the merchant service; and also a medical officer, to be approved of by the said Postmaster-General, and who shall give medical attendance, medicines, and medicaments gratis, to all persons conveyed under, or by virtue of this agreement, or whose passage money may be paid for in whole, or in part, by the public, and with a sufficient number of efficient engineers, and a sufficient crew of able seamen and other men, to be in all respects as to vessels, engines, equipments, engineers, officers and crew, subject, in the first instance, and from time to time, and at all times afterwards to the approval of the said Postmaster-General, and of such other persons as shall at any time or times, or from time to time, have authority under the said Postmaster-General, to inspect and examine the same, and the said Company shall, previously to any vessel being built for, or which is intended to be employed in, the performance of this Contract, submit the entire designs, plans and sections of each and every of such vessels, with proper specifications, as to engines and other fittings, to the said Postmaster-General, and be bound to adopt such designs, plans, sections and specifications, and such fittings, scantling, and such dispositions of hatchways as the said Postmaster-General shall declare in writing to be necessary; and the said Postmaster General shall be at liberty and have power to have all such vessels and engines tried in whatever manner he may at any time or times think fit, and to take whatever steps he may deem expedient to satisfy himself of the fitness of each vessel, in every respect, for the said service, before the vessel commences the same.

2.—And it is hereby agreed that the service hereby contracted to be performed, shall be divided into a winter and a summer service, and that the winter service shall include the months of November, December, January, February and March, and the remaining seven months shall constitute the summer service.

3.—And the said Company hereby agree with the said Postmaster-General, that the said Company shall and will, during the continuance of this Contract, in every case, diligently, faithfully, and to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, and with all possible speed, convey Her Majesty's mails on board the said vessels respectively, as hereinafter mentioned. That such vessels, so approved of and equipped, and manned as aforesaid, and with Her Majesty's mails on board, shall, on such days, and at such hours, as the said Postmaster-General may, at any time or

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times appoint, immediately after Her Majesty's mails are embarked, from time to time, put to sea from the several ports, and at the times mentioned in the time table marked A, hereunto annexed, and shall perform the several voyages out and home as mentioned in the said table, and shall land the mails at, or by the times therein set forth.

4.—That the said Company will, at all times, during the continuance of this Contract, deliver such telegraphic messages as the said Postmaster-General may, at any time or times, direct, at St. John's Newfoundland, within six days from the time of the vessel carrying them leaving Galway aforesaid; Provided always, that whenever any of the said vessels shall not enter the port of St. John's, it may be lawful for the said Company to land all telegraphic messages by a branch steamer or other vessel, or means to be provided by and at the expense of the said Company; such steamer, or other vessel, or means being previously approved of by the said Postmaster-General. But even when such branch vessel, or means is made use of, the telegraphic messages shall, nevertheless, be delivered at that port within such six days as aforesaid.

5.—And the said Company doth hereby further agree, that all the said vessels employed in the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails shall, both on the outward and homeward voyages, call at St. John's, Newfoundland, or in the event of any of the vessels being prevented making St. John's; to the satisfaction of the Naval or other officer in charge of Her Majesty's mails, by stress of weather or other unavoidable cause, then, and in such case, the vessel shall call at Halifax, Nova Scotia; and the said Company shall convey in the said vessels, to and from, and cause to be delivered and received, at each of the ports or places at which the said vessels are to proceed, call, or touch, in performance of this Contract, all such of Her Majesty's mails, passengers, and telegraphic messages, as shall have to be delivered or received at such places respectively, and as regards the places mentioned in the time table A, hereunto annexed, within the times therein respectively specified; but should the said Company fail, from whatever cause arising, to deliver the same at the said places, within the respective periods herein-before mentioned or referred to, then, and in every such case, the said Company shall forfeit and pay to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, the sum of £5 for every hour's delay beyond the stipulated periods, for the first 24 hours, and a further sum of £10 for every successive hour consumed on the respective voyages, beyond the time mentioned in the time table A, after the expiration of the said first 24 hours; but the full amount of such penalties, on any one voyage, shall, in no single case, exceed the amount to be paid for such voyage.

6.—That the said Postmaster-General, or any of his officers or agents

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shall be at liberty, and have full power, at any time during the continuance of this Contract, to direct that any one or more of such vessels, so conveying Her Majesty's mails from any of the said ports or places, shall delay her or their departure, for any period not exceeding 24 hours, beyond the period which may have been fixed for the departure of such vessel or vessels; and a letter addressed to the Commander or officer in charge of the vessel so to be delayed, shall be a sufficient authority for such detention.

7.—That if any vessel, having Her Majesty's mails on board, shall stop, linger, or deviate from the direct course on her voyage, or shall delay starting at exact time, or shall put back into port after starting, without the sanction, in each and every case, of the officer or other person authorised to have the charge of the said mails, or when so sanctioned, to put back into port, shall not start again and proceed direct in performance of the service hereby contracted for, when and so soon as required by the said officer or other person authorized to have the charge of the said mails, then and in each and every of such cases, and as often as the same shall happen, the said Company shall and will pay unto Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, the sum of £100; and that if a vessel which ought to leave Galway, Boston, or New York, in the performance of this Contract, shall not proceed on her voyage for 12 hours after the proper and appointed time, the said Company shall and will, so often as any such omission shall happen, pay unto Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, the sum of £500, and also the further sum of £500, for every successive period of 12 hours which shall elapse until such vessel shall proceed on her voyage in performance of this Contract,

8.—That the said Company shall and will, from time to time, and at all times during the continuance of this Contract, make such alterations or improvements in the construction, equipments or machinery of each and every of the said vessels which shall be used by them in the performance of this Contract, as the advanced state of science may suggest, and the said Postmaster-General may direct,

9.—Provided always, that the said Company shall not be liable to any penalties for delay in proceeding to sea on the day and at the hour fixed, or for excess of time in performing any voyage, if such delay be proved to the satisfaction of the said Postmaster-General to have arisen from circumstances over which the said Company and their servants had not and could not have had any control,

10.—And the said Company do hereby further agree, that the said Company shall, at all times, during the continuance of this Contract,

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have in constant readiness for the due execution of the service hereby contracted to be performed, the number of vessels equal in tonnage and efficiency to those herein-before stipulated to be provided, and shall, in every case, of any of the said vessels becoming disabled, immediately, at their own cost and charge, replace the same by good and efficient vessels of similar tonnage, obtained by hire or otherwise.

11.—That the said Company shall receive and allow to remain on board each of the said vessels so to be, and while employed in the performance of this Contract, and also while remaining at each or either of the ports or places for return mails, and with or without mails in charge, an officer in Her Majesty's Navy, or any other person to be appointed by the said Postmaster-General to take charge of the said mails, and also a servant of the said officer or other person as aforesaid, if required; and that every such officer or other person shall be recognized and considered by the said Company, and their officers, agents and seamen, as the agent of the said Postmaster General in charge of Her Majesty's mails, and as having full authority in all cases to require a due and strict execution of this Contract on the part of the said Company, their officers, servants, and agents, and to determine every question whenever arising, relative to proceeding to sea, or putting into harbor, or to the necessity of stopping to assist any vessel in distress, or to save human life; and that the decision of such officer or other person, as aforesaid, shall, in each and every such cases, be final and binding on the said Company, unless the said Postmaster-General, on appeal by the said Company, shall think proper to decide otherwise; but it is understood the above expression, "to determine every question," shall not confer up on such officer or other person, as aforesaid, the power of compulsion in such cases.

12.—That if the said Postmaster-General, at any time or times, think fit, he shall be at liberty in any case or cases, to appoint, in addition to the said naval officer, a civil officer in his service to have charge of the said mails, and in such case or cases, any such last-mentioned officer, and also a servant of the said officer, if required, shall be received and be allowed to remain on board each of the said vessels as is herein provided with respect to any such naval officer and his servant; but when any civil officer in the service of Her Majesty's Post Office has the charge of the said mails, his duties shall be confined to Post Office business.

13.—That the said Company shall provide all necessary and suitable accommodation, to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General for the time being, for the use of the Government officers, and for the purpose

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of sorting and making-up such mails on board of such vessels, with all necessary and suitable fittings-up for the performance of such duties.

14.—That a suitable first-class cabin, with appropriate bedding and furniture, shall, at the cost of the said Company, be provided and appropriated by them, for, and to the exclusive use, and for the sole accommodation of every such officer or other persons, and also a proper and convenient place of deposit on board, with secure lock and key, for Her Majesty's mails; and that each and every of the said officers or other persons, shall be victualled by the said Company as a chief-cabin passenger, without any charge being made, either for his passage or victualling, and that should all, or any of such officers, or other persons, require a servant, such servant shall also be provided with a proper and suitable berth, and be duly victualled by and at the cost of the said Company, without any charge being made for the same.

15.—That Her Majesty's mails, hereby agreed to be conveyed, shall be delivered and received at each of the places to which the said vessels are to proceed in the performance of this Contract, and that at each port or place where the said mails are to be delivered and received, the said officer or other persons having charge of Her Majesty's mails, shall whenever and as often as by him deemed practicable, or necessary, be conveyed on shore, and also from the shore to the vessel employed for the time being, in the performance of this Contract, together with, or (if such officer consider requisite for the purposes of this Contract,) without Her Majesty's mails, in a suitable and seaworthy boat, of not less than four oars, to be furnished with effectual covering for the mail bags, and properly provided, manned, and equipped by the said Company, and that the directions of the said officer, or other persons, shall, in all cases, be obeyed as to the mode, time, and place of receiving and delivering Her Majesty's mails.

16.—That if the said Postmaster General shall, during the continuance of this Contract, or any part thereof, think fit to intrust the charge and custody of the mails to the masters of all or any of the vessels to be employed in the performance of this Contract, and in all cases when the officer, or other person appointed to have charge of Her Majesty's mails shall be absent, the masters of all or any of such vessels shall, without any charge to the public, take due care of, and shall be responsible for the receipt, safe custody and delivery of the said mails; and each of such masters shall make the usual oath, or declaration or declarations, required, or which may be hereafter required, by Her Majesty's Postmaster General in such and similar cases, and furnish such journals, returns and information to, and perform such services as the said Post-

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**COPY OF DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR
THE COLONIES, ON THE SUBJECT OF THE REVENUE
ACT.**

[COPY.]

Newfoundland,

No. 38.

DOWNING STREET,
31st October, 1863. }

SIR,—

I have had under my consideration an Act passed by the Legislature of Newfoundland in March last, intituled, Cap. A, No. 305, "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into this Colony and its Dependencies."

You are aware that several communications have been received at this office, remonstrating against some of the provisions of this Act; but after consultation with the proper Departments of Her Majesty's Government, I do not perceive that there is sufficient reason for advising Her Majesty to disallow it. I have, therefore, recommended that the Act should be left to its operation, and the necessary order in Council for this purpose will shortly be forwarded to you.

With respect, however, to the duties to be levied, under this Act, upon Bread and Biscuits imported from Hamburg, which have formed the subject of former correspondence, Her Majesty's Government still retain their opinion as to the impolicy and objectionable nature of these duties. I, therefore, wish you to press on the consideration of the House of Assembly of Newfoundland, the propriety of amending the Act by the extension, to all Bread and Flour, as well as to Fish from whatever quarter they may be imported, of the exemption from duty now exclusively enjoyed by these articles, when the produce of the United States

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of America, of the United Kingdom and Channel Islands, or of the British North American Colonies.

With reference to the imposition, by this Act, of duties on persons inhabiting the coast of Labrador, it appears to me that it would be right that such persons should be enabled to send Representatives to the Assembly of Newfoundland. I think it, therefore, necessary that the law regulating the Representation of the Colony should be amended, so as to effect this object, so far as it can be effected by the mere alteration of the Law.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

NEWCASTLE.

Governor

Sir A. BANNERMAN,

&c., &c., &c.

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master General or any of his agents may require; and every such master having the charge of such mails, shall himself, immediately on the arrival at any of the said ports or places of any vessel, so conveying the same, himself deliver all Her Majesty's mails for such port or place into the hands of the Postmaster of the port or place where such mails are to be delivered, or into the hands of such other person as the said Postmaster-General shall direct and authorize to receive the same, receiving, in like manner, all the return and other mails, to be forwarded in due course.

17.—That the said Company shall not, nor shall any of the masters of any of the vessels employed, or to be employed under this Contract, receive, or permit to be received, on board any of the vessels employed under this Contract, any letters for conveyance other than those duly in charge of the said naval officer, or other person authorized to have charge of the said mails, under or by virtue, of this Contract, or which are, or may be privileged by law; and the said naval officer or other person shall report to the said Postmaster General any default in this respect, and in case of any such default, the said Company shall be liable to be proceeded against for a breach of this Contract.

18.—That every naval officer authorized to have the charge of the said mails, shall either alone, or with such other persons as he may consider necessary, have full power and authority, whenever and as often as he may deem it requisite, to examine and survey, in such manner, and with the assistance of such persons as he may think proper, all and every, or any of the vessels employed or to be employed in the performance of this Contract, and the hulls, engines, machinery, equipments, and crews thereof, on his giving reasonable notice in writing to the master or commander for the time being, of the vessel about to be examined, or to the person acting as such, of such his intention; and if any defect or deficiency be ascertained, and notice thereof in writing be given to such master or person, and if the said master or other person shall not immediately, or as soon as possible thereupon, remedy, replace, or effectively repair, or make good every such defect or deficiency, the said Company shall, in every such case, forfeit and pay to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, the sum of £100; but the payment of such penalty shall not in anywise release or discharge the said Company from remedying, replacing, or effectively repairing, or making good such deficiency or defect, or from being considered to have committed a breach of this Contract.

19.—That the said Postmaster General shall also have full power, whenever and as often as he may deem it requisite to survey, by any of his officers or agents, all and every or any of the vessels employed

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and to be employed in the performance of this Contract, and the hulls thereof, and the engines, machinery, furniture, tackle, apparel, stores, equipments, and the officers, engineers, and crew, of every such vessel, the said vessels to be opened in their hulls whenever the said officers may require; and if any such vessels, or any part thereof, or any engines, machinery, furniture, tackle, apparel, boats, stores, or equipments, shall on any such survey be declared, by any of such officers or agents, unseaworthy or not adapted to the service hereby contracted to be performed, or if the said Postmaster General shall deem it necessary or expedient that alteration or improvement shall be made therein, or any part thereof, in order to keep pace with the more advanced state of science, every vessel which shall be disapproved of, or in which such deficiency, defect, or want of improvement shall appear, shall be deemed inefficient for any service hereby contracted to be performed, and shall not be employed again in the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails, until such defect or deficiency shall have been repaired or supplied, or the alterations or improvements, as the case may be, shall have been made to the satisfaction of the said Postmaster General; and if employed before such defect or deficiency shall have been supplied, or such alterations or improvements, as the case may be, shall have been made to the satisfaction of the said Postmaster General, the said Company shall forfeit and pay to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors the sum of £500.

20.—That the said Company, and all commanding and other officers of the vessels, to be employed in the performance of this Contract, and all agents, seamen, and servants of the said Company, shall, at all times during the continuance of this Contract, punctually attend to the orders and directions of the said Postmaster-General, or of any of his officers or agents, as to the landing, delivering, and receiving Her Majesty's mails.

21.—That the said Company shall and will, when, and as often as in writing they or the masters of their respective vessels, shall be required so to do by the said Postmaster-General, or by any naval or other officers or agents acting under his authority, (such writing to specify the rank or description of the person or persons to be conveyed, and the accommodation to be provided for him or them,) receive, provide for, victual, and convey to and from, and between the places to which any of the vessels are to proceed, in the performance of this Contract, on board each and every or any of the vessels to be employed in the performance of this Contract, (in addition to the naval or other officers authorised to have charge of the said mails,) any number of naval, military, and civil officers in the service of Her Majesty, not exceeding four in any one ship, with or without their wives and children, as chief-cabin passengers, and any number of non-commissioned and warrant officers or civilians, in Her

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Majesty's service, not exceeding four in any one ship, with or without their wives and children, as fore-cabin passengers, together with the servants of both chief and fore-cabin passengers, and any number of seamen, marines, soldiers, or artificers in Her Majesty's service, not exceeding ten in any one ship, with or without their wives and children, as deck passengers, to be always provided with effectual protection from rain, sun, and bad weather, and not exposed on deck without such competent shelter, as long notice as practicable being given to the said Company or their agent at the port of embarkation; and all such passengers shall be permitted to ship the quantity of baggage herein-after specified, or, at the option of such passengers, the quantity of baggage allowed by the said Company to ordinary passengers of similar rank, free of all charge for the conveyance of the same.

22.—That commissioned officers, their wives and children, shall be considered as chief-cabin passengers, non-commissioned and warrant officers, their wives and children, as fore-cabin passengers, and seamen, marines, private soldiers, artificers, and their wives and children, as deck passengers, and the said servants, (in respect of accommodation,) as the servants of chief cabin passengers.

23.—That each field officer, and every naval officer of equal or superior rank, shall be allowed ninety cubic feet of space in measurement, for baggage, provided (except in the case of the Royal Engineers) such allowance shall not exceed eighteen hundred-weight in weight; and all other officers in Her Majesty's Naval and Military Service, and officers in the Civil Service, sixty cubic feet each, and that (except in the case of the Royal Engineers) such allowance shall not exceed twelve hundred-weight in weight.

24.—That the Royal Engineers shall be allowed the same measurement, but to extend in weight to twenty-seven hundred-weight for field officers, and eighteen hundred-weight for every other officer of the Royal Engineers.

25.—That soldiers of the Royal Artillery, and Sappers and Miners, and their wives, shall be allowed six cubic feet each for baggage, and all married officers when accompanied by their wives, or families, a further allowance, not exceeding one-half of that before mentioned, according to their rank and corps.

26.—That for every Company of the Royal Artillery embarked, there shall be conveyed, free of all charge, the proper proportion of light field-pieces, if required, and that any hammocks and bedding which may be

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sent out for the use of the troops or other persons embarked, shall be placed in charge of the officer authorized to have charge of Her Majesty's mails, and be brought back to Galway, if required, free of any charge for freight.

27.—That the victualling of officers, their wives and children, conveyed as chief-cabin passengers, shall be the same as is usually allowed by the said Company to chief-cabin passengers, their wives and children, the victualling of non-commissioned officers, their wives and children, conveyed as fore-cabin passengers, shall be the same as is allowed to the boatswain and carpenter of the said Company's steam-ships, and the victualling of seamen, marines, soldiers and artificers, their wives and children, conveyed as deck-passengers, shall be the same as is allowed to the seamen of the said Company's steam-ships, and the victualling of the servants of officers, whether chief or fore-cabin passengers, shall be the same as the servants of other chief or fore-cabin passengers.

28.—That the passage money shall be paid in full of all charges for mess, including a pint of port or good foreign white wine, and one bottle of malt liquor, per day, for each officer conveyed as a chief-cabin passenger, and one gill of spirits per day, or an equivalent, if not issued, for each warrant officer, non-commissioned officer, seaman, marine, soldier, artificer, and servant, conveyed as a fore-cabin or a deck passenger, at and after the rates mentioned in the table of rates of passage marked B, hereunto annexed.

That the payment for the passage, ordered at the expense of the public, for any person, shall only be made on the production of the order for the passage, and of a certificate from the person, in the following form, viz. :—

<p>“ I hereby certify that on the at _____ as a _____ steam packet _____ for passage to _____ ed at _____ on the _____</p>	<p>I embarked passenger on board the Mail and land-</p>
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To this certificate, the following addition is to be made, in every case of a male cabin passenger, viz. :—

“ I further certify, that the first dinner meal taken on board was
on the _____ and the last dinner meal _____ on the _____

“ Dated this _____ day of _____ ”

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And the correctness of the dates must be corroborated by the master of the packet, adding underneath the passenger's signature,

“ The dates inserted in this certificate are correct,

“ (Signature)

“ Master of the Packet.”

30.—That the passage-money for the families and wives of officers, shall be paid to the said Company by the officers themselves, at rates never exceeding those contained in the before-mentioned table of rates.

31.—That the passengers herein-before mentioned or referred to, are to be exclusive of any men to be sent home under the provisions of the Act 17 and 18 Victoria, c. 104, the rate of passage for whom is to be and to be paid for in accordance with the provisions of that Act.

32.—That whenever the said Company shall convey any soldiers, or deck passengers, other than those specially provided for by this Contract, the said Company shall provide them with adequate protection from rain, sun, and bad weather, and they shall not be exposed on deck without such competent shelter.

33.—That the said Company shall and will receive on board each and every of the said vessels employed in the performance of this Contract, any number of small packages containing astronomical instruments, charts, wearing apparel, medicines, or other articles, and convey and deliver the same to, from, and between the said ports or places, to or from which the said mails are to be conveyed in the performance of this Contract, when and as often as directed by the said Postmaster General or his agent, or by the British naval officer in command of the station, or at any port where the vessel may touch, to the extent of twenty cubic feet, in any one ship, free from all costs and charges, and also shall and will receive on board each and every of the said vessels, and convey and deliver to, from, and between all or any of the said ports or places, any naval or other stores, not exceeding TEN tons in weight or measurement, at any one time, in any one vessel, at the rate of freight charged by the said Company for private goods, but which rate shall never be more than after the rate of £5 per ton, on receiving from the said Postmaster General or any of his officers or agents, two days' previous notice of its being his or their intention to have such stores so conveyed; and that the said Company shall, in all cases, be strictly responsible for the due custody and safe delivery of the said packages, articles, and stores.

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34.—And it is hereby agreed that if, at any time or times, during the continuance of this Contract, the said Postmaster-General shall deem it requisite to alter the particular days, times, and hours of departure from, and arrival at, any of the ports or places to or from which Her Majesty's mails are to be conveyed, under or by virtue of this Contract, he shall be at liberty, at any time or times, or from time to time, to alter the days and hours of departure and arrival, on giving one calendar month's notice in writing of such his intention, to the said Company, and the days, times, and hours of departure from, and arrival at, any of such ports or places which may be appointed by any such alteration in force, for the time being, shall be deemed to be the days, times, and hours of departure and arrival of Her Majesty's mails under this Contract, and shall be observed and kept by the said Company accordingly, and the several penalties mentioned in this Contract shall be applicable thereto.

35.—And in consideration of the due and faithful performance by the said Company of all the services hereby contracted to be by them performed, the said Postmaster General doth hereby agree that there shall be paid to the said Company, out of monies to be provided by Parliament, so long as they perform the whole of the said service, a sum after the rate of £1500 for each entire voyage, such voyage being the passage out, or the passage home, upon the production to the Receiver and Accountant General of the General Post Office, of certificates in such form as may be directed by the said Postmaster General, that the Contract has been strictly and punctually performed in respect to every voyage out or home for which payment is claimed: Subject, however, to the deduction of any sum or sums of money due by the said Company to Her Majesty, and of the amount of any fines or penalties to which the said Company may have become liable.

36.—And it is hereby agreed, that in the event of this Contract being terminated, or of any other discontinuance of the service hereby agreed to be performed, the said Postmaster General shall have power to stop or suspend all payments which may be payable to the said Company, until evidence be adduced by the said certificates and otherwise, as to whether there be or be not any balance due to the said Company, at the termination of this Contract, and if there be not any balance due to the said Company, to withhold such payments altogether.

37.—And it is hereby agreed that the said Postmaster General shall, at any time, during the continuance of this Contract, if he shall consider it necessary for the public interest, have power and be at liberty to purchase all or any of the said vessels at a valuation, or to charter the same

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exclusively for Her Majesty's service, at a rate of hire to be mutually fixed and agreed on by him and the said Company; but if any difference should, at any time or times, arise, as to the amount of valuation or hire so to be paid, such difference shall be referred to two arbitrators, one to be chosen from time to time by the said Postmaster General, and the other by the said Company, and if such arbitrators should, at any time or times, not agree in the matter or question referred to them, then such question in difference shall be referred by them to an umpire to be chosen by such arbitrators before they proceed with the reference to them, and the joint and concurrent award of the said arbitrators, or the separate award of the said umpire, when the said arbitrators cannot agree, shall be binding and conclusive upon all parties; and that the said Postmaster General, in the case of hiring any such vessel, shall return the same to the said Company in the same state and condition as she was in at the time of any such hiring, reasonable wear and tear excepted, and if any difference should arise upon that point, the same shall be settled in the same manner as the amount for the hiring is to be settled in case of difference.

38.—And it is further agreed, that in case of such purchase or hire, the service hereby contracted to be performed shall be performed by other vessels of the said Company, of a similar description to the vessel or vessels purchased or hired, if they can, in due and proper time, furnish them; such other vessels as to construction, machinery, equipment, and crew, to be subject to the same approval as other vessels employed under this Contract.

39.—And it is hereby agreed, that any submission which may be made to arbitration, in pursuance of this Contract, shall be made a rule of Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer, pursuant to the statute in that case made and provided, and that any witnesses examined upon any reference may be examined upon oath.

40.—And it is hereby agreed that the whole postage of all mails, despatches, and letters of every description, conveyed in the vessels employed under this Contract, whether carried from or out of Her Majesty's dominions or otherwise, shall belong to Her Majesty, and shall be at the disposal of Her Majesty's Postmaster-General.

41.—And it is hereby agreed and declared that this Contract shall commence not later than the month of August, which shall be in the year of our Lord 1863, or earlier, if the Company, to the satisfaction of the said Postmaster-General, be prepared before that date, and shall continue in force until the 26th day of June, 1867, and then determine, if the said

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Postmaster-General shall, by writing, under the hand of the Secretary, or one of the assistant secretaries of the General Post Office, for the time being, have given to the said Company, or the said Company shall have given to the said Postmaster-General twelve calendar months' notice, in writing, that this Contract shall so determine; but if neither the said Postmaster-General nor the said Company shall give any such notice, this Contract shall continue in force even after the said 26th day of June, 1867, until the expiration of a twelve calendar months' notice in writing, as aforesaid, to be given, at any period of the year, by either of the parties hereto to the other of them, and which notice may expire at any period of the year, but not so as to prevent either of the said parties hereto availing themselves of this Contract for recovering any sum of money or damages, should there have been any breach of this Contract previously to the determination of the same.

42.—And it is hereby distinctly agreed, that the said Company shall undertake for themselves all arrangements relative to quarantine, as connected with the due and regular performance of the conditions of this Contract.

43.—And it is hereby further agreed and provided, that without the consent of the said Postmaster-General, signified in writing, under the hand of the Secretary or one of the assistant secretaries of the General Post Office, for the time being, neither this Contract, nor any part thereof shall be assigned, underlet, or disposed of; and that in case of the same, or any part thereof, being assigned, underlet, or otherwise disposed of, without such consent signified as aforesaid, or in case of any breach of this Contract on the part of the said Company, their officers, agents or servants, in any respect, and whether there be or be not any penalty or sum of money hereby made payable by the said Company for any such breach, it shall be lawful for the said Postmaster-General, (if he think fit, and notwithstanding there may or may not have been any former breach of this contract,) by writing, under the hand of the Secretary or one of the assistant secretaries of the General Post Office, for the time being, to determine this Contract without any previous notice to the said Company or their agents; nor shall the said Company be entitled to any compensation in consequence of such determination; but even if this Contract be so determined, the payment of the sum of money herein-after agreed to be made, shall be enforced, should the same be not duly paid by the said Company; and the said Company shall continue liable for any liability which they may have incurred previous to any such determination.

44.—And it is also agreed, that the notices or directions which the said Postmaster-General, or his secretaries, officers, or other persons, are

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hereby authorized and empowered to give to the said Company, their officers, servants, or agents, may, at the option of the said Postmaster-General or his secretaries, officers, or other persons, be either delivered to the master of any of the said vessels or other officer or agent of the said Company, in the charge or management of any vessel employed in the performance of this Contract, or may be left for the said Company at their office or place of business in England or Ireland; and any notices or directions so given or left, shall be binding on the said Company.

45.—And it is hereby agreed, that if, when this Contract, or any part thereof, terminates, any vessel or vessels should have started or should start with the mails, in conformity with this Contract, such voyage or voyages shall be continued and performed, and the mails be delivered and received during the same as if this Contract remained in force with regard to any such vessels and services, but the said Company shall not be entitled to any payment or compensation for the same.

46.—That all and every, the sums of money hereby stipulated to be forfeited and paid, or which may be otherwise payable by the said Company unto Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, shall be considered as stipulated or ascertained damages, and shall and may be deducted and retained by the said Postmaster General, out of any monies payable, or which may thereafter be payable to the said Company, or the payment may be enforced as a debt due to Her Majesty, with full costs of suit, at the discretion of the said Postmaster General.

47.—And, in pursuance of the directions contained in a certain Act of Parliament, made and passed in the twenty-second year of the reign of King George the Third, intituled “An Act for restraining any person concerned in any Contract, Commission, or Agreement, made for the Public Service, from being elected, or sitting and voting as a Member of the House of Commons,” it is hereby expressly declared and agreed, and these presents are upon this express condition, and the Contractors do covenant for themselves, their heirs, executors, and administrators, that no Member of the House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part of this Contract or agreement, or to any benefit to arise therefrom, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the said Act.

48.—Provided always, and it is hereby further expressly agreed and declared between and by the said parties hereto, that this Agreement shall not be binding until it has lain upon the table of the House of Commons for one month, without disapproval, unless it be previously approved by a resolution of the said House of Commons.

49.—And lastly, for the due and faithful performance of all and singular, the covenants, conditions, provisoes, clauses, articles, and agree-

Despatches.

ments herein-before contained, which, on the part and behalf of the said Company are or ought to be observed, performed, fulfilled, and kept, the said Company do hereby bind themselves and their successors unto our Sovereign Lady the Queen, in the sum of £20,000 of lawful money of the United Kingdom, to be paid to our said Lady the Queen, her heirs, and successors, by way of stipulated or ascertained damages, hereby agreed upon between the said Postmaster General and the said Company, in case of the failure on the part of the said Company, in the due execution of this Contract or any part thereof. In witness whereof, the said Edward John, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Her Majesty's Postmaster General, hath hereunto set his hand and seal, and The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited,) have caused their Corporate Seal to be hereunto affixed, the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the within named Edward John; Lord Stanley of Alderley, Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, in the presence of

(L. S.)

E. B. OSBORN.

STANLEY OF ALDERLEY.

General Post Office.

The Seal of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, (Limited,) was affixed hereto, in the presence of

(Seal of Company.)

JOHN CHAPMAN,	}	Two of the Directors,
E. W. EDWARDS,		
HENRY BOIS, Secretary,		

Despatches.

TIME-TABLE.—A.

GALWAY TO AMERICA.

Summer Service—Outward Voyages.

From Galway to New York, during the months of April, May, June, July, August, September, and October	11 days 2 hours.
From Galway to Boston, during the like months....	11 days 16 hours.

Summer Service—Homeward Voyages.

From New York to Galway, during the like months	10 days.
From Boston to Galway, during the like months....	10 days 14 hours.

Winter Service—Outward Voyages.

From Galway to New York, during the months of November, December, January, February, and March	13 days.
From Galway to Boston, during the like months,...	13 days 12 hours

Winter Service—Homeward Voyages.

From New York to Galway, during the like months.	10 days 10 hours.
From Boston to Galway, during the like months....	11 days 2 hours.

Despatches.

TABLE OF RATES

	Chief Cabin Passengers.											
	Officer.			Lady.			Children between 8 and 12 Years of Age.		Children between 3 and 8 Years of Age.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rate from Galway to Halifax..	15	0	0	12	10	0	6	5	0	3	2	6
Rate from Halifax to Galway..	12	0	0	12	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0
Rate between Halifax and Boston and New York.....	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	5	0
Rate from Galway to New York or Boston direct, or <i>via</i> Halifax.....	15	0	0	12	10	0	6	5	0	3	2	6
Rate from New York or Boston to Galway.....	12	0	0	12	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0

MEMORANDUM.—Children under three years of age to be carried free, of the rates charged for their employers.

Despatches.

OF PASSAGE.—B.

Fore Cabin Passengers.						Deck Passengers.																	
Man.			Woman.			Children between 8 and 12 Years of Age.		Children between 3 and 8 Years of Age.		Man.			Woman.			Children between 8 and 12 Years of Age.		Children between 3 and 8 Years of Age.					
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
7	10	0	7	10	0	3	15	0	1	17	6	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	0
6	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	1	10	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	0
1	10	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	2	6
7	10	0	7	10	0	3	15	0	1	17	6	2	10	0	2	10	0	1	5	0	0	12	6
6	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	1	10	0	2	10	0	2	10	0	1	5	0	0	12	6

and male servants to be charged one-half, and female servants two-thirds

Despatches.

Time Table of the receipt and dispatch of Mails at the Post Office, St. Navigation Company, from August,

Name of Ship.	Where from.	Time of receipt of Mails.			
			H.	M.	
Hibernia	Galway	Aug. 26	2	....	A. M.
Adriatic	Galway	Sept. 8	11	12	A. M.
Hibernia	Boston	Sept. 12	2	20	P. M.
Anglia	Galway	Sept. 23	9	30	A. M.
Adriatic	New York	Sept. 27	2	....	A. M.
Columbia	Galway	Oct. 7	9	40	P. M.
Anglia	Boston	Oct. 10	12	M.	Night
Hibernia	Galway	Oct. 20	6	30	P. M.
Columbia	New York	Oct. 25	8	50	P. M.
Adriatic	Galway	Nov. 4	6	30	P. M.
Hibernia	Boston	Nov. 7	2	10	P. M.
Adriatic	New York	Nov. 21	2	30	P. M.
Columbia	Galway	Dec. 5	5	42	P. M.
Hibernia	Galway	Dec. 17	6	30	A. M.
Columbia	New York	Dec. 20	4	....	P. M.
Adriatic	Galway	Dec. 29	4	....	P. M.
1864.					
Hibernia	Boston	Jan. 2	6	30	A. M.
*Adriatic	New York	Not arrived	....	....	....
Columbia	Galway	Jan. 17	5	....	P. M.
Columbia	Boston	Jan. 30	5	....	P. M.
*Hibernia	Galway	Not arrived	....	....	....

* These vessels are supposed to have passed,

Despatches.

John's, Newfoundland, by the Ships of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam 1863, to 1st February, 1864.

Time of Dispatch of Mails.				Destination.	
	H.	M.			
Aug. 26	2	..	A. M.	Boston.	A Telegraph message has been received by each of these Packets, from the Postmaster - General, London, for transmission to the Postmaster - General, Quebec.
Sept. 8	11	15	A. M.	New York.	
Sept. 12	2	20	P. M.	Galway.	
Sept. 23	9	40	A. M.	Boston.	
Sept. 27	2	15	A. M.	Galway.	
Oct. 8	10	..	A. M.	New York.	
Oct. 10	12	30	Night	Galway.	
Oct. 20	6	30	P. M.	Boston.	
Oct. 25	9	..	P. M.	Galway.	
Nov. 4	6	30	P. M.	New York.	
Nov. 7	2	15	P. M.	Galway.	
Nov. 21	2	35	P. M.	Galway.	
Dec. 6	10	..	A. M.	New York.	
Dec. 17	7	..	A. M.	Boston.	
Dec. 20	8	..	P. M.	Galway.	
Dec. 29	4	15	P. M.	New York.	
1864.					
Jan. 2	6	45	A. M.	Galway.	Due on the 16th Jan.
Jan. 17	5	15	P. M.	Boston.	
Jan. 30	12	M.	Night	Galway.	
.....	New York.		Due on the 26th Jan.

(Signed,)

JOHN DELANEY.

Postmaster-General,

Despatches.

**COPY OF CIRCULAR FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR
THE COLONIES, ENCLOSING ACT OF IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT
CONFIRMING THE VALIDITY OF CERTAIN
ACTS PASSED BY COLONIAL LEGISLATURES.**

(COPY.)

Newfoundland.

Circular.

DOWNING-STREET,
21st September, 1863. }

SIR,—

I enclose for your information, a copy of an Act passed in the last session of the Imperial Parliament, entitled, "An Act to confirm certain Acts of Colonial Legislatures."

The object of this Act will be found fully explained in the recital.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

NEWCASTLE.

Governor

Sir A. BANNERMAN,

&c., &c., &c.

"Whereas doubts are entertained respecting the validity of divers Acts passed by the Legislature of *South Australia* for the purpose of altering the constitution of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the said Colony, and respecting the power of the Colonial Legislature to make Laws for the above purpose; and it is expedient to remove such doubts: 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 the present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Despatches.

1.—In this Act of Parliament, the term “Colonial Legislature,” shall mean the authority (other than Her Majesty in Council) competent to make Laws for any of Her Majesty’s Possessions abroad, except *India*, the *Channel Islands*, and the *Isle of Man* :

The term “Governor.” shall mean the officer lawfully administering the Government of any Colony.

2.—All Laws herefore passed, or purporting to have been passed, by any Colonial Legislature, with the object of declaring or altering the Constitution of such Legislature, or of any branch thereof, or the mode of appointing or electing the members of the same, shall have, and be deemed to have had, from the date at which the same shall have received the assent of Her Majesty, or of the Governor of the Colony on behalf of Her Majesty, the same force and effect, for all purposes whatever, as if the said Legislature had possessed full powers of enacting Laws for the objects aforesaid, and as if all formalities and conditions, by Act of Parliament or otherwise prescribed, in respect of the passing of such Laws, had been duly observed.”

COPY OF DESPATCH AND ENCLOSURE ON THE SUBJECT OF
 SUBSIDY TO THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVI-
 GATION COMPANY.

(COPY.)

Newfoundland. .

No. 43.

DOWNING-STREET, }
 18th November, 1863. }

SIR,—

With reference to my Despatch, marked *separate*, of the 20th of August, forwarding a copy of the new Contract with the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, I have the honor to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter from the Board of Treasury, and to request that you will submit to the Legislature of Newfoundland a proposal to

Despatches.

pay to the Government of this country, towards the subsidy to the Atlantic Royal Mail Company's Packet service, the same amount of £8,500, which they formerly subscribed towards the maintenance of that Company.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

NEWCASTLE.

Governor

Sir A. BANNEKMAN,
&c., &c., &c.

The Right Hon. F. Peel to Sir F. Rogers.

(Copy.)

TREASURY CHAMBERS, }
11th November, 1863. }

Sir,—

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to transmit herewith copy of a letter from the Postmaster-General, dated the 4th instant, relative to the contribution of Newfoundland towards the expense of the Atlantic Royal Mail Company's Packet service; and I am to request that you will move the Duke of Newcastle to communicate with the Governor of Newfoundland, with a view to obtain the contribution in question, of Eight Thousand Five Hundred pounds a year from the Colony, to commence from the 18th August last, the day upon which the service was resumed.

I am, &c.

(Signed,)

F. PEEL.

Sir FRANCIS ROGERS, Bart.,
&c., &c., &c.

Despatches.

The Postmaster-General, to the Lords of the Treasury.

(COPY.)

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, }
4th November, 1863. }

MY LORDS,—

The Packet Service between Galway and the United States, by way of St. John's, Newfoundland, having now been re-established, I beg to direct the attention of your Lordships to the necessity of calling upon the Government of Newfoundland, to pay over to this country its contribution towards the subsidy paid to the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, for this service, according to the intention arrived at in 1860, when the contract first came into operation.

The sum which was originally voted by the Legislature of Newfoundland in aid of the cost of conveying the mails of the Colony to and from this country, was £8,500 a year, and your Lordships will probably consider that the contribution to be now required from the Colony should be fixed at that amount, to commence from the 18th August last, the day upon which the service was resumed.

If your Lordships concur in this course, you will probably request the Duke of Newcastle to communicate with the Governor of Newfoundland accordingly.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

STANLEY OF AIDERLEY,

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

Despatches.

COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE COLONIES, HAVING REFERENCE TO CAPTAIN
HAMILTON'S REPORT UPON THE COMPLAINTS OF AD-
MIRAL RAYNAUD AND CAPTAIN DE JONQUIERES.

(COPY.)

Newfoundland.

No. 47.

DOWNING-STREET,
1st December, 1863. }

SIR,—

With reference to your confidential despatch of the 23rd ultimo, enclosing Captain Hamilton's Report upon the complaints of Admiral Raynaud and Captain de Jonquieres, which were communicated to me in your despatch No. 44, of the 25th of August, I have the honor to acquaint you that Captain Hamilton appears to Her Majesty's Government to have acted judiciously in the matter of the removal of the stores spoken of, as encroaching upon the drying grounds of the French Fishermen, at St. John's Island.

With respect to the depredations alleged by Captain de Jonquieres, to have been committed by British Fishermen, upon the property of French Fishermen; I agree with you that the Colonial Government cannot be held responsible for the safety of articles left on the French Shore of Newfoundland, though, of course, it will always be the duty of that Government to detect and punish theft.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

NEWCASTLE.

Governor

Sir A. BANNERMAN,

&c., &c., &c.

Despatches.

COPY OF DESPATCH AND ENCLOSURE FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, ADVISING THAT THE QUESTION OF ESTABLISHING A SUITABLE FOG SIGNAL AT CAPE RACE WAS UNDER THE CONSIDERATION OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

(COPY.)

Newfoundland.

No. 42.

DOWNING-STREET,
18th November, 1863. }

SIR,—

I referred, for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, in a letter of which I enclose a copy, your Despatch, No. 50, of the 6th of October, 1862, and I have the honor to inform you that it appears from a letter received from their Lordships in June last, that the question of establishing a Fog Signal at Cape Race had long been, and was then, under the consideration of the Board, and that the Trinity House had been asked to enquire into the merits of various Fog Signals, including the Air Trumpet of Mr. Daboll, and the Steam Whistle at Partridge Island.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

NEWCASTLE.

Governor

Sir A. BANNERMAN,

&c., &c., &c.

Despatches.

(COPY.)

DOWNING-STREET, }
 25th October, 1863. }

SIR,—

I am directed by the Duke of Newcastle, in transmitting to you for the consideration of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, the enclosed copy of a Despatch from the Governor of Newfoundland, to state that his Grace considers that an offer of American citizens to defray the expense of a Fog Whistle, or of any other instrument for the benefit of navigation, to be erected on British ground, is one which cannot be entertained. But his Grace will be glad of their Lordships' advice on the expediency of adopting the proposal of providing some suitable Fog Signal at Cape Race, and on the fittest manner of providing for the expense; and he would suggest that, if necessary, useful opinions might be obtained on the subject from some of the firms who own the principal lines of Steam Communication between North America and this country.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

T. F. ELLIOT,

J. BOOTH, Esq.

&c., &c., &c.

Despatches.

COPY OF DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, STATING THAT AN ORDER IN COUNCIL SPECIALLY CONFIRMING THE CURRENCY ACT WOULD BE TRANSMITTED, ALSO WITH ENCLOSURES (2) FROM THE BOARD OF TREASURY AND MASTER OF THE MINT, RELATIVE TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT.

(COPY.)

Newfoundland.

No. 49.

DOWNING-STREET, }
18th December, 1863. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acquaint you that I have advised Her Majesty to confirm, specially, the Act passed, with a suspending clause, by the Legislature of Newfoundland, on the 25th March last, and intituled, Chapter 18, An Act for the regulation of the Currency.

The Order of Her Majesty in Council confirming the Act, will be transmitted to you when received, and, in the meantime, I enclose, for your information, a copy of a letter from the Board of Treasury, accompanied by a copy of one from the Master of the Mint, remarking upon the provisions of the Act.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

NEWCASTLE.

Governor

SIR A. BANNERMAN,

&c.,

&c.,

&c.

Despatches.

The Right Hon. F. Peel to Sir F. Rogers.

(COPY.)

TREASURY CHAMBERS, }
16th December, 1863. }

SIR,—

With reference to Mr. Elliot's letters of 13th August last, and 18th ultimo., I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to transmit to you for the information of the Duke of Newcastle, the enclosed copy of a Report, dated 10th instant, from the Master of the Mint, on the subject of the Act of the Legislature of Newfoundland, of 1863, cap. 18, and I am to state, that my Lords see no objection to this Act being submitted for Her Majesty's confirmation.

I am, at the same time, to request that His Grace's attention may be called to the suggestion of the Master of the Mint, regarding a portion of clause 8 of the Act.

This suggestion does not appear to my Lords to be of sufficient importance to warrant delay in confirming the Act, and the provision may be altered by a further enactment, if thought desirable.

I am, &c.

(Signed,)

F. PEEL.

Sir FRANCIS ROGERS, Bart.,
&c., &c., &c.

Despatches.

(Copy.)

The Master of the Mint, to the Auditor of the Civil List.

ANNO VICESIMO SEXTO VICTORIÆ, REGINÆ, CAP. 18.

AN ACT, for the regulation of the Currency.

ROYAL MINT,
10th December, 1863. }

SIR,—

This is a Bill to establish in Newfoundland a Currency, of which the basis is a new "Currency Dollar," divided into 100 cents. The cents., in bronze, are urgently wanted for circulation, and the usual sub-divisions of the dollar in Silver, are also desired. Such coins will be required to give a visible expression to the new currency, but the characteristic feature of the system is, that it is kept in close relation to the British system, and could be worked by British coins, or as well in England as in Newfoundland.

The British Sovereign is to pass current for 4.80 currency dollars, that is, one currency dollar represents 50 pence, and the British half penny will be the Newfoundland cent.

In accordance with this, the gold Eagle of the United States is to be a legal tender for 9.85 dollars currency, and the doubloon for 15.35 dollars currency.

It will be a currency with gold as the measure of value. The various well known silver dollars are indeed admitted into circulation at values which are defined, but "no tender of such coins to a greater amount than ten dollars shall be valid." This appears judicious, as it is impossible to fix rigidly the relation between coins of a gold and coins of a silver standard; and it leaves the exchange into currency of larger quantities than ten foreign dollars always open to a special arrangement between private parties.

Despatches.

The provisions made in the Bill for the creation of new coins of gold and silver, are also very proper.

There is only one small change which I would venture to suggest, if any alteration on the Bill can still be made. It is the suppression of the following portion of clause 8, which has possibly been introduced into the Bill as a matter of form, without any feeling of its necessity. "The standard of fineness of such coins, (new dollar, &c.) being the same as that now adopted for coins of the United Kingdom, and their intrinsic value bearing the same proportion to their current value, as British coins respectively bear to their current value under this Act." Now the decimal system of coinage, which is embraced by the Legislature of Newfoundland in this Bill, is so closely associated with the nine-tenths standard of fineness of both gold and silver, that it would be a pity to preclude the adoption of such a degree of fineness, if hereafter approved by the Colonial Executive, by the action of an incidental enactment, such as the clause in question, a new gold dollar (50 pence in value) and of 0.9 standard, would indeed form a beautiful crowning ornament to the Newfoundland system.

The Legislature of Newfoundland have, no doubt, deliberately connected their new currency with the British pound, and not with the American dollar, as has been done in the adjacent colony of Canada. The creation of a new distinction between the currency of two neighbouring British colonies may be regretted, but Newfoundland cannot well be objected to, for adopting a decimal system of the dollar so much in harmony with the Imperial Coinage, as to admit of being worked by British coins, and which, of all the decimal systems of coinage, appears to be that which could be introduced with least difficulty into the mother country itself.

The other provisions of the Act, for the admission of foreign coins by Proclamation, and for the current weight of gold coins, to be taken by tale, appear, also, to be well considered and appropriate, with reference to local circumstances.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.)

THOMAS GRAHAM.

The Auditor of the
Civil List,

&c., &c., &c.

Despatches.

COPY OF DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
 MAKING A PROPOSITION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
 A TRADE PATTERN POST BETWEEN THE UNITED
 KINGDOM AND THIS COLONY, BY AN ARRANGEMENT
 WITH THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

(Copy.)

Circular.

Newfoundland.

DOWNING-STREET, }
 14th January, 1864. }

SIR,—

I transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter from the Post Office ; and I have to request that you will report to me whether your Government would be willing to co-operate with the Postmaster General in establishing an arrangement under which Trade Patterns may be sent by the Post between the United Kingdom and the Colony under your Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.)

NEWCASTLE,

Governor

Sir A. BANNERMAN,

&c. &c. &c.

Despatches.

Mr. Hill to Sir F. Rogers.

GENERAL POST OFFICE. }
January 1, 1864. }

SIR,—

The arrangement proposed in my letter of the 25th last, for the transmission of Patterns of Merchandize through the Post, at a low rate of charge, between this country and Canada, having been acquiesced in by the Government of Canada, and just carried into operation, the Postmaster General is now desirous of extending the measure to other British Colonies; and he requests that the Duke of Newcastle will be good enough to bring the question under the consideration of the Governments of the undermentioned Colonies, with a view of ascertaining whether they would be willing to co-operate with this Department in establishing an arrangement under which Trade Patterns may be sent by the Post between such Colonies and the United Kingdom.

The Australian Colonies, including New Zealand	
Antigua	Mauritius
Barbados	Nevis
Bahamas	Natal
British Guiana	Newfoundland
Bermuda	New Brunsmick
Ceylon	Nova Scotia
Dominica	Prince Edward Island
Falkland Islands	St. Helena
Gambia	St. Vincent
Gold Coast	St. Lucia
Grenada	St. Kitts
British Honduras	Sierra Leone
Hong Kong	Trinidad
Jamaica	Tortola
Labuan	Tobago
Lagos	Turks' Islands.
Montserrat	

It is proposed that the same rates of postage, and divisions of the postage, as well as the same general regulations that exist in the case of books exchanged between the United Kingdom and the several Colonies, shall be made equally applicable to Patterns; but as it is necessary to be explicit in defining what constitutes a Pattern, in order to avoid

Despatches.

misconception, the following rules (which are those which govern the Pattern Post with Canada), are given as those which it would be desirable to apply to Patterns sent to or from the Colonies generally.

1.—The Patterns must not be of intrinsic value.

This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and, indeed, whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a Pattern; nor must the quantity of any material sent, ostensibly as a Pattern, be so great that it could fairly be considered as having, on this ground, an intrinsic value.

2.—The Patterns must not bear any writing other than the address of the persons for whom they are intended, a manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers, and the price of the articles.

3.—The Patterns must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be easy of examination.

Samples, however, of seeds, drugs, and so forth, which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen, or other material; but closed bags, although transparent, must not be used for this purpose.

4.—The rule which forbids the transmission through the post of an article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, would, of course, be applicable to Patterns; and anything of the kind would be stopped, and not sent to its destination.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

F. HILL.

Sir F. ROGERS, Bart.,
Colonial Office.

Miscellaneous.

**PRESENTMENT GRAND JURY, FERRYLAND, SOUTHERN
CIRCUIT.**

SOUTHERN DISTRICT, }
 Ferryland, to wit. }

We, the Grand Jury for the District of Ferryland, to wit, do present the necessity of an immediate enquiry to be made by the Government, as regards the last three years' Road Grants by the former Government, amounting to £6000 for the District of Ferryland, with the £2000 given by the Telegraph Company, the whole of which amounts to £8000; and to shew it has been expended; as what remains on hand will be required to give employment to the destitute, to work on the roads, so as to make some provision for the ensuing winter.

We further present the necessity of an enquiry to be made with respect to any grant of monies, by former Governments, for the repairs of Court House at Ferryland, and to shew how it has been expended.

We would further remark on the dangerous and prevalent practice of throwing stones, to the endangerment of the lives of passers by.

DANIEL JENNINGS,

Foreman,

For self and fellow jurors.

GRAND JURY ROOM, }
 3rd October, 1863. }

Miscellaneous.

PRESENTMENT GRAND JURY, BRIGUS, NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

(COPY.)

BRIGUS GRAND JURY ROOM, }
 October 24, 1863. }

The Grand Jury beg to make the following Presentment to your Lordship:—

1st.—That during the last two or three years they have, during the sittings of the Circuit Court, as well as repeatedly before the Magistrates' Court, represented the inefficiency of the Constabulary, there being only two Constables, both old men; and one of whom, through age and infirmity, having been rendered, for some time past, totally unfit for any duty: the Grand Jury feel grieved to find that their numerous presentments on this and other subjects important to the interests of their District, have been so long neglected by the proper authorities, but feel it their duty again to represent the matter, that no responsibility may rest on them, as, in case of need, no Police force is available; and would recommend the appointment of at least four good, active Policemen. That on Tuesday night last, one of the Grand Jurors had killed, in his own field, ten sheep, other persons suffering same night in loss of other animals and poultry, by a number of ferocious dogs, which prowl about at pleasure, unlogged, causing great loss and annoyance; which fact further shews the necessity of a Police force, in order that some of these useless dogs may be destroyed, or parties owning them made to comply with the law, for the Grand Jury believe sheep may be kept and raised to advantage, were it not for these destructive animals; over one hundred sheep having been destroyed in this neighbourhood the past summer.

The long wooden bridge in this town is now in a very unsafe condition, and will be dangerous to life unless some repairs are immediately effected thereon, and would recommend the building of a good substantial stone one in its place.

The Grand Jury have frequently represented the Court House as too small for the requirements of this town, but hope, before another term of the Circuit Court, may cause its enlargement.

For self and fellow jurors,

JAMES N. LEAMON,

Foreman.

Miscellaneous.

PRESENTMENT GRAND JURY, FOGO, NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

(COPY.)

The Presentment of the Grand Jury of Fogo, beg leave to lay before your Lordship, the presiding Judge of the Northern Circuit Court, the necessity of having a Court House and Lock-up built in this Harbour, as we are sorry to say that the increasing of Riots is of such, we may say, daily occurrence, as to warrant such a building to be erected in this harbour of Fogo; and we respectfully beg that your Lordship will be pleased to impress on his Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman, and the Honorable the Members of Her Majesty's Executive Council, this, our Presentment.

On behalf of the Grand Jury,

NICHOLAS FITZGERALD,

Foreman.

Fogo, }
4th September, 1863. }

Miscellaneous.

**PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY, GENERAL QUARTER
SESSIONS, HARBOR GRACE.**

The Grand Jury on their oaths, present that the late flood has so far injured the public roads and bridges, as to require the immediate attention of the Government.

Although the Grand Jury are pleased to bear testimony to the promptness and energy of the Surveyor General, in visiting and ordering the immediate repairs of the roads and bridges in this locality, still there are many places damaged by the late flood, the repairs of which are indispensable, that have not come under the notice of the Surveyor General.

They would more particularly call attention to Lady Pond Road, which requires immediate attention and permanent repairs. They would recommend a side drain, not less than three feet wide and three feet deep, paved in the bottom, from the bridge to the top of the hill. Also, the roads leading from said road to Brennan's and the Race Course. Also, Kitchen's Hill Road, which is in a very bad state. They recommend the road to be widened, and a drain similar to that recommended above. Also, Death Hill Road, which is almost impassable.

They would recommend a large open drain to be made from the new Episcopal Cemetery, running west across the Lime Kiln road, and from thence to Harvey Street, the drain not to be less than three feet wide, and a similar depth, in order to carry off the the immense body of water that accumulates in that locality at certain seasons of the year. Also the main drain from Harvey Street to Prendergast's, to be cleaned out.

For self and fellow jurors,

(Signed.)

ROBERT WALSH,

Foreman.

GRAND JURY ROOM,
Harbor Grace,
5th October, 1863. }

Miscellaneous.

COPY OF ORDERS IN COUNCIL, ESTABLISHED WITH REFERENCE TO QUARANTINE, ALSO OF MINUTE OF COUNCIL, FIXING A SCALE OF FEES TO BE PAID UNDER QUARANTINE ACT, 3 W. 4, CAP. 1, S. 35.

[From the *Royal Gazette*, November 3, 1863.]

The following Orders have been made by His Excellency the Governor in Council, under the provisions of an Act made and passed in the third Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled "An Act to provide for the Performance of Quarantine, and more effectually to provide against the introduction of Infectious or Contagious Diseases, and the spreading thereof in this Island;" whereof all Persons are required to take notice, and to govern themselves accordingly:

Whereas it appearing, by the report of the Health Officer of St. John's, that the disease known as the Small Pox has broken out on board a vessel called the *Jane*, Goldsworthy, master, now lately arrived in this Port from Greenock, and that one or more of her crew are sick with that disease; It is hereby Ordered that the said Vessel, with her Master and Crew, and the Cargo, and all other Persons and things now on board, do forthwith proceed to the Quarantine Station at the South Side, there to remain, without communication with the shore, except through the Health Officer, until the said Vessel, her Master and Crew, and all other persons and things on board the said Vessel, shall have been pronounced free from all danger of infection, and permitted to leave the Quarantine Station, by the Health Officer.

It is further Ordered, that the Health Officer do take such measures as he may find necessary, for cutting off all communication with any persons, things or places, on shore, which may have become infected with such disease as aforesaid, by any contact with the said Vessel or any of her Crew, or anything laden or being on board of her; and for maintaining such separation until all danger of infection from such infected person, thing or place, shall have been declared by him to have ceased.

It is further Ordered, that every Pilot and Master of a Tug-boat, boarding or taking charge of any Vessel coming into the Port of St.

Miscellaneous.

John's, from any Port or Place out of this Colony, shall, upon first boarding or taking charge, inquire of the Master whether there then is or has been during the voyage any sickness or disease on board the said Vessel, which inquiry, under pain of the punishment by law imposed on that behalf, such Master is hereby required to answer truly, and if such inquiry shall be answered in the affirmative, such Pilot or Master of a Tug-boat shall bring such vessel to on the Quarantine Ground until she shall be visited by the Health Officer, to whom such Pilot or Master of a Tug-boat shall forthwith report; and the Health Officer is hereby required and empowered, should he find it necessary so to do, to place such Vessel in Quarantine, and subject to the provisions of the Statute in such case provided.

It is further Ordered, that all vessels placed in Quarantine by virtue of any of the preceding Orders, shall, while under Quarantine, carry at their foremast head, in the day-time, a yellow flag, and at night a signal lantern with a light therein; and all persons are hereby strictly prohibited from holding communication with any such Vessel, during any such time, except through the medium of the Health Officer.

And Whereas it has been found that Vessels have arrived in Ports of this Colony, having dangerous infectious diseases amongst the Crew or Passengers, without the existence of such diseases being known to the Master at the time of arrival, or without its being communicated by him, and that in some such cases infected persons and things have been removed on shore before means could be taken to prevent such communication: It is therefore further Ordered, that whenever the existence of any dangerous contagious disease on board any Vessel or in any place on shore, in this Colony, shall become known to the Health Officer, or, when there is none such, to the nearest Stipendiary Magistrate, such Officer or Magistrate shall be, and is hereby empowered forthwith to place such Vessel and all persons and things on board, in Quarantine, and to separate and prevent all communication between such infected persons, places and things, on shore, and all others, and to give such orders and directions, for the purpose aforesaid, and to enforce obedience to the same, as may be necessary in that behalf; and all persons who shall resist or disobey such orders or directions, or who shall in any way hinder, obstruct or oppose any such Health Officer or Magistrate acting as aforesaid, or any one acting in his aid or assistance, shall be subject and liable to the penalties and punishment imposed by law upon parties violating any of the provisions of the said Act.

It is further Ordered, that the respective Health Officer and Magistrates do see that the preceding orders are carried into full effect; and

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all Magistrates, Officers of Customs, Police Officers, and all others Her Majesty's subjects, are hereby commanded to aid and assist the said Health Officer therein, on pain of incurring, by disobedience, the penalties by Law, in that behalf, provided.

Certified,

By His Excellency's Command,

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
November 3rd, A. D., 1863. }

The following Minute of Council is published for general information :—

“ Read, the Orders in Council made on the 3rd day of November, 1863, under the Quarantine Act, 3, Will. 4, Cap 1, and the 35th section of the said Act, whereby it is enacted ‘ that every Vessel arriving from Sea, and inspected and reported upon by any Health Officer, as aforesaid, shall be subject to and chargeable with Fees, and to such charges and expenses necessarily incurred in such inspection and report, as the Governor in Council, by any rate or table for that purpose, shall think fit to establish; and all such fees, charges and expenses, shall be chargeable upon and paid by the Master, Owner, or Consignee, of such Vessel, at the Custom House, before her Entry inwards or Clearance outwards thereat; and all monies so received at the Custom House shall, by the Officers thereof, be duly accounted for and paid over to the Colonial Treasurer, or other proper Officer appointed for that purpose, to be applied towards the payment of the Health Officers and towards the expenses that may be incurred in carrying the provisions of this Act into execution :’ Read, also, the Governor's Proclamation, of the 18th July, 1854, and the Order in Council of 24th July, 1857, establishing the fees payable in certain cases under the said Act: Whereupon, It was ordered, that the following fees be paid by the Master, Owner, or Consignee, of every Vessel sent to the Quarantine Ground, in pursuance of

Miscellaneous.

the said Orders in Council of the 3rd November last, and that the same be collected and applied under the provisions of the said Act :—

For every Vessel under 50 tons	6s.
Do. over 50, and under 80 tons	10s.
Do. over 80, and under 100 tons	15s.
Do. over 100 tons	20s.

And half the above fees for every day during which she shall be continued in Quarantine—the day of entering thereon and the day of release being charged as one day.

To the Medical Officer, per vessel, 10s. 6d., and for every subsequent necessary visit, 5s.

Certified,

By His Excellency's Command,

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

COUNCIL ROOM, }
 January 23rd, A. D., 1864. }

Miscellaneous.

COPY OF MINUTE OF COUNCIL PUBLISHED IN THE *ROYAL GAZETTE*, ON 14TH APRIL, 1863, APPROVING OF THE RATES AND ASSESSMENTS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL WATER COMPANY.

The following Minute, adopted by His Excellency the Governor, in Council, at a Meeting held on the 17th Instant, is published for general information.

Read a communication, under date of the 11th April, from the Directors of the General Water Company, acquainting the Colonial Secretary, for the information of the Government, that they had fixed a general scale of Water Rates and Assessments, as follows, viz: For consumers, a rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, on the rent value of the buildings occupied by them, inclusive of such amounts as in special cases may be fixed under the proviso to the first section of an Act passed in the recent Session of the Legislature, entitled "An Act to amend certain Acts passed in the 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th years of Her Present Majesty, entitled respectively, 'An Act to Incorporate the General Water Company,' 'An Act to amend an Act passed in the 22nd year of Her Present Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled 'An Act to Incorporate the General Water Company,' and 'An Act for the further Amendment of the Act for the Incorporation of the General Water Company;'" and for owners, an assessment of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., per annum, on the various interests subject to assessment in that behalf.

Whereupon it was ordered, that the said Rates and Assessments be approved and adopted.

(Signed,)

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
13th April, 1863. }

 Miscellaneous.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE HONORABLE ROBERT CARTER,
 ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY, AND ROBERT GRIEVE,
 ESQ., TO RUN THE STEAMER *ARIEL*, NORTH AND SOUTH
 OF THE ISLAND, 2ND JUNE, 1863.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made and entered into, this Second day of June, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-three, between the Honorable Robert Carter, of St. John's, in the Island of Newfoundland, Acting Colonial Secretary, on behalf of the Government of Newfoundland, of the one part, and Robert Grieve, of the same place, Owner of the Steam Propeller *Ariel*, now lying in the Harbor of St. John's aforesaid, of the other part: Whereby the said Robert Grieve, hereinafter styled Contractor, promises and agrees, for the consideration hereinafter mentioned, that the said Steamer *Ariel* shall faithfully and efficiently perform the services hereinafter mentioned, for the period of Five Years, to commence and be computed from the date hercof: that is to say, that the said Steamer *Ariel* shall, twice a month, in each year during the continuance of this Contract, from the Tenth day of May to the month of December, (in which month, one trip shall be made,) ply between the Port of St. John's aforesaid, and the Port of Twillingate, on the Northern coast of this Island, touching at six intermediate Ports, that is to say, Bay-de-Verds, Trinity, Catalina, Bonavista, Greenspond, and Fogo; that the said Steamer shall ply between the Port of St. John's aforesaid, and LaPoile, on the Southern and Western coasts of this Island, twice a month in each year, during the continuance of this Contract (except from the tenth of December to the tenth of May, in which months the said Steamer shall make monthly trips to the Westward, calling at all the enumerated Ports, viz.: Ferryland, Trepassey or St. Mary's, Placentia, Burin, Lamaline, Harbor Breton, Burgeo and LaPoile, on each trip.) touching at five intermediate Ports, that is to say, Ferryland, Burin, Lamaline, Harbor Breton, and Burgeo, but with the substitution of Trepassey, or St. Mary's and Placentia, for Burgeo and La Poile, every second Southern Summer trip: Provided that in consideration of the Winter trips to the Westward being monthly, instead of semi-monthly, the said steamer shall, if required by the Government, make special trips during these months to any port or ports, without additional charge; that the said Steamer shall call at the said ports on the voyage to Twillingate and LaPoile, and on her return from these ports respectively to St. John's; and that she shall, wind and weather permitting, sail from St. John's on

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such days, and remain in the several ports herein mentioned for such length of time, as shall be prescribed by the Governor in Council ; that the said Steamer shall carry all Mails despatched from the General Post Office in St. John's to the several ports at which she shall call, and carry from thence, on her return to St. John's, the return Mails ; that she shall also carry the Judges and Officers of the Northern and Southern Circuit Courts on their respective Circuits, and Officers of the Government, travelling on Government business, free of charge, except as regards their dietry whilst on board ; and shall also, during the Summer season, at such time as the Governor in Council may appoint in each year, make one trip to a port or ports on the Labrador : Provided that, should the conveyance of such Judges or Officers interfere with the ordinary voyages of the Steamer, the Contractor shall not be compelled to perform both services ; but either, only, at the option of the Government. The said Contractor also promises and agrees that the said Steamer (she having been surveyed and approved by the Government) is, and shall and will continue seaworthy during the continuance of this Contract ; that she shall, to the approval of the Government, be and continue well and sufficiently manned, supplied with good and efficient machinery, engines and boilers, sails, rigging, with three suitable boats, one of which shall be a life-boat ; and with life-buoys and other appliances used in steamboats, and with all other things requisite for the services herein contracted for : and further, that she shall be fitted up in her present style, and accommodate sixteen first-class passengers, and sixteen second-class passengers ; that passengers and freight shall be carried at such rates as the said Contractor shall, from time to time, determine—but subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, which rates shall be advertised in one or more Newspapers published in Newfoundland ; that the Governor in Council may, at any time, during the continuance of this Contract, order a survey of the machinery, engine and boilers of the said Steamer ; and if the result of such survey should require the repair of said machinery, or the replacing of the boiler by a new one, the Governor in Council shall have the power to order the same to be repaired or replaced, as the case may be ; and in the case of the boiler, if to be replaced by a new one, such new boiler shall be duly tested by a Government engineer ; that in case a new boiler shall be required, the said Contractor shall have a reasonable time, from the time of the service of the Government notification to that effect on the Contractor, his agent in Newfoundland, or the Captain of the said Steamer, to provide the same ; and where repairs are required, the Contractor shall have a reasonable time to complete the same, from the service of a like notice on either of the parties before mentioned ; during either of these periods the subsidy to cease, unless the said Contractor shall, in case of the renewal of the boiler, put on a

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suitable Steamer, and in case of the repairs, if default shall be made in the performance of the regular trips. Should the said Steamer be lost during the period prescribed for the continuance of this Contract, the said Contractor shall have the right to provide another Steamer, in all respects equal to the one lost, within six months from the time of such loss, the subsidy to cease in the meantime, unless the said Contractor and the Government of Newfoundland shall agree upon an arrangement for carrying out the service until the new Steamer shall be put on. It shall be competent to the Governor in Council to determine this Contract at any time, on three months' notice in writing; and for the Contractor to determine it on six months' notice in writing. It shall also be lawful for the Governor in Council, at any time, to change the number and order of the several ports of call, and to send the boat on any special service. Provided that should the work be thereby substantially increased, a proportionate allowance shall be made to the Contractor: Provided no allowance shall be made for the special winter trips before referred to. And the said Robert Carter, Acting Colonial Secretary, as aforesaid, for and on behalf of the Government of Newfoundland, and for and on behalf of his successors in office, hereby promises and agrees with the said Contractor, that he, the said Robert Carter, on the faithful performance of this Contract, by the said Contractor, shall and will pay to the said Contractor the sum of four thousand five hundred pounds sterling, yearly, and every year, during the said period of five years, in quarterly payments, the first of which payments shall be made on the second day of September next. That the earnings of the said Steamer shall belong to and be the property of the said Contractor, together with such subsidy as he, the said Contractor, shall or may obtain from the Government of France for the conveyance of French Mails from St. John's aforesaid to St. Pierre, and from St. Pierre to St. John's; he, the said Robert Carter, hereby undertaking that the Government of Newfoundland will offer no impediment in the way of the said Contractor obtaining such subsidy, provided that the conveyance of the said French Mails does not interfere with the faithful performance of this Contract. That the said Contractor shall not be chargeable with or held liable for Light Dues or Pilotage, payable or levied in the port of St. John's; but that the amounts which would be due by the said Steamer for these services shall be borne by the Government of Newfoundland. Should the said Contractor, through his Agent or Captain of said Steamer, prove, to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, that the said Steamer has been unavoidably prevented from calling at any port or place at which she may be bound to touch under the provisions of this Contract, owing to the said port or place being blocked with ice, in such case no deduction shall be made from the subsidy, nor shall such unavoidable prevention be deemed a breach of this Contract. And also,

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that if at any time or times the ports or places at which the said Steamer shall have to call shall be found inaccessible on account of ice, then and in such case the Mails for that place shall be landed from the said Steamer at the nearest port (being a safe and accessible port) to the one inaccessible, and, at the expense of the Government of Newfoundland, conveyed to their destination. Lastly, the said Contractor hereby binds himself in a penalty of One Thousand Pounds sterling, to the Government, for the true and faithful performance of all and every the stipulations aforesaid.

Given under our hands, the day and year first
before written.

ROBERT GRIEVE,

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary,

Signed and delivered }
in presence of }

JOSEPH CROWDY,

G. W. B. CARTER

Miscellaneous.

LETTER OF COMMANDANT OF ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON,
RELATIVE TO STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ST. JOHN'S.

MEMORANDUM.

The following is a translation of the Commandant of St. Pierre's communication relative to Postal Communication with St. John's, which, it appears, would be dependent on the Galway Packets, and their continuance of fortnightly communication.

The Governor replied to the Commandant, that it would afford him satisfaction to promote any arrangement which might facilitate Postal communication between St. John's and St. Pierre, and be mutually advantageous to Her Majesty's subjects, and of His Imperial Majesty; and the Governor sent the Commandant a copy of the contract for the *Ariel*.

(Translation.)

Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE,

No. 2.

SAINT PIERRE,
6th October, 1863. }

To His Excellency the Governor of Newfoundland.

MONSIEUR LE GOUVERNEUR,—

I have just received official intimation that the Government of Great Britain has renewed its Contract with the *Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company*, for the transmission of Mails by means of Packet boats, leaving Galway every Tuesday fortnight, alternately, for Boston and New York, and touching at St. John's, Newfoundland.

The French Colony of the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, may, perhaps, find in this reopening of the Galway line, an opportunity of

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providing itself with necessary means of communication with the Metropolis, preferable to those which are at present in use.—and I have recourse to your Excellency's kindness to furnish me with some information on this subject.

I would require to know at what date the service will be fully organized upon the new line, and what will be the principal arrangements?

If a regular service, by means of Steam boats, will be established between St. John's and the South of Newfoundland, and at what intervals these boats would perform their trips?

Whether the service would be the same in all seasons of the year?

What would be the terms for the conveyance of passengers, baggage, and merchandize between St. Pierre and St. John's, and then between St. John's and Galway.

Finally, what would be the subsidy for the Colony to pay for the Steamers performing the service on the South coast, touching at St. Pierre going and returning?

I should be glad if the answers to the preceding questions should prove to be of such a nature as to allow of our availing ourselves of the line which has just been re-established. The Company might, on its part, perhaps, find some advantages in it; and I hope that you will afford, in case of difficulty, the support of your great influence, to the steps which the Government of St. Pierre may take for uniting our Mail service with that of your Government.

I ought not to leave you in ignorance that our financial resources are extremely restricted. An annual allocation of 20,000 francs, appears in our budget, for the chartering of the vessel which conveys our mails to Sydney, and we could hardly exceed this sum, to which, however, would be added the price of travellers' passages, and the postage on letters.

I beg your Excellency will accept the sentiments with which I remain,

Your very obedient servant,

The Commandant, P. T., of the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

(Signed,)

LE BORDE

Miscellaneous.

COPY OF CORRESPONDENCE UPON THE SUBJECT OF THE
KEEPING OF THE PUBLIC MONIES AND ACCOUNTS BE-
TWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE UNION AND COM-
MERCIAL BANKS, AND ALSO OF TERMS OF AGREEMENT
MADE WITH THE FORMER. (AS PER NOTICE OF JOHN
KENT, ESQUIRE.)

(COPY.)

UNION BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND, }
St. John's, 9th February, 1863. }

SIR,—

Having submitted to our Board the proposition of the Hon. the At-
torney General, in reference to the Public Accounts, I am instructed, in
reply, to inform you that the Bank accede to the terms proposed, viz. :
Interest only to be charged on the sum overdrawn in excess of the Sav-
ings' Bank balance, at the rate of 5 per cent., per annum, and no inter-
est to be allowed on the Savings' Bank reserve, as heretofore. All the
other conditions of the arrangement of the 27th December, 1855, to
continue.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN W. SMITH,

Manager.

HON. CAPTAIN CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
7th April, 1863. }

SIR,—

I am directed to acquaint you that the Government, with the view of making some change in the keeping and management of the Government funds and accounts, will terminate the existing arrangement between them and your Company, on the expiration of twelve months from this date.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.)

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

THE MANAGER OF THE UNION BANK,

&c. &c., &c.

UNION BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND, }
St. John's, 16th July, 1863. }

SIR,—

In the month of February last, at your request, the Bank modified the terms upon which they held the Government account, and placed them on more favorable terms than we have with any of our agents.

The Directors were much surprised, a short time after, at receiving notice from the Colonial Secretary, terminating the arrangement in April next; and since have been informed that it was given with the view of submitting the accounts to the competition of the two Banks.

If it is the intention of the Government to submit the accounts to the competition of the two Banks, I am instructed by the Board to inform that they have no objection to your doing so at once, as it will be neces-

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rary (for whichever Bank may have the accounts,) to order a new Ledger, and cheques for dollars and cents, to meet the requirements of the Currency Bill passed by the last Assembly, and likely to come into operation on the 1st January next.

The present time is also the most favorable for the Government to offer them to competition, being the duller season of the year, and, if taken by the other Bank, could be transferred at the end of this month.

Since the Bank have had the Government accounts, they have always endeavoured to meet the views of the Government, and have allowed them to overdraw their account to a larger amount than is granted to itself by its Agents unitedly. The following are the terms of our Agents:—

New York, 7 per cent. Interest on overdrawn account, and $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Commission.

Boston, 6 per cent. Interest on overdrawn account.

Halifax, 6 ditto ditto ditto.

Montreal, 7 ditto ditto ditto.

London, 5 ditto ditto ditto, and $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Commission
on total.

Liverpool, 5 ditto ditto ditto, and $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Commission
on total.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN W. SMITH,

Manager.

Hon. H. W. HOYLES,

Attorney General,

&c., &c., &c.

Miscellaneous.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
1st August, 1863. }

SIR,—

The Government, being desirous, in consequence of urgent applications having been made to them to divide their Banking business, of ascertaining at which Bank the whole of their accounts and monies can be kept, and deposited with the greatest advantage to the public service, have directed me to ask upon what terms the Union Bank will serve them in these particulars.

For your information, in considering this subject, I beg to acquaint you that the Government will require from every institution which transacts their business, to receive and pay the Savings' Bank monies, namely a rest of £12,000, to bear interest, and monies held by the Bank, for current payments, varying from £6 to £10,000, to receive and pay the monies of the Receiver General, to collect the Customs' Bonds, to assume the present debt of the Government to the Union Bank, namely, £56,846, less £26,000 of Bonds running due, to advance to the Receiver General and the Savings' Bank, as may be from time to time required, to any reasonable amount, beyond the present debt, and to keep the whole or any part of the Government accounts in currency and sterling, or in dollars and cents, as may be directed.

Any arrangement made upon this basis will be determinable by either party by 12 months' notice in writing.

The Government will be obliged by your answer by ten o'clock on Saturday the 8th instant, and they will be glad also if you will attend with it at that time, at the Colonial Building, when it, and any reply that may be received to the same enquiries from the other Bank, will be opened and read.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

JOHN SMITH, Esq.,

Manager of the Union Bank.

Miscellaneous.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
1st August, 1863. }

SIR,—

The Government, being desirous, in consequence of urgent applications having been made to them to divide their Banking business, of ascertaining at which Bank the whole of their accounts and monies can be kept, and deposited with the greatest advantage to the public service, have directed me to ask upon what terms the Commercial Bank will serve them in these particulars.

For your information, in considering this subject, I beg to acquaint you that the Government will require from every institution which transacts their business, to receive and pay the Savings' Bank monies, namely a rest of £12,000, to bear interest, and monies held by the Bank, for current payments, varying from £6 to £10,000, to receive and pay the monies of the Receiver General; to collect the Customs' Bonds, to assume the present debt of the Government to the Union Bank, namely, £56,846, less £26,000 of Bonds running due, to advance to the Receiver General and the Savings' Bank, as may be from time to time required, to any reasonable amount, beyond the present debt, and to keep the whole or any part of the Government accounts in currency and sterling, or in dollars and cents, as may be directed.

Any arrangement made upon this basis will be determinable by either party by 12 months' notice in writing.

The Government will be obliged by your answer by ten o'clock on Saturday the 8th instant, and they will be glad also if you will attend with it at that time, at the Colonial Building, when it, and any reply that may be received to the same enquiries from the other Bank, will be opened and read.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

R. BROWN, Esq.,

Manager of the Commercial Bank.

Miscellaneous.

UNION BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND, }
7th August, 1863. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, inviting a tender from this Bank, for keeping the whole of the Government accounts, and in which you state, "that the Government will require from any institution which transacts their business, to receive and pay the Savings' Bank monies, namely, a rest of twelve thousand pound, to bear interest, and monies held by the Bank for current payments, varying from six to ten thousand pounds; to receive and pay the monies of the Receiver General, to collect the Customs' Bonds, to assume the present debt of the Government to the Union Bank, namely, fifty-six thousand, eight hundred and forty-six pounds, less twenty-six thousand pounds of Bonds running due, to make advances to the Receiver General and to the Savings' Bank, as may be, from time to time, required, to any reasonable amount beyond the present debt, and to keep the whole, or any part of the Government account in currency and sterling, or in dollars and cents, as may be directed. Any arrangements made upon this basis, will be determined by either party, by twelve months' notice in writing."

I am instructed by the Board, in reply, to inform you that this Bank will undertake to keep the whole of the Government account on the conditions above stated, and charge interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., per annum, on the balance at the debit of the Receiver General's account, in excess of the minimum balance in each month at the credit of the Savings' Bank, and when the Receiver General's accounts are in credit, Interest, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, will be allowed on the Savings' Bank Reserve of £12,000.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN W. SMITH,

The Hon. R. CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND, }
 St. John's, 8th August, 1863. }

SIR,—

I have had the honor to receive, and have laid before the Directors your letter of the 1st instant, in which you state that, in consequence of urgent applications having been made to the Government to divide their banking business, they are desirous of ascertaining at which Bank the whole of their accounts and monies can be kept, and deposited with the greatest advantage to the public service, and that you had been directed to ask upon what terms the Commercial Bank would serve them in these particulars, to which you request an answer may be given as on this day.

In reply thereto, I am directed to say that this Board has repeatedly applied to the Government for a division or share of its business, at times when the Government was under little or no indebtedness to any Banking Institution, and the Directors think it scarcely fair that their applications should ultimately be met by the Government requesting terms to be named for the whole business, at a period remarkable for the great disadvantages necessarily attendant upon such an arrangement, involving a payment of specie nearly equal to the paid up capital of either of the local Banks, and allowing the brief period of one week for consideration and reply.

As, however, the Government have requested terms to be named, I am directed to say that this Bank is willing to take the whole of the account by charging interest at the rate of ($4\frac{1}{2}$) four and a half per cent. per annum, on the daily balance against the Government, regarding the Savings' Bank, Receiver General's and Custom House accounts, (although kept separately) as virtually one account, or they would prefer a fair division of the Government business at an interest of (4) four per cent., subject to similar conditions.

If the terms for the whole are accepted, the arrangement to come into operation on the 1st January, 1864,—if the division be adopted, it might commence at an earlier period.

Requesting as early an answer as may be convenient,

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

R. BROWN,

Manager.

The Hon. B. CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

(COPY.)

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
17th August, 1863. }

SIR,—

I am directed by the Government to acquaint you that they accept the proposals, in relation to the public monies and accounts contained in your letter of the 7th instant, which they request you to consider as coming into effect at the close of the present month.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

JOHN W. SMITH, Esq.,
Manager of the Union Bank.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
17th August, 1863. }

SIR,—

I am directed by the Government to acquaint you, that, after much consideration, they feel compelled to decline the proposal contained in your communication of the 8th instant, in relation to the public monies and accounts, as your suggestion of a division of the accounts could not be entertained without the consent of the Union Bank, which, as you were informed, had been positively refused; and the undertaking of the Union Bank, in addition to terms for the transaction of the whole business, the same in other respects as yours, to pay three per cent. interest on the Savings' Bank rest, when the Receiver General's account should be in credit, left the Government no alternative but to accept their offer.

The stipulation that your tender, if accepted, should not be acted on until the 1st of January, was, of course, unobjectionable, as it would not have been reasonable to require the immediate payment of so large a balance as thirty thousand pounds and upwards.

Miscellaneous.

The Government regret that you think it "scarcely fair" that you should be required, at the present juncture, to tender for the whole of the Government business, but they trust that upon reflection you will feel that this complaint is hardly just.

Your first application to the present Government was in the fall of '61, shortly after the Union Bank had, with much liberality, at the instance of the Government, materially modified in their favor, the arrangement previously subsisting between them, and that application was unaccompanied by any offer on your part, but would, if acceded to, have exposed the Government to the imputation of acting unfairly by the Union Bank, and to the risk of being left at a very critical period without the means of obtaining advances necessary for the Government, except upon such terms as the Banks might dictate; and when, early in the present year, in deference to the just influence and respected opinions of gentlemen, friends of the Commercial Bank, the notice of an intended change necessary under the original contract with the Union Bank was given them, the differing views of the two institutions left the Government no alternative but to offer the whole business to competition, and to accept that offer which was most for the public advantage.

At no time within the last two years has there been other than a considerable balance due by the Government to the Union Bank. No application for further time for consideration, beyond the week, was made by either Bank—you had the fullest information upon the details of the Public accounts, and upon the particulars of previous dealings between the Union Bank and the Government, and the refusal to divide the accounts was the act, not of the Government, but of the Bank, who, in this respect, must be assumed to have been influenced, not unreasonably, by a regard to what they believed to be their own interests. It will not be contended that this refusal would form sufficient grounds for the Government transferring their whole business to the Commercial Bank, on terms less favorable to the public than those offered by the Union.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

ROBERT BROWN, Esq.,

Manager of the Commercial Bank.

Miscellaneous.

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE OF THE SUM OF £200, VOTED
IN 1863, AS PER NOTICE OF QUES-
TIONS.

1863.	Currency.
July 15.—Importations of Ayrshire Bulls from Britain, procured from Mr. Rodger, of Greenock, and brought to this country by a vessel of W. Grieve, Esq.....	£57 3 1
Nov. 16.—Seeds for Outports, purchased from T. McMurdo & Co.....	10 1 0
Dec. 12.—Bull Calf sent to Belle Isle, purchased from Mr. Bennett.....	3 0 0
31.—Expenses incurred in Dublin by Mr. O'Brien, in purchase of Kerry Cattle.....	6 17 7
—Austin McAslan, Invoice of Seeds, (including freight and charges) purchased for St. John's and the Outports, consisting of Barley, Oats, Potatoes, and small Seeds...	108 19 7
—Secretary's Salary.....	45 0 0
—Advertising and Printing, including Address of Society to the Outports.....	8 12 4
	<hr/>
	£239 13 7
	<hr/> <hr/>

SAINT JOHN'S,
16th February, 1864. }

Miscellaneous.

TO THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY BY THE LEGISLATURE,
IN VOUCHER FOR THE RECEIPTS OF R. J. PARSONS, ESQ.

RECEIPTS.

	Currency.
Vote of Legislature, £200 Sterling.....	£230 15 4
By balance received out of sale of seeds in St. John's... ,	8 18 3
	<hr/>
	£239 13 7
	<hr/> <hr/>

JOSEPH CROWDY,
Treasurer.

W. F. RENNIE,
Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

RETURN OF AWARDS FOR PROPERTY ON

Date of application.	Name of Claimant.	Nature of Claim. whether Landlord Tenant.	Situation of Property.
1853. March 4.	Catherine Cook.....	Proprietrix	LeMarchant Road
"	Jane McPherson	Administratrix to her late husband, Jane Boag, Proprietrix. }	Do. Do.
"	J. C. Toussaint	Tenant	Do. Do.
"	Williams's Estate	Proprietor.....	Do. Do.
"	James & Robert Brine	Ditto	Do. Do.
"	John Brine	Tenant	Do. Do.
"	Eliza Woolcombe, Atty. Brooking & Co.	Proprietrix 1-7th Flower Hill Property, Jno. Brine. }	Do. Do.
"	Kenneth McLea	Mortgage on Jno. Brine, Fee-simple, Flower Hill. }	Do. Do.
"	Rev. J. Waldron.....	Proprietor	Do. Do.
"	James Brine	Tenant	Do. Do.
"	James Brine	Ditto	Do. Do.
"	Jane Boland..... Agents, Brooking & Co.	Proprietor	Do. Do.
"	Robert Long	Ditto	Do. Do.
"	Bridget Daily.....	Ditto	Do. Do.

Miscellaneous.

LEMARCHANT ROAD, TO 25TH JULY, 1863.

Amount awarded, Cy.	Amount paid in Cash.	Amount paid in Debentures.	When paid.	Remarks.
£5 0 0	In Cash	April 13, 1854	There are several persons yet claiming compensation, amongst whom, who have formally notified the Surveyor General, are James Fogarty, John Tynan, John King.
110 0 0	.....	Debenture.	Aug. 26, 1854
105 0 0	.....	Debenture.	" 1853
3 0 0	Cash.....	.....	Sept. 27, 1853
90 0 0	Debenture.	Aug. 26, 1854	Amount yet required for compensation may be estimated from one hundred to one hundred and fifty pounds.
5 0 0	Cash.....	.....	Nov. 15, 1856
2 0 0	Do.....	.....	Sept. 12, 1853
43 0 0	Debenture.	Aug. 26, 1853	Amount of making the Road may be estimated at about five hundred (£500) pounds.
15 0 0	Do. ....	.....	Sept. 22, 1853
10 0 0	Do. ....	.....	Aug. 29, 1853
60 0 0	.....	Debenture.	Aug. 26, 1853
2 0 0	Do. ....	.....	Sept. 12, 1853
50 0 0	.....	Debenture.	Aug. 26, 1853
20 0 0	Do. ....	.....	Aug. 29, 1853
£520 0 0				

JOHN H. WARREN,

Surveyor General.

Miscellaneous.

No. 1.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE, NEWFOUND-

Dr.	Currency.
1863.	
March 8.—To paid Captain Hayward, expenses of Harbor Grace Company, for 1862.....	£22 0 0
31.— “ Drill Instructor, Serjeant McCartney, allowance for March quarter, 1863, including cost of a set of camp colors	9 5 3
“ — “ Armourer Serjeant Smith, cleaning and repair of Arms, for March quarter, 1863....	9 17 1
“ — “ Ammunition, re-purchased from No. 4 Company, and used generally, 1862.....	6 1 0
“ — “ War Department, for Sundries, as per account, £7 11s. 10d., Army Stg. equal to...	9 2 2
“ — “ H. Winton, for printing notices, Target Registers, &c., &c., 1862, as per account..	3 3 0
	£59 8 6
By balance, Cr. on Legislative Grant for 1862.	2 18 10
	£62 7 4

W. J. COEN,
 Captain Unattached,
 D. A. A. G. Volunteers.

Miscellaneous.

LAND RIFLE VOLUNTEERS, 7th TO 31st MARCH, 1863.

Dr.	Cr.
1863.	Currency.
March 7.—By balance of Legislative Grant for 1862, (£150 sterling,) unexpended to this date (Vide Journal Assembly, 1863.—Appendix page 322)	£62 7 4
	£62 7 4

Balance Cr., carried forward, £2 18s. 10d. Cy.

Audited, Vouchers examined and found correct.

S. RENDELL,
 H. RENOUF,
 JOHN HAYWARD.

2nd April, 1864.

Miscellaneous.

No. 2.—

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE NEWFOUNDLAND

Dr.

1863.	Currency.
April 25.—To allowance for D. A. A. General, for the past year, viz., from April, 1862, to 31st March, 1863, inclusive, £50 stg., equal to	£57 13 10
June 17.—“ Armourer’s Bill for repairs, and cleaning of Arms, June quarter, 1863	11 15 0
July 3.—“ Drill Instructor’s account, for the June quarter, 1863	7 7 0
—“ No. 3 Company, account for expenses up to 30th June, 1863	19 16 3
—“ No. 4 Company, account for expenses up to 30th June, 1863	10 17 6
Aug. 15.—“ Paid Carman, for transport of Ball ammunition to and from the Rifle Range, Neagle’s Hill	0 19 0
28.—“ Telegraph Messages from St. John’s to Lieut. Moore, Harbor Grace	0 3 6
Sept. 3.—“ Travelling expenses of D. A. A. General, to and from Harbor Grace, &c., inspecting Harbor Grace Volunteer Rifle Company	3 0 0
14.—“ Telegrams to Harbor Grace	0 3 5
Oct. 2.—“ Paid following Bills,—expenses attending Drill, Target practice, &c., &c., viz.: Sergeant McCartney, transport of Targets, &c., &c., as per account ..	2 10 0
Bugler Butler	0 15 0
Ditto, Stoddart	0 15 0
Private Loughan, for fatigue services throughout the season	3 0 0
Drill Instructor’s account for September quarter, 1863	7 4 3
No. 4 Company, account for expenses up to the 30th September, 1863	5 5 0
Drill Instructor’s Account for December quarter, 1863	7 4 3
Carried forward.....	<u>£137 10 0</u>

Miscellaneous.

RIFLE VOLUNTEERS, 1ST APRIL 1863, TO 31ST MARCH, 1864.

Cr.

1863.	Currency.
April 1.—By Balance Cr., from last year’s grant....	£2 18 10
—“ Amount of Legislative Grant, in Support of the Volunteer Force, 1863, £250 Sterling	288 9 2
	<u>291 8 0</u>
Carried forward....	<u>£291 8 0</u>

Miscellaneous.

No. 2.— GENERAL ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE,

Dr.

1864.	Currency.
To amount brought forward	£137 10 0
Feb. 8.— “ Assistant Commissary General Moore, W. D. account for ammunition, 1863, £18 10s. 6d. Stg.	22 4 7
— “ No. 4 Company, account for expenses up to 31st December, 1863.....	5 0 0
— “ Paid Armourer’s Bill, for half-year end- ed 31st Dec., 1863, viz. :—	
No 1 Company	£3 15 0
“ 2 “	4 17 6
“ 3 “	4 10 0
	13 2 6
— “ J. C. Withers, printing	0 17 6
— “ T. Clift, coals for Gymnasium.....	0 14 2
— “ Captain Hayward, expenses of Harbor Grace Rifle Company, to 31st Decem- ber, 1863, as per account	15 0 0
— “ Captain Rendell, account expenses of No. 1. Company.....	3 7 6
March 30.— “ Lieut. T. R. Smith, expenses of No. 2 Company, to 31st December, 1863, as per account	18 18 4
— “ Captain Bowring, expenses No. 3 Com- pany, to 31st December, 1863, as per account	3 11 3
— “ C. F. Bennett & Co., for stove, funnel- ling, papering, &c., &c., for Gymna- sium, as per account	7 1 8
“ Balance Cr.	64 0 6
	£291 8 0

W. J. COEN,

*Captain Unattached, D. A. A.
General, Volunteers.*

March 31st, 1864.

Miscellaneous.

NEWFOUNDLAND RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—(Continued.)

1864.	Cr. Currency.
March 31.—By amount brought forward	£291 8 0

	£291 8 0
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Balance unexpended, but liable for expenses of
the Q'tr. ended 31st March, 1864, £64 0s. 6d.

Audited, Vouchers examined and found correct.

S. RENDELL,
H. RENOUF,
JOHN HAYWARD.

2nd April, 1864.

Miscellaneous.

STATEMENT OF AWARDS MADE UNDER THE ST. JOHN'S RE-BUILDING ACT, FROM JANUARY 1ST, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1863.

		Sqr. Feet.		
To Kean & Heath	Prescott Street ..	330	£10	13 4
“ J. C. Pennycook.....	Military Road ...	160	4	0 0
“ John Woods	Gower Street.....	625	28	2 6
“ Thomas Foster	Bryan Street	56	2	0 0
“ Mrs. Liddy	South James Street			
“ John & James Power...	Pokeham Path...	1000	11	12 0
“ James Neal.....	Cook's Town	960	17	10 0
“ Benjamin Morris.....	Lazy Bank.....	1092	12	4 0
“ Hugh Hamlin	Ditto	850	11	10 0
“ Lawrence Coady	Tarrahan's Town.		42	2 6
“ Nicholas Mudge	Duckworth Street	480	13	6 7
“ Right Rev'd. Dr. Mullock	Magotty Cove ...	1200	67	6 6
“ John Woods	Nunnery Lane...	525	39	12 6
“ Robert Boden	Magotty Cove ...	1500	33	10 3
			<u>£293 10 2</u>	

JOHN H. WARREN,

Surveyor General.

Miscellaneous.

COPY OF CORRESPONDENCE ENTERED INTO WITH SIR WILLIAM LOGAN, BY THE GOVERNMENT, THROUGH MR. ROGERSON, ON THE SUBJECT OF THE BEST AND CHEAPEST MODE OF MAKING A GEOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF THE ISLAND, AND ITS PROBABLE COST.

(COPY.)

OFFICE OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, }
 Montreal, 9th July, 1863. }

DEAR SIR,—

Referring to the conversation I had with you yesterday, and the various enquiries made by you, regarding the mineral resources of Newfoundland; the best and cheapest mode of making a Geological examination of the Island, and its probable cost; the following remarks will give you, in a condensed form, what occurs to me on the subject:—

In investigating our own rocks on the Straits of Belle Isle, we have had occasion to examine a portion of Newfoundland, and from what we have seen, combined with what we have ascertained from the investigations of others, I am enabled to state, that in Newfoundland there is a great developement of the same rocks as those which compose the Eastern Townships of Canada, on the South-side of the St. Lawrence. These rocks constitute an important metalliferous region, yielding the ores of iron, chromium, lead, antimony, copper, nickle, silver and gold, with soap stones, pot stones, marbles, serpentines, cement stones, building stones, and roofing slates. They are a continuation of the gold bearing rocks of Carolina and Virginia, which come up through Maryland, Vermont, and Canada, and pass into Newfoundland.

Newfoundland is so much indented with deep Bays, and studded with lakes, that these minerals must then occur in a great number of places favorable for immediate shipment on the coast, or for water carriage or winter carriage from the interior; and the Island being so much nearer to Europe than any other inhabited part of the Continent, the produce of its mines would enjoy the advantage of a cheaper and speedier transportation to those positions where they could be converted to useful purposes. They would thus more readily attract European capital, for their developement, when they once became known.

Miscellaneous.

The expense of a Geological Survey would, of course, in a great measure depend on the number of explorers that might be employed. The explorers, it need scarcely be said, should have the requisite knowledge of the subject; and they should, at the same time, be capable of measuring and mapping the country they explore, in order to determine the positions of the minerals they might discover, and the geographical distribution of the rocks containing them. Above all things, they should be persons on whose integrity and fidelity implicit reliance can be placed. The remuneration of one explorer of this description would be about £300 currency, per annum. His party would consist of an assistant and four boatmen or Indians, with a boat for the coast, or two canoes for the interior. The expense attending the equipment and employment of such a party would be about £300 currency more.

Here, in Montreal, we have a complete establishment for the purpose of doing whatever is required to bring out the results of the explorations, whether it be the analysis of minerals, the determination and description of fossils, the construction of maps to show the position of the minerals and the distribution of the rocks, or the preparation of a report elucidating the whole subject. If this part of the investigation were committed to us, the expense attending it would be no more than the value of the materials used, and a small remuneration for the time of the Officers of the Staff who might be employed in the work. I should be happy to give the work my superintendence, and the advantages of whatever experience I might possess; and provided I have confidence in the explorer, I would not hesitate to lend to his results whatever weight may be attached to my voucher in their favour. This may be of some advantage on the other side of the Atlantic, where I am in some degree known to men of practice and of science. I would, however, accept of no remuneration for myself. Being an Officer under the Canadian Government, I would not be willing to place myself under the control of any other Government, to the extent that would be implied were I to receive pay. I take a lively interest in the Geology of Newfoundland, because it is a continuation of the Geology of Canada, and would find my remuneration in the advancement of the investigation, and the benefits that would result to science.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

W. E. LOGAN.

JAMES J. ROGERSON, Esq.

Miscellaneous.

Memorandum, in a letter of J. J. Rogerson, Esq., to Attorney General.

“Messrs. Dawson & Son, Publishers, of Montreal, had in press a Geological Survey of Canada, for 1862; a copy of it would be of service to the Legislative Library. I do not know the cost, but it is not expensive. It is likely to make some reference to minerals in some parts of Newfoundland.”

(Signed,)

J. J. ROGERSON.

(COPY.)

Sr. JOHN'S, August 9, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR,—

I read to the Council the other day, the letter from Sir W. Logan, you kindly sent me. We were much interested in it, as you would suppose, having regard to the importance of the subject and the high character of the writer, and purpose asking the House, next winter, for a vote for the purpose of carrying into effect Sir William's suggestions. Would you kindly write and ask if we would recommend some competent person to come, on the terms named by him, and commence a survey as early as possible in the next spring, should we obtain the necessary grant, of which I will advise you in sufficient time.

Yours, &c.,

(Signed,)

H. W. HOYLES.

JAMES. J. ROGERSON, Esq.

Miscellaneous.

(COPY.)

SAINT JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND, }
11th August, 1863. }

DEAR SIR,—

I have been requested by the Hon. H. Hoyles, our Premier, to ask your aid in securing the services of a competent person, to come on the terms named by you in your valuable favor, addressed to me on the 9th ultimo., to commence a survey of this Island, as early as possible next spring. Mr. Hoyles will apply to our Legislature at its Session in January next, for the necessary funds ; sufficient notice will be given to perfect any arrangement entered into with the gentleman selected and our Local Government. I enclose a copy of Mr. Hoyles's note ; its interesting contents, will I trust do much good to our country, and I beg to express my warmest thanks for the interest taken by you in our welfare.

Mr. Bennett is working his copper mine in White Bay, and an American Company are working a Lead Mine in La Manche, Placentia Bay.

With sentiments of respect,

I remain, &c.,

(Signed,)

JAMES J. ROGERSON.

To ~~Mr~~ W. LOGAN,
&c., &c.,
Geological Office, Montreal.

Miscellaneous.

LETTER FROM SIR F. BRADY, CHIEF JUSTICE, TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, RESPECTING THE INSERTING A CLAUSE IN THE CIRCUIT PROCLAMATION, REQUIRING MAGISTRATES TO LAY THEIR RECORD BOOK OF PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THEM, BEFORE THE CIRCUIT JUDGE; AND ALSO AS TO THE IMMEDIATE COMPENSATION OF SALVORS OF WRECKED PROPERTY.

St. JOHN'S,
22nd October, 1863. }

SIR,—

There are two matters arising out of the proceedings on the recent Southern Circuit, to which I would respectively invite the consideration of Your Excellency.

As I arrived at each District, the Sheriff had directions to procure for me the book containing a record of the proceedings before the local Magistrates for the past year. This I did for two purposes, first, to inform myself as to the condition of the District, and as to the nature of the crimes, if any, committed within it; and, secondly, to see that the proceedings and sentences of the Magistrates were regular and legal. In the majority of instances, there was great delay in procuring the Records, and palpable evidence of great inattention in making and preserving such Records. The excuse was, that my demand was novel, that they had not been required to furnish them before; but I will now merely state that I conceive it to be a most important part of the duty of the Stipendiary Magistrates and Clerks of the Peace to record every proceeding before them; and I would submit for consideration, whether it would not be desirable to send a circular to all of them, directing their attention to their duty in that respect; and also, whether there should not be, *in future*, a clause inserted in the Circuit Proclamation, requiring the Magistrate in each District to lay such Record Book before the Circuit Judge upon his arrival in the District.

The second matter relates to Wrecked Property and its Salvors. Representations were made to me by so many reliable parties in the various Districts, that I am convinced nothing could be done, more calcu-

Miscellaneous.

lated to prevent plunder, than the establishment of some system by which parties in the Outports, who offer to restore salved property, say barrels of pork or flour, &c., should receive *immediate* compensation out of the articles salved. While this is not done, I fear that large parties, in these Districts in which there is no power adequate to resist them, will not surrender the property upon the promise of compensation after the property is brought to St. John's and sold, &c., because of the delay, trouble, and expense in obtaining any compensation, and because if they do obtain it, their share of the proceeds will be far less in amount than the value to them of the same share, say half, or one-third, or one-fourth of the property, if delivered to them at the place where they saved it.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

FRANCIS BRADY,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Miscellaneous.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND MR. MAKINSON, ON THE SUBJECT OF WANT OF SPEED, UNSUITABLENESS, &c., OF THE STEAMER *ELLEN GISBORNE*, AS A MAIL STEAMER, AND LETTER TO POSTMASTER GENERAL, IN REPLY TO AN ENQUIRY RELATIVE TO THE RENEWAL OF HER CONTRACT FOR THE PERFORMANCE OF THE MAIL SERVICE, &c., &c.

(COPY.)

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
 St. John's, 17th October, 1863. }

SIR,—

Looking at the advanced period of the year, the Government has deemed it advisable, on account of the reports which from time to time reach them as to the unsuitableness of the *Ellen Gisborne* for the performance of the Mail Service in Conception Bay, to again take the subject into their serious consideration; and whilst they would not willingly endorse every rumour which public apprehension might circulate to her disparagement, yet they still think that, in the present unusually low rate of speed and insufficient power of the boat, and in the apparent inefficiency of her machinery for the work she has to perform, there is sufficient cause for dissatisfaction, and I am instructed to acquaint you that unless immediate steps are taken by you for remedying the evils complained of, and for the putting the steamer into such a condition as will enable her to perform her work with a due degree of speed, security and certainty, the Government will not consider it their duty to recommend the Legislature, at its next session, to continue the subsidy she at present receives.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.)

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

GEORGE MAKINSON, Esq.,
 Harbor Grace.

 Miscellaneous.

(COPY,)

 HARBOR GRACE, }
 November 24th, 1863. }

SIR,—

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, bearing date 17th October, which came to hand in due course, but which, for obvious reasons, I did not consider advisable to answer at an earlier period. First, you make allusion to the newspaper reports, relative to the inefficiency of the steamer *Ellen Gisborne*, to perform the necessary service, when the rough weather of Autumn should have set in. By this time it has been proved, and I trust entirely to the satisfaction of the public, that she has well performed her work, fully equal to that at any prior period. I beg leave to state here, most respectfully, to the Government, that I have sustained great pecuniary loss by these insidious remarks, originated, not so much from a view to benefit or subserve the public interest, as to damage the character and reputation of the boat, and from personal ill feelings towards myself.

In accordance with your recommendations, I adopted all these precautionary measures calculated to insure speed, and satisfy with reference to her machinery, &c., and have left it as before stated, to be fully tested by actual experience of their being adequate to the purpose.

You also make allusion to the subsidy. I beg leave to state that I have been put to very considerable expense in providing life-boats, life-buoys, and submitting her to Government Inspection from time to time, and to other surveys, and she has invariably proved equal to what could reasonably be expected. Had the Government agreed to my former proposal, and consented to a continuance of the subsidy for a period of five years, I should than have been in a position to have gone to a much larger outlay, then under present circumstances, I am justified in doing, the tenure at present being so uncertain and precarious. Should the Government be disposed to act in accordance with my former request, and make the subsidy secure for six years, I will guarantee to make the speed of the *Ellen Gisborne* equal to that of the *Ariel*; and should she not be deemed by *competent judges* equal to the requirements, I will provide another boat, and if I fail therein, the Government shall be at liberty to discontinue the subsidy, and consider the Contract nullified, by giving me three months' notice thereof.

I also beg leave to state that it is a difficult task to keep a steamer in perfect good order during the whole year, without some interval being

Miscellaneous.

allowed for inspecting, cleaving and repairing her machinery, &c. ; all which I am perfectly competent to perform myself, and would suggest the propriety of having the boat, during the two months of February and March, wholly at my own disposal for that purpose, and this with a view to the Public Service. I would also most respectfully call the attention of the Government to the insecurity of the landing place at Portugal Cove, and the great risk attending the landing at the Cove in strong North-west winds—especially in the autumn. I have found that the steamer has performed her work with greater precision round the Cape to St. John's, than when going to the Cove during times of strong winds from North-west, as it is at times quite impossible, with anything like a due regard to safety, to attempt landing at the Cove ; and at these periods she has to remain under Belle Isle, and from thence watch a time to run in, land her passengers, mails, &c., &c., and get away again soon as possible.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

GEORGE MAKINSON.

The Hon. R. CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

(COPY.)

HARBOR GRACE, }
December 11, 1863. }

SIR,—

I last had the honor of addressing you on (or about) the 24th ultimo, on the subject of steam navigation, with reference to the *Ellen Gisborne*, and the manner in which she had performed the service during the autumn ; and also, making proposals for future operations ; should the Government accede to my propositions, it will involve matters of great consequence to me, not only in a pecuniary way, but as respects time and otherwise, as it may lead to my having to go to England, this winter, to make arrangements for carrying my views into full and complete effect ; consequently timely information is of great importance. I beg leave, therefore, to request most respectfully, that you will favor me with a reply to the communication above referred to, at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

GEORGE MAKINSON.

To the hon. ROBERT CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

(Copy)

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
 16th December, 1863. }

SIR:—

I have received, and laid before the Government, your letters of the 24th ultimo and 11th instant, and am directed to acquaint you, in reply, that being desirous of offering you every facility for enabling you to fulfil efficiently the conditions of your contract, for conveying, by steam, mails and passengers across Conception Bay, they will undertake to recommend to the Legislature to provide for the continuance of your present subsidy for a term of six years, on your either putting new and suitable machinery into the *Ellen Gisborne*, so as to give her (as you guaranteed) a speed equal to that of the *Ariel*; and also, causing whatever else may be requisite (either as regards hull, rigging, &c.) to be renewed or repaired, or, on the other hand, procuring a new steamer for carrying out the work.

I need scarcely say, that whatever proposal you adopt, the Government will deem it requisite to have a survey of the vessel by a competent judge; and to require that the steamer employed shall, in all respects, conform to such conditions as may be imposed by the Legislature.

I shall be obliged, by your informing me as to the period which you will require, in order to the commencement of the service under the proposed extended term of your Mail Contract.

The notification contained in my letter of the 17th October is renewed,

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary,

GEORGE MAKINSON, Esq.,
 Harbor Grace.

Miscellaneous.

(COPY.)

GENERAL POST OFFICE, }
29th December, 1863. }

DEAR SIR,—

I beg leave to enclose a note just received from Mr. Makinson, with reference to running the *Gisborne* once a week in the month of January. As his Contract terminates the 31st December, I cannot enter into any arrangement of this sort without the authority of the Government.

Yours, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN DELANEY.

Hon H. W. HOYLES,
&c., &c.

(COPY.)

HARBOR GRACE, }
December, 28th, 1863. }

DEAR SIR,—

We intend for the *Ellen Gisborne* to ply once a week during the month of January. I think Wednesday will be the most suitable day. If this meets your approval, you will please arrange accordingly.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

G. MAKINSON.

JOHN DELANEY, Esq.,
Postmaster General.

I have written to Mr. Coughlan, proposing to carry the Mails to and from Brigus, during the winter months.

(Signed,)

G. M.

Miscellaneous.

(COPY.)

SECRETARY'S OFFICE. }
31st December, 1863. }

SIR,—

I am directed to acquaint you, in reply to your note and its enclosure of the 29th instant, that the Government cannot authorise any fresh Contract being entered into with Mr. Makinson, until the insecurity, speed, and other matters, having reference to the *Ellen Gisborne*, to which his attention was called on the 17th October last, are rectified; and you will, therefore, make the most eligible arrangements in your power, for conveying the Mails for Conception Bay overland, during the winter.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

JOHN DELANEY, ESQ.,
Postmaster General.

(COPY.)

HARBOR GRACE, }
January 24th, 1863. }

SIR,—

Your letter of 16th ultimo, came to hand in due course,—to which I beg reference,—wherein it is stated that the Government are desirous of affording me every facility for enabling me to fulfil efficiently the conditions of my Contract for carrying, by steam, Mails and Passengers across Conception Bay, and that they will undertake to recommend to the Legislature to provide for the continuance of my present subsidy for a period of six years, either on my putting new and suitable machinery into the *Ellen Gisborne*, so as to give her (as guaranteed in my letter of 11th inst.,) a speed equal to that of the *Ariel*; and also causing whatever else may be requisite (either as regards hull, rigging, &c.,) to be renewed or replaced, or, on the other hand, procuring a new steamer for carrying out the work, &c., &c.

Miscellaneous.

I beg leave to state, that I am most desirous of performing the work efficiently, and in a way that shall meet the public requirements and give general satisfaction ; in order thereto, there is no necessity for putting all new machinery in the *Ellen Gisborne*, some parts of what she now has are quite as good as any that can be had, of this I consider myself the best judge, and I make this statement with all due deference,—to condemn that which is good, would be creating a useless expense, without subserving any interest or object. I will replace whatever is defective by new, which has been already ordered, to arrive early in the spring.

I shall be at all times willing to submit the vessel, in her entirety, to the inspection and survey of competent persons, as you require. I regret to state that when surveys have been made, and the vessel and her machinery approved of, yet it has failed to satisfy persons in certain quarters, even in the place of her performance of the required service as well as any vessel of her class can be expected to perform such service.

When I had the honor of making the proposals hereinbefore alluded to, it did not form any part of my plan that the *Ellen Gisborne* should, or could be made to perform the service for six consecutive years ; my intention was, and is, to purchase a new, and every way suitable vessel, of good speed, fully equal to that of the *Ariel*, as soon as opportunity shall offer—it may be in six months time, and then to have the *Ellen Gisborne* as an auxiliary to fall back upon occasionally ; for it is my opinion that no one boat can, at all times, meet the requirements ; but there is no inducement to procure a perfectly suitable boat, when the subsidy is on so uncertain a tenure as that for one year only, and of which I may be deprived just as I have a costly and expensive boat provided.

I would prefer running in future every day the week, and in lieu of one day weekly, to lie up, clean &c., to have four days monthly, this would be of advantage to the public, and would afford reasonable time for repairing Machinery, &c., which one day in each week does not admit of.

The Government have always the remedy in their own hands, if the service is not efficiently performed, by giving me three months' notice.

I shall have the *Ellen Gisborne* ready for inspection or survey, on the first of April next, unless prevented by some unforeseen contingency. I have (as before stated) ordered such new machinery as I consider requisite, to give her the contemplated speed.

Miscellaneous.

I beg leave to state, most explicitly, that I am actuated by no other motive than that which perfect good faith dictates.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

GEORGE MAKINSON.

To the Hon. ROBERT CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
St. John's, 20th January, 1864. }

SIR,—

I have received, and laid before the Government your letter of the 13th instant, informing them that you were putting the machinery of the *Ellen Gisborne* into thorough repair, and that she would be ready to be submitted for inspection on the 1st April next, and further stating your intention to procure a new boat as soon as possible; and, in the mean time, should the subsidy be continued, to put the *Ellen Gisborne* on the former route, and keep her in such a condition as would insure her doing her work with a speed equal to that of the *Ariel*.

I am directed to acquaint you, in reply, that while the Government adhere to the terms of the letter to you of the 16th December last, they are willing to recommend the continuance of the subsidy to the *Ellen Gisborne* for a reasonable time, until you shall have the opportunity of making some better arrangement, provided she be put and maintained in the state of efficiency to which you refer.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

GEORGE MAKINSON, Esq.,
Harbor Grace,

Miscellaneous.

COPY OF CORRESPONDENCE WITH ASSISTANT JUDGE ROBINSON, RELATIVE TO THE DESTRUCTION OF HIS STABLE, &c., BY FIRE, ON 13TH MAY, 1861, AND OF AWARD OF RIOT COMMISSIONER THEREON; ALSO LEGAL OPINION OF F. B. T. CARTER, ESQ.. Q. C.

(COPY.)

St. JOHN'S, }
20th October, 1862. }

SIR,—

May I ask the favor of your informing me what is the result of my application, for compensation, for the felonious destruction of my property, by fire, in May, 1861.

I learned, unofficially, at your office last summer, that the Commissioner had expressed a strong opinion as to the justice of my claim, but that he had omitted, for some reason, to report any specific sum, and submitted the case for the determination of the Executive Government.

You then stated to me, that when the Attorney General should return the matter would be arranged.

I presume that such a proceeding by the Commissioner, after he had taken full evidence on oath, is equivalent to a report for the full amount of my claim; but if there be any informality in the action of that officer, no doubt it will be rectified by the Executive by which he was appointed, and will not be allowed to impede the adjustment of my claim, the justice of which, so far as I know, is not disputed by any, and is the only one unsatisfied.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

BRYAN ROBINSON,

Assistant Judge, S. C.

The Honorable

The Colonial Secretary,

&c., &c., &c.

Miscellaneous.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
3rd November, 1862. }

SIR,—

I am directed by His Excellency in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 20th ulto, and to acquaint you that the only construction the Council can put upon that part of the Commissioner's report which relates to your claim, is, that it disallows it altogether, or else declines to report in your favor.

In either case, as the Statute only authorizes the payment of what is *found to be due* under its provisions, His Excellency is, (he regrets to say,) unable to direct satisfaction of your claim.

His Excellency is also advised, that he has no authority to alter any award, and that the informality of the Commissioner, in referring to the favorable consideration of those who have no control or voice in the matter, a claim which he appears to have finally disposed of, does not affect the validity of his decision.

His Excellency further desires me to say, that you are in error in supposing yours to be the only application for compensation that has been disallowed by the Commissioner, several others having also been rejected.

I beg to enclose a copy of that part of the Commissioner's report which relates to your claim, and laid before the Assembly last year.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Honorable
Assistant Judge ROBINSON.

Miscellaneous.

ST. JOHN'S, }
15th November, 1862. }

SIR,—

I received, on the 12th instant, your letter of the 3rd November, informing me that the construction put by the Council upon Mr. Archibald's report on my claim, was "that he disallowed it altogether, or else declined to report in my favor," and that the Governor was unable to direct satisfaction of my claim.

As the Council themselves seem to be unable to determine the exact nature of their own Commissioner's report, I think it would have been consistent with right to remit that report to him for explanation; but as that has not been done, I suppose I am to conclude that the Government has determined to act upon the irregular proceeding of its own officer, declines to require him to do his duty, and refuses to indemnify me because he has not been more specific.

In order to avoid the imputation of having acquiesced in the correctness of the reasoning and conclusions of the Council, I beg leave to observe that the words of your letter "found to be due," which you have underscored, to indicate the importance you attach to them, are not to be found in the Statute to which you refer—the words used being of a larger and far less technical signification.

In the Commissioner's report, which you have been pleased to send me, he makes express mention of the amount of my claim, £258; he admits that the "presumptive evidence in my favor was very strong," that on the night of the day of the riots "incendiarism was abroad,"—an attempt having been made to fire the Lord Bishop's Theological Institution, just before my offices were burned—and that "although I had failed to shew a direct, wilful and malicious firing of my premises," I had furnished "strong presumptive proof of the fact"; and he concluded by leaving the case for the *favorable* consideration of the Government. I am quite unable to discover how such language can be construed into either a disallowance of the claim altogether, or a declining to report in my favor"; to my mind the very reverse is the effect of it. The *direct* evidence I failed to adduce is not required by law in any case, even in Capital Felonies, and in many cases could not be given, but the report acknowledges the force of the circumstantial proof I exhibited, and in Courts of Justice strong presumptive evidence becomes conclusive when it is not rebutted.

Substantially the Commissioner's Report amounted to an unequivocal

Miscellaneous.

declaration that my claim for £258 was (in the language of the Act) "well founded," being for "damage sustained on the occasion of the riots in May last."

I mean no offence by saying that I have not sought, and do not seek, any favor from the Government. I relied upon the justice of my claim, which no one has been found to deny, and, moreover, I humbly conceive that a Judge who—although very imperfectly, still to the best of his ability, endeavours to perform his responsible and onerous duty impartially and fearlessly—might not unreasonably have expected protection and sympathy at the hands of the Government, and immunity from the effects of the disgraceful outrage to which I have been subjected, wholly irrespective of the Commissioner's supposed inefficiency, or of minute technicalities.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

BRYAN ROBINSON,

Assistant Judge, S. C.

The Honorable
The Colonial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
24th November, 1862. }

SIR,—

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst., and to acquaint you that although he can find no reason to alter the opinion expressed in my letter of 3rd instant, that the Commissioner, in reporting that you had failed to shew a direct, wilful and malicious firing of your premises, had either disallowed your claim, or had declined to report in your favor; and that consequently the Government was unable to accede to your ap-

Miscellaneous.

plication for payment, His Excellency is, nevertheless, quite disposed, should you desire it, to send back the report to the Commissioner for a direct adjudication as to whether your claim is or is not well founded, and if well founded, to what extent.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Honorable

Assistant Judge ROBINSON,
&c., &c., &c.

SAINT JOHN'S, }
November 24th, 1862. }

SIR,—

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, and to express my thanks to the Governor in Council for his Excellency's offer; if I should desire it, to send back to the Commissioner his report for a direct adjudication in my case.

It is my wish that such adjudication should be obtained.

I am sensible that if, on legally investigating my claim, the Commissioner should report, that it is not (pursuant to the terms of the Act) "well founded," in whole or in any part, "as for damage sustained on the occasion of the Riots in May, 1861," I can prefer no further demand upon the public funds; but as Mr. Archibald is not a Lawyer, and the amount involved in his unappealable decision is large, I hope I shall not be considered unreasonable, in asking that he may receive, and be guided by, the professional advice of the Law Officer of the Crown in this Colony, as to the legal effect of presumptive evidence, and as to the applicability to my case of certain judgments of Courts of Law in England upon similar questions, to which I have drawn, or may draw, his attention.

Miscellaneous.

I am aware that, in desiring the interposition of the Attorney General, I may be provoking a hostile interest, but I do not doubt that the duty of seeing justice done, which is all I seek, will, with him, be paramount to any consideration of saving the Public Revenue; and I am the more solicitous upon these points, because I fear, for the reasons given in my letter to you of the 15th instant, that Mr. Archibald does not clearly apprehend them.

I have, &c.

(Signed.)

BRYAN ROBINSON,

The Honorable
The Colonial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE;
18th December, 1862. }

SIR,—

Mr. Justice Robinson having applied to the Government for payment of the claim for compensation preferred by him to you, on the ground that you had, in effect, declared his claim to be well founded,—and the Government (giving a different construction to your report,) having declined to accede to such a claim; but having, with the Judge's assent, agreed to send the claim back to you for a definite determination, I am directed to request that you will, having first heard the Judge, state explicitly whether his claim is, or is not, well founded, and if well founded, to what extent.

You will please observe, (with a view to your avoiding this error in future,) that your reference of the Judge's claim to the favorable consideration of the Government, was unauthorized and nugatory, the Government having no jurisdiction or authority in the matter, except to carry into effect a positive finding of the Commissioner.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

SAMUEL G. ARCHIBALD, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.

Miscellaneous.

COMMISSIONER'S AWARD.

ST. JOHN'S, }
11th February, 1863. }

SIR,—

In the claim of Judge Robinson, which has been referred to me for a final award, the case, according to the evidence already submitted, is as follows :—

CASE.

Judge Robinson's stable was burnt, along with its contents, on the morning of the 14th May, A. D., 1861. The stable was insured for one hundred and fifty pounds currency, for which claim was made upon the Underwriters, and paid. The contents of the stable, valued at two hundred and fifty-eight pounds, were uninsured, and the Judge has claimed upon the Government for compensation of the latter sum, under the Act 25 Victoria, Cap. 3.

I have devoted great attention to the facts and circumstances of this case, and think these warrant the following conclusions :—

I am of opinion, that if Judge Robinson's claim against the Government for the £258 is valid, the additional amount insured, say for one hundred and fifty pounds, would be equally so, and I consider that, for the protection of the Office in which he was insured, he should have claimed for the whole amount against the Government.

Had the claim been for that sum in the present instance, or had there been no insurance whatever upon the property, I now feel that the doubts that beset this case when I first reported upon it, would have been so satisfactorily cleared up to my mind, from the construction put upon the legal points by the Honorable the Attorney General, to whom they were submitted, (and which will be chiefly found in the claimant's case, submitted by his Counsel, Mr. Carter, and hereto annexed,) that I could now fairly and conscientiously have awarded the full amount of four hundred and eight pounds.

Unless Judge Robinson's Policy of Insurance covered damage by popular tumults, riots, &c., of which I have never known an instance, I

Miscellaneous.

cannot see with what consistency he can claim from both the Company in which he was insured, and the Government, at the same time.

In my opinion, the establishing of either of the claims, under these circumstances, would have the effect of invalidating the other. It may be otherwise held, but the question, I consider, is a legal one of much importance, and I am not disposed to assume the responsibility of deciding upon it, and therefore reserve this point. I have, consequently, come to the conclusion that the damage was not accidentally done, and that there is reasonable evidence to satisfy my mind, as laid down by Chief Justice Abbot, in the case of Reed vs. the Inhabitants of the hundred of Gainsbury, 4 D. & R. 252, to which I was referred, that the firing of Judge Robinson's premises was wilful and malicious, and arose from the popular tumult which commenced in St. John's on the 13th of May, 1861, on the night succeeding which day the act was perpetrated.

As, therefore, the amount of loss has been satisfactorily proven, I feel, on a careful review of all the circumstances, I ought to, and do report in favor of the claimant, to the amount of two hundred and fifty-eight pounds currency, subject, however, to a legal decision of the point reserved, viz. : how for the claimant's case is, or may be, affected by the establishment and recovering his claim upon, and from the Underwriters.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

S. G ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

To the Hon. ROBERT CARTER,

Miscellaneous.

BEFORE S. G. ARCHIBALD, Esq., COMMISSIONER.

I have to submit that the claim of Judge Robinson for compensation, under the Act 25 Vic., Cap. 3, has been fully sustained.

There can be no rational doubt that the destruction of Judge Robinson's premises was occasioned by the tumult in St. John's, on the 13th May, 1861, was maliciously done, and not accidental.

It is not necessary, for the sustainment of the claim under the Act, to identify the perpetrator or perpetrators, if it can be fairly deduced from the evidence and circumstances, that the damage arose from the aforesaid tumult, and that it was not accidental. Upon this point the Judgment in the case of *Reed vs. the Inhabitants of Gainsbury*, 4 D. & R. 252, which you have perused, seems to be conclusive. Chief Justice Abbott, in giving Judgment, says "In order to support the allegation that the fire was wilful and malicious, it is not necessary to give distinct and positive evidence of a wilful and malicious act. It is enough, if reasonable evidence be adduced, to satisfy the minds of the Jury, that it did not arise from an accidental or innocent cause. Under the circumstances of the present case, (said his Lordship,) "there is no reason to suppose that the fire proceeded from an internal cause." There is, you will observe, much similarity between that case and the present. The evidence in this case is, I contend, much stronger, that the fire was not accidental and was malicious.

It is not necessary to show any cause for the act, which may have operated on the minds of the perpetrators or abettors, as at such a time most irrational prejudices seize on the mind, or enlist the imagination of the lawless against an individual, which, on sober reflection, would not be attempted to be justified, neither can it affect the legality or the equity of the claim, that, at the commission of the act, there may not have been an exasperated mob committing destruction to property, where the act can be, as in this case, reasonably and justly attributed to be an offspring of the furor which was then known to prevail, from the more open riots of a few preceding hours; as but an hour or so before the act, the furor is shewn not to have subsided, though exhibiting itself differently under the cover of night, by the attempt to burn the Lord Bishop's premises, which would have been successful, but for most opportune Providential detection. I may also mention the destruction of the Honorable the Attorney General's country house, *after that* of Judge Robinson's, as clearly proving that incendiarism was abroad, that it arose

Miscellaneous.

from, or was occasioned by, the riots or popular tumult which commenced on the 13th May, and had not subsided for some time after.

It was believed by most persons, that the attempt at the Lord Bishop's premises—contiguous to Fort William—was to get the troops out of the Barracks and assail them at night; and it may be, that for the same reasons—the first having been abortive—Judge Robinson's, not far off, was set fire to, and unfortunately destroyed. In any case the act was malicious.

The intention of the Legislature, to be fairly collected from their enactment, (the petition of Judge Robinson—detailing circumstances—having been before the Legislature, and one of those expressly mentioned in the Preamble, and on which the Sections for compensation were prepared and passed,) was to compensate those whose properties were destroyed or damaged on the *occasion* of the riots, and I submit that it matters not whether the damage was occasioned by a large or small body, or by an individual, if it were malicious, and not accidental, and that the Commissioner can conscientiously be convinced, from *reasonable* evidence, (as the Jury in the case cited,) that to the prevailing phrensy, at the time of the damage, it is attributable.

(Signed,)

F. B. T. CARTER.

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

Letter transmitting copy of Provisional Award, made in his favor, by the Riot Commissioner, addressed to

The Honorable
Assistant Judge ROBINSON.

Miscellaneous.

SAINT JOHN'S, }
21st February, 1863. }

SIR.—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, enclosing copy of Mr. Archibald's report, in my favor, for £258 cy.

The speculations suggested by that gentleman, respecting the legal rights of a London Insurance Company, and respecting the course which they might possibly have adopted—if so disposed—in the matter of the Insurance upon my stable, are altogether beyond his province, and cannot affect the subject under consideration.

The Commissioner's functions were limited to the simple enquiry, whether my claim on this Colony, for compensation for the burning of my property, was "well founded," by reason of the damage being malicious, and being sustained on the occasion of the riots in May, 1861.

On these points he has been coerced by the force of the evidence, to give an unequivocal award in my favor, and I suppose I may now be paid the amount so awarded.

I have no doubt that the Company in which my offices were insured, was quite cognizant of its legal rights, but Mr. Archibald forgets that first class Insurance Companies rarely look beyond the *bona fides* of a loss, and when satisfied thereupon, they seldom avail themselves of any of the numerous conditions contained in their Policies. For instance, the "Alliance" paid me for the stable insured, immediately I preferred the claim, not postponing payment one day, or requiring me to fulfil any of the numerous conditions prescribed in the Policy for substantiating the claim. And in 1847, the "Phoenix" paid Captain Spearman the full value of his house that had been burned, although, in fact, the Policy had expired, and no renewal effected—the Office having been assured that the omission to renew had arisen from inadvertence.

Will you be so good as to inform me whether I am to apply to the Receiver General for the amount of the award, or how it is to be paid?

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed,)

B. ROBINSON.

The Honorable
Colonial Secretary,

Miscellaneous.

**EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON
THE PETITION OF THOMAS BATES.**

COMMITTEE ROOM. }
March 18, 1864. }

PRESENT:

Mr. PARSONS, *Chairman*,
Dr. WINTER,
Mr. CASEY,
Mr. RENDELL.

THOMAS BATES, examined,—

In 1860 I took a piece of ground from James Tobin. In August or September I notified Mr. Hanrahan, the then Surveyor General, that I intended to build on the said land, and wished him to be present, to give directions as to the laying of the sill of my house. Mr. Hanrahan came, and marked out the position. Mr. Hanrahan measured the land to the westward of my dwelling; to the lane opposite the Colonial Building. I accordingly commenced operations, and had the sills made ready to lay. Mr. Hanrahan, after a few days, called on me again, and told me to desist for a while, in consequence of a meeting of the Council, to consider the road running down between Mrs. Furlong's and my house. I stopped work, and told the man I had employed to commence work at another place. Mr. Hanrahan told me afterwards to proceed with the building, as I had formerly done. I commenced building, and met no obstruction till I was stopped by the present Surveyor General's note, No. 1, (attached,) after I was residing about a week in the house. I received the notice alluded to from Mr. Warren. The house, at the time, was sufficiently finished to admit me to live in it. After I received the note, I desisted from further building. I had some stock in the house at the time. Some time after, I was summoned before the Magistrates. Can't say how long. It was declared by the Magistrates as a nuisance, and ordered to be taken down. I then petitioned the Governor in Council, who decided the building to stand.

Cross-examined.—Can't say I was summoned more than once that year. I was summoned the next year. I appeared in Court. Can't say at whose instance. Know to be in connection with the same busi-

Miscellaneous

ness. It was over twelve months from the time I received the notification from Mr. Warren until I received permission from the Government to allow the premises to stand. I was under the impression that the Government would remove it, or make some allowance for doing so. The reason that led me to believe the Government would remove it, was from a conversation that took place in Court. Mr. Hoyles asked me if there was a wall under it. My house has been lying idle fourteen months. My stock consisted of pork, butter, sugar, tea, (1 barrel pork,) porter, spirits. The stock I had I intended to dispose of. I had some gin. Can't say how much. Can't say how much sugar. Some rum—a couple of boxes of candles—1 tub butter,—16 or 18 gallons rum—enough to commence a small retail business. I lived before this in Duckworth street—left it a little before the 1st May. What remaining stock I had in the former house, I removed to the new one. I did not open shop in the new house—consider stock worth about £40. The disposal of the stock would enable me to obtain a little credit. I am a shipwright by trade. What I removed was considerable. I intended to let half the house when finished.—Consider I had good credit. I had freehold property which I sold to Fitzpatrick. I received £150 for it. There was a mortgage on it. If I had not £150, I had good credit available, to enable me to build. The mortgage was only £40. I invested £110 of the money spoken of in the building. Can't say what loss I sustained—think I could make, between shop and labour, worth £100. I believed I would make more on the Military Road than on Duckworth street. The interruption I sustained had the effect of upsetting my mind, and preventing me from attending to my business. I was affected some time before; at times worked at O'Brien's. Occasionally my mind was not affected. I had no bodily, or other ailment. I was completely upset—I admit I drank. When I took the ground, if I thought I would come into collision with the Government, I would not have taken it.

Re-examined.—Produced the lease of the ground.—This is the original agreement. I took it in accordance with this plan on the lease, which provides for a road to run west of Mrs. Furlong's, of 28 feet. I spent £110, all the money I had available, in building the house, and all the profits of my business below. I spent my means altogether. From its present position, did not consider to have much interest in it—did not go on with the house. I could have obtained £10 for two rooms, if properly finished—from Mr. Piercey. I was not in a position to finish it as he required. I live in the house—there is a person living over me the winter. I lost the letting of it to Mr. Piercey by the interference of the Government. I would have endeavoured to get it into tenantable order—this was in 1861. I was present at the decision

Miscellaneous.

of the Magistrates. They said I was wrong. They said it was a nuisance, and must be taken down. The person living over me pays a trifle of compensation—say 35s. rent. Necessity obliged me to let it—my means were so. I know of a road to be left there.

THOMAS BATES.

Dr. SRABB having been summoned, to prove Bates being in the Lunatic Asylum through drink, Bates acknowledged being a week or so in the Asylum through drink.

No 1.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
 May 17, 1861. }

SIR,—

I have to inform you that the house in the course of erection by you, opposite Bannerman road, is quite contrary to law, it being imperative that no new street, &c., can be opened, of less width than 50 feet.

You will, therefore, please govern yourself accordingly.

I am, Sir,

&c., &c., &c.,

JOHN H. WARREN,

Surveyor General.

To Mr. THOMAS BATES.

Miscellaneous.

EDMUND HANRAHAN examined:—

I was the late Surveyor General. In the summer of 1860 I received from Mr. Bates notice of his intention to build on the south side of the Military road. He wished me to come as soon as possible to point out the line, which I did. When I went I found the sills in the same position as they are now, on the line of street. I measured 25 feet from the centre of the Military road. The sills are in proper position as far as the line of road is concerned. I heard nothing of any other road, nor did I consider I had anything to do with any other road than what my attention was called to. I was not aware of any other road by which I was to be guided, and no other road was mentioned to me at the time. I did not measure Mrs. Furlong's lane. I was kept in ignorance of a road being intended there. Some time after, within a day or two, Mr. Bates, in conversation, asked me if it was the intention of the Government to extend Bannerman street further down. I told him they had been speaking about it, but had not decided on doing so: he had better wait a little, as they would meet on Saturday, which they did, when I brought the subject before the Committee of Council. They asked me if I was prepared with an estimate of the cost. I informed them of the amount, when they said it would cost too much, and they declined, of which I informed Mr. Bates within the week. I should not have interfered with Mr. Bates after giving him the line, as I did not recognise any road there. I again repeat that I did not know of any road in connection with Mr. Tobin's property. Mr. Bates had the knowledge of the Government not intending to continue the street from me. I believe Mr. Bates to be a great sufferer.

EDMUND HANRAHAN.

JOHN H. WARREN, *Surveyor General*, examined:—

Seeing a house erected by Mr. Bates at the head of the Bannerman road, and entering into conversation with him, (Mr. Bates,) also hearing from another party who made application to me, I found it was the intention of Mr. Tobin to leave a road running down by Mrs. Furlong's. I therefore, to prevent any reflection being thrown on me, as well as to prevent Bates being put to expense, gave a notice in writing, 17th May, 1861, (marked No. 1,) Mr. Bates called on me, and I ascertained from him that, by a diagram, which he shewed me, I advised him not to go on until I got the opinion of the Attorney General, which I did within a day or two, who said that if a road was to be left there, it was contrary to the Re-building Act, which provided that it must be 50 feet wide, and which I personally communicated to Bates, and advised him not to go

Miscellaneous.

on, which, in opposition to my advice, he continued to do, as he had done since my first notice, not only by his own labour, but by others. Subsequently, I had to bring the matter, by order of the Government, before the Magistrates, Mr. Bates being present, who heard the verdict pronounced, after various witnesses being examined, that it was a nuisance, it being contrary to the Rebuilding Act, and which must be forthwith removed by him (Mr. Bates.) I gave the first notice to Mr. Bates on my own responsibility. In the mean time, Mr. Bates had the house so far advanced, as to live in it. Mr. Bates asked me not to press him, if he had to remove it. Up to the spring of 1862 the house was permitted by me to remain. On going to press for its removal, it was stated to me, by Mr. Hayward, that Mr. Tobin was shortly expected, and not to remove it. On consultation with the Attorney General, it was decided not to press him until the arrival of Mr. Tobin. Subsequently, the matter was brought before the Magistrates, when Mr. Tobin gave his evidence; and, as I understand, his evidence conflicted with that of Mr. Hanrahan. It was, however, decided that the erection was contrary to law. However, subsequently, the Executive took the matter into consideration, and allowed the building to remain. After the written notice just given, Mr. Bates continued to proceed with building the house. I do not consider that Mr. Bates has received any injury at the hands of the Government. I think Bates has suffered at the hands of Mr. Tobin, but that the Government have been no party to it.

By the Chairman.—Was it not the duty of the Government to interfere when this man was building his house?

Surveyor General.—If they were aware of the road being only 28 feet, it was. Before I gave the notice, I asked Mr. Hanrahan, if he knew of any road to run there. He said he did not.

JOHN H. WARREN.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
22nd July, 1862. }

SIR,—

Your case relative to the house erected by you, a part of which is built upon ground reserved for a road under the St. John's Rebuilding Act, having been brought under the consideration of the Governor in Council, the following Minute was passed upon the subject of the encroachment in question:—

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“The Attorney General reported that a further investigation into the alleged nuisance of Thomas Bates, in erecting a house in contravention of the Rebuilding Act, on the Military road, had taken place before the Magistrates, which had terminated in a judgment against the Defendant, but with a recommendation from the Magistrates for a favourable consideration of his case by the Executive, in consequence of the late Surveyor General having, as appeared, acquiesced in the erection of the building in its present position, wherefore:—

“It was ordered, that for the reasons stated, the said building should be permitted to continue in its present position, but without prejudice to the rights of the public upon that part of the site thereof, which fell within the limit prescribed by law, becoming, from any cause, vacant.”

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

MR. THOMAS BATES.

COMMITTEE ROOM, }
March 28, 1864. }

PRESENT:

Mr. PARSONS, *Chairman,*

Dr. WINTER,

Mr. CASEY,

Mr. RENDELL, and

The SURVEYOR GENERAL, on the part of the Government.

R. R. W. LILLY, *Clerk of the Peace,* examined:—

The Magistrates took no evidence in writing in the case of Bates. No record was kept. There was an order made by the Magistrates, for the removal, after hearing the evidence of Mr. Tobin and Mr. Hanrahan, of

Miscellaneous.

which no record was kept. The order was made in July, 1862. After that nothing transpired. Previous to the order there was a summons issued, and the case was postponed until after hearing Mr. Tobin's evidence. Cannot say he (Bates) was present when the evidence was taken. The building is not yet removed.

In reply to a question by the Surveyor General:—Recollect its being brought before the Magistrates more than once. Believe it to be over six, nearly twelve months, from the time Bates received the notice, until the Magistrates adjudicated.

R. R. W. LILLY.

AUGUSTUS O. HAYWARD examined:—

(The Surveyor General objected to Mr. Hayward's evidence being taken.)

Cannot say whether Bates continued with the house after receiving notice. My advice was to proceed. I advised him, as the Agent of Mr. Tobin, to proceed, and, as a friend, not to do so. I don't think I advised him more than once. I heard from Mr. Tobin, last mail. Bates is in arrears of rent to Mr. Tobin. I have advised Bates to look to the Government. Can't say that Mr. Tobin is pushing him for rent. Mr. Tobin is not depending on what Bates may receive, as he has the building as security. After the house was well advanced, and Bates living in it, I advanced him £50. Can't say what amount he spent on it. Mr. Hanrahan was present when the sills were laid on the Military road, also on both sides. I say he acquiesced by his silence. He did not say anything to him to induce Bates to knock off. He would not recognise the street running by Mrs. Furlong's. Mr. Hanrahan told me he knew it was illegal; but Mr. Tobin having influence with the Government, he was allowed to do as he liked. This was after Bates received the notice. I confine myself solely to this Road of Bates. This conversation took place when Bates was notified. The Government allowed Mr. Tobin, through Mr. Hanrahan, to run that road. The house is much in the same condition now, as when I advanced the £50. The plan produced, I believe, is Mr. Tobin's. The Rebuilding Act was passed since the making out of the plan produced. Leases were given before the passing of the Act. Mr. Hanrahan was not present with me, in his official capacity, at the time. Subsequently the Government upset the decision of the Magistrates. What I mean by the Government upsetting the decision of the Magistrates, is by giving him (Bates) permission—allowing his house to remain. Mr. Hanrahan was aware, at the time, that the tenants had a road reserved to them. He admitted

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it to me after the notice was given to Bates. I say Bates has suffered considerably, by the proceedings in 1861. He was notified in the fall of 1862 that the house was allowed to remain. If he had expended upon it the money he got from me, his house would be finished, and a tenant in it. I believe that in consequence of the notice by the Surveyor General, he was obliged to expend the amount in payment of a Bill and other matters. I believe the £50 was not spent on the house. I believe Bates would not have commenced the house had he not some prospective means. If he was allowed to complete his house, he would be earning by his trade, and drawing rent from his house and shop. I am satisfied he has suffered more than £50. I have seen Bates at work. He could work at the house and earn also. I have seen him after hours, and also during working hours. Can't say what passed between Mr. Bates and Mr. Hanrahan respecting Mrs. Furlong's road. Believe Bates to be an honest man.

By the Surveyor General :—If the Government gives Bates any thing, is it your intention to attach it?

Answer.—I decline answering that question. I recommenced Bates, long ago, to apply to the Government. When I advanced the money I was aware he had notice from the Surveyor General to desist. It was for the purpose of completing his house I advanced the money. It has not been paid. I believe it was in consequence of Bates receiving the notice that he did not expend the money on the house.

AUGUSTUS O. HAYWARD.

DUCKWORTH STREET, }
March 28, 1864. }

To R. J. Parsons, Esq., }
Chairman of Committee }
on Bates's Petition. }

SIR,—

Having, this day, attended in the Committee Room, Colonial Building, and given evidence before this Committee, I now beg to commit the same, more fully, to writing, in compliance with your request. I am Agent for Mr. Tobin, the landlord of Bates. In August, 1860, Mr. Tobin leased to Mr. Bates the land his house is now on, under Memorandum of agreement, marked A.

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In the early part of the following year (1861) Mr. Bates applied to me to raise him some money, to enable him to complete and finish his house. I told him, before doing so, it would be necessary for him to get a lease under seal, which I, as agent for the property, gave him, and I obtained for him the money. Very shortly afterwards Bates was obstructed by the Surveyor General, by being notified that he was not to go on with his house. (See notice.)

In the latter part of the same year, on behalf of Mr. Tobin, I represented the matter to the Government, and received from the Surveyor General the following reply. (See letter annexed.) The purport of my letter was, that if the Government required land to widen the road, Mr. Tobin would look for compensation. Mr. Hanrahan admitted to me that Mr. Tobin was allowed to do as he liked. I think I stated so before the Magistrates, that Mr. Hanrahan admitted to me that the Government permitted Bates to go on with his building by his (Mr. Hanrahan's, the then Surveyor General) acquiescing in, and thereby sanctioning what was done by Bates. Whether I stated so or not, such is the case.

Bates was kept a long time in suspense, and nothing was done until nearly a twelve month after, when the matter was brought before the Magistrates, who after a brief investigation, said they were bound to go by the law, and considered the building, viz., Bates's house, a nuisance.

The following is an extract from a Petition addressed by Mr. Tobin to His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman:—

“ The case, your Excellency, stands thus: the cross roads of the Military road property were opened and laid down in 1846. Many of the buildings were under rent, and the Blocks (100 feet each) completed during the following year, 1847. This can be proved with the utmost facility, on reference to the plans of the property, executed by Mr. Page in 1846. Mr. T. Bates leased the corner lot, which Mr. Hanrahan (Surveyor General) inspected, and, by appointment, was present, in his official capacity, in accordance with the Act, at the laying down of the sills by Bates. All was agreed, and the sills laid accordingly. The Surveyor General told me, about the time, I wished him to widen the road, to be extended to 50 feet, ‘ that the Government could not do so, as it would be within 80 feet of the next 50 feet opening, at his own house, and in opposition to the Act’; adding that Bates had his ground marked out, and could go on with his building. He expressed himself so as to induce the belief that the question had been under discussion with the Government. I respectfully trust your Excellency and Coun-

Miscellaneous.

oil will, considering every thing has been dutifully done by the tenant, Thomas Bates, in appealing to the recognised authority of the then Surveyor General, who authorised his placing his house where it is now found, and consequently has been subject to loss and annoyance by the hindrance hitherto put on his industry, and probably embarrassment to his means, which, in justice, ought promptly to be removed."

(Signed,)

JAMES TOBIN.

I look on this case as a very great hardship. The Government first gave him notice to cease further operations on his house, or to remove it. They keep him in suspense a long time. They then bring him before the Magistrates, who pronounce his house a nuisance to the public, as being erected contrary to law; but finally the Government upset the decision of the Magistrates, by allowing the house to remain where it is.

Ultimately the acts of Mr. Tobin and Bates are recognized by the Government, while they (the Government) have not compensated him one farthing for the loss he has sustained in not being permitted to go on with his house, and that at a time when he had means; for the loss of rent he would have derived, had his house not been interfered with; for the loss of his own time; his present distressed condition; for the manner he has been treated; and, perhaps, worse than all, the mental anxiety he has suffered—all, I believe, principally and mainly, owing to this unfortunate business.

In my opinion, taking all the circumstances into consideration, Fifty pounds would but ill repay Bates for the injury and loss he has sustained.

Lastly, a case very analogous to the present, was also about the same time brought under the consideration of the Government by me. Two houses on the same property (Tobin's Estate) were being erected in the road (30 feet wide) behind the house now occupied by Captain Coen. The parties were notified by the Surveyor General to discontinue building, as they were not within the distance prescribed by law. They were brought before the Magistrates, and the houses were pronounced to be built contrary to law. The Magistrates ordered them to be removed; but the matter being strongly represented to the Government, they, without any necessary delay, ordered them to remain.

AUGUSTUS O. HAYWARD.

Miscellaneous.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
October 15, 1861. }

Sir,—

In reply to your note of the 12th instant, to hand yesterday, I beg to state that there is a provision in the Act 15 Vic. cap. 4. Sec. 11, which provides that parties may open a road of not less than fifty feet in breadth, through their private property, subject to certain restrictions contained in the section referred to.

The Government do not seek for a road to run through the property you allude to, and, therefore, will not be subject to giving any compensation in connection with the same.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Yours &c.,

JOHN H. WARREN,

Surveyor General.

To A. O. HAYWARD, Esq.,
Barrister, &c.,
Agent for JAMES TOBIN, Esq.

COMMITTEE ROOM, }
March 30, 1864. }

PRESENT:

Mr. PARSONS, *Chairman*,

Mr. CASEY,

Dr. WINTER,

Mr. RENDELL.

THOMS BYRNE examined:—

I occupy houses in Duckworth street. Mr. Bates occupied one of them for two years. He left in May, three years ago—left 1st May, 1861. He paid £20 per year, for one year—£15 for last half year, which is still due—a suit was taken to recover the same, with costs. I

Miscellaneous.

have not been paid—could find no property. I attached his house on the Military road—got nothing—he had no interest in it. He carried on a public business in my house—he was doing a good business—he brought as much stock from Duckworth street to the Military road as would enable him to support his family, if he was allowed to carry on. He was prevented by somebody. Don't know who; but the house would bring him in £20 rent, if he was allowed to finish it. There was a mortgage on the house of £100 that would enable him to finish it. Can't tell when he got it, know there was a mortgage on it, as it stayed my execution. I knew Bates before he lived in my house—knew him to be always sober—never saw liquor on him. All the goods he took out were mortgaged to Mr. Tessier. I am a tenant of Mr. Tobin's—took property in 1858, in the rear of Mrs. Furlong's—fronts to the west. I understood there was a road to the left, but not in my lease. I understood that a road 50 feet wide was to be there. Mr. Tobin made no assurance as to the road. I was fully aware it would be left. I made no inquiry at the time I took the property. The lease was for 999 years—had no agreement when I commenced—only verbal. In 1859 or 1860, got the lease. (Produced the lease.) Shows a road—no width defined—lease dated 28th June, 1858. The house faces on this road.

Cross-examined.—Bates owes me only half a year's rent. He said he had nothing there for me. The officer could find nothing to attach in the house—it was mortgaged. There was property there—furniture, clothing, stock—mortgaged for £27—the house also, for £100.

THOMAS BYRNE.

Miscellaneous.

RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PASSENGERS PER STEAMER
ARIEL. FROM 3RD JUNE, 1863. TO 8TH APRIL, 1864. AND
 AMOUNT OF FREIGHT FOR THE SAME PERIOD.

(Laid before the House on motion of Mr. KENT.)

(Copy.)

SAINT JOHN'S. }
 8th April, 1864. }

SIR,—

In compliance with the request contained in your communication of yesterday's date, I annex a return which contains as full particulars as I am able to furnish, which I hope will prove satisfactory.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.)

ROBERT GRIEVE,

Per C. T. RYLAND,

The Hon. R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary,

&c., &c., &c.

Number of Passengers per Steamer Arriv, from 3rd June, 1863, to 8th April, 1864, and amount of Freight for same period.

		West.			North.			
Voyage.	Passengers.		Freight.	Amount.	Passengers.		Freight.	Amount.
	Cabin.	Steerage.			Cabin.	Steerage.		
1	None	None	(1863) Sundries.....	£3 3 6	8	2	Sundries	£1 5 9
2	11	1	"	0 14 0	4	.....	Nil.	
3	7	4	.677 qtls. Fish	50 5 6	19	.....	Labrador, Sundries	0 11 9
4	7	2	(Judges.) Sundries ...	1 10 9	6	2	(Judges) 1 barrel..	0 1 6
5	9	.....	Punchions and Barrels	2 17 0	8	1	Sundries	2 14 6
6	11	16	Frame of Store, &c. ...	20 1 1	18	1	" for Light House	3 4 6
7	18	11	70 qtls. Fish & Sundries	11 18 6	17	5	"	0 12 6
8	16	15	Board, Lumber & Oil..	5 4 9	20	.....	"	20 9 6
9	10	19	Full to Harbor Breton	32 16 0	5	1	"	18 7 10
10	8	6	(1864) Sundries	26 19 10				
11	7	.....	"	21 9 9				
12	9	4	"	14 19 0				
	113	78		£191 9 8	105	12		£47 7 10

Total..... Number of Passengers—308.
 " Amount of Freight £239 7s. 6d.

Miscellaneous.

**MEMORIAL OF JOHN HANN, OF PINCHARD'S ISLAND, ON
THE SUBJECT OF A COD FLOAT.**

TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION
CONVENED.

May it please your Honorable House :—

I have seen in the newspapers that the Government wish to get all the information they can respecting the Fishery; and as I have been in the capacity of a Fisherman for nearly 35 years, and consider myself somewhat experienced, I think it my duty, for the good of the Colony, to acquaint the Government with a few facts that have come under my knowledge.

The Government mention five different modes of taking Cod, which you well know. Now I will describe to you the sixth, which is the *Cod-float*, introduced by me into this Bay, three years ago, and not in use in any other part of the Colony, the utility of which is very great.

The mode of using it is so simple that any man, woman, or child, who can use an oar, may get their living by it, without troubling the Government for relief.

The time of using it is the Caplin School, close to shore, or in very shoal water, two fathoms under the surface, when the fish are glutted with bait, and cannot be taken by the hook and line, or any other way, by the *poor* fishermen, except by the abominable jigger. The Cod-float will take as much fish as the jigger and hook-and-line, in the same time.

From Greenspond to the Wadham Islands, it is impossible to catch fish with the hook and line, for Seines can be used the whole distance, and, in some places, for two or three miles off shore. And in such shoal water the hook and line may as well be in Jerico as in the water, to catch fish. But at all places where the Seine is used, the Cod-float and net may be used by the *poor* fishermen to greater advantage.

There would have been no fish caught by the *poor* fishermen in this Bay, last year, in the Caplin school, but for the Cod-float and net; and the *poor* fishermen consider the Cod-float and the net best thing for them that ever was imported, and have been the means of keeping many of the poor from pauperism.

Miscellaneous.

The Cod-float and net will take no mother or spawning fish. The bultow and hook-and-line will take the most, of any snare in use. In the fall of the year, I have known 20 quintals of the large mother fish brought in, at a time, by one boat; and every boat will endeavour to get as far out on the ledge as possible, to catch the mother fish as they swim up from the deep water.

Every snare can be used to great advantage, (except bultow and jigger,) and be a great benefit to the Colony, by passing an Act for regulating their use. Since the Cod-float has been used, jigging has wholly disappeared; and those who use the Cod-float and net will be able to pay their way, and be independent, while the hook-and-line men will be paupers. Morning, evening, and night are the proper time to catch fish with the Cod-float; the rest of the day can be devoted to Agriculture, so that every one that uses them may be both a farmer and a fisherman, and thus have two strings to his bow, and not be trusting wholly to the fishery for support. It is impossible to live by hook-and-line here, for as soon as the Caplin come in, all the medium school of fish follow it into shoal water, from two to six fathoms, where it is too shoal to take it with hook-and-line, while all the mother fish stay outside, where it is too deep to catch with anything except the bultow, and that is not used here.

If the Cod-float and net are allowed to be used, farming will spring up in the Colony, for the fishermen will have plenty of time, by day, to attend to it; but the hook-and-line will take up all their time on the water, both night and day, and not get enough of fish to pay their way at last. The Cod-float is made with a line called the main line, as large again as a fishing line; and is fifty fathoms long, with a buoy-rope at each end, two fathoms long, of the same kind of line as the main line; with eight small buoy-lines of salmon twine fastened to the main line at an equal distance from each other, and of the same length as the two end buoy-lines.

The hooks are very small and bright, and are made fast to the main line by moods, two and a-half feet long, four feet asunder.

These eight small buoy-lines are for keeping the snare in its proper posture; and by them the bait is kept in motion, and will appear to the fish like live bait swimming. Then it is moored like a net. Should the Government wish for more information on the Fishery, I shall be very happy to furnish them with it, in the way that it shall be beneficial to all parties in the Colony.

I annex a plan of the Cod-float on a rough scale. I write this to you, to let you see the difference between the Cod-float and the bultow. The

Miscellaneous.

Cod-float is not strong enough to take large fish, for every thing belonging to it is so neat and small, that if it was set for large fish, the fish would carry away all the hooks.

I remain, very truly yours,

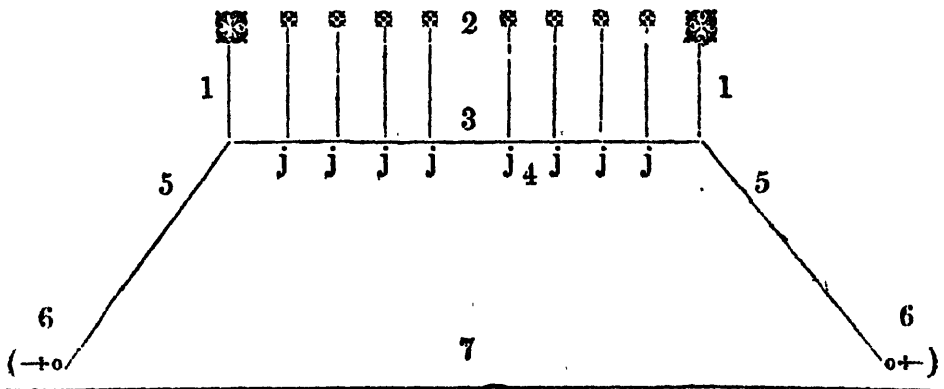
A wellwisher to the Colony,

JOHN HANN,

Schoolmaster, Pinchard's Island,

PINCHARD'S ISLAND, }
 21st January, 1864. }

PLAN OF THE COD-FLOAT.



- No. 1.—The proirs or buoy-ropes and buoys on the surface of the water.
 2.—The regulators, to keep it in its proper position, and to keep it moving by the action of the water.
 3.—The main line with 65 hooks and moods fastened to it.
 4.—The hooks and moods, two fathoms under the surface of the water.
 5.—The moorings.
 6.—The anchor, grapnel, or kelick.
 7.—The bottom.

Miscellaneous.

**RETURN OF PROVISIONS SENT TO THE OUTPORTS BY THE
POOR COMMISSIONERS, IN THE YEARS 1861, 1862, AND
1863.**

(Laid before the House on Motion of Mr. RENOUF.)

PROVISIONS SENT TO FERRYLAND.

1861.

Jan. — From Baine Johnston & Co. :—

50 barrels Flour, 32s. 6d. £81 5 0

“ Michael Nowlan :—

20 barrels Flour, 33s. 6d. 33 10 0

“ C. F. Bennett & Co. :—

80 barrels Flour, 34s., 136 0 0

Cartage of above 0 10 0

Martin Power :—

Carriage of 50 barrels to Witless Bay 3 2 6

Martin Power :—

Carriage of 80 barrels to Bay Bulls 5 0 0

“ Michael Nowlan :—

6 Barrels Corn Meal 25s. 7 10 0

6 Barrels Flour 10 10 0

Feb.— “ P. Jordon & Sons :—

45 Barrels Flour, Ferryland 78 11 0

21 Ditto ditto 34 15 0

13 Ditto ditto 21 11 0

1 Bag Bread 1 3 6

Cartage and wharfage 0 11 8

Carried forward £413 19 8

Miscellaneous.

PROVISIONS SENT TO FERRYLAND.—(Continued.)

Brought forward..... £113 19 8

Feb.—From Michael Nowlan :—

2 Barrels Flour, per Coady, 33s. 6d.....	3 7 0
1 Ditto ditto Dawley.....	1 13 6
2 Ditto ditto Newell.....	3 7 0
1 Ditto ditto John Ryan.....	1 13 6
1 Bag Bread Berrigan.....	1 6 0
4 Gallons Molasses Ditto.....	0 10 0
2 Barrels Flour J. Tobin.....	3 7 0
4 Ditto ditto Richard King.....	6 14 0
2 Ditto ditto Prendergast.....	3 7 0
1 Ditto ditto Widow Ryan.....	1 13 6
2 Ditto ditto Jos. Gatherall.....	3 7 0
1 Ditto ditto A. Robinson.....	1 13 6
2 Ditto ditto Michael Kenna.....	3 7 0
2 Ditto ditto John Rossiter.....	3 7 0
1 Ditto ditto John Clance.....	1 13 6
1 Ditto ditto Thomas Bolan.....	1 13 6
1 Ditto ditto Isaac Bruff.....	1 13 6
1 Ditto Meal Robert Swain.....	1 4 6
10 Ditto Flour, Ferryland.....	16 15 0
28 Ditto ditto, Caplin Bay.....	46 18 0
1 Bag Bread, ditto.....	1 6 0
30 Barrels Flour, Renewes.....	50 5 0
11 Gallons Molasses.....	12 19 0
10 Barrels Flour, Aquaforte.....	16 15 0
20 Ditto ditto Fermeuse.....	33 10 0
11 Gallons Molasses, Ferryland.....	12 19 0
20 Barrels Flour, Brigus.....	33 10 0
Freight and Insurance.....	3 18 6
30 Barrels Flour, Ferryland, Renewes, &c.....	52 10 0
Freight of 10 Barrels to Ferryland.....	0 10 0

March.—“ W. H. Mare :—

16 Barrels Flour.....	25 12 0
16 Ditto Meal.....	19 4 0
Freight and Commision.....	2 10 0

 Carried forward.... £787 19 2

Miscellaneous.

PROVISIONS SENT TO FERRYLAND.—(Continued.)

1861	Brought forward.....	£787	19	2
April.—From W. H. Mare:—				
	9 Barrels Flour, Witless Bay	15	15	0
	9 Ditto Meal	10	16	0
	Freight	1	2	6
	15 Barrels Flour	25	10	0
	Freight	0	18	9
	Commission.....	0	5	2
		<hr/>		
		£843	6	7
		<hr/> <hr/>		

PROVISIONS SENT TO PLACENTIA AND ST. MARY'S.

1861.

Jan.—From Baine, Johnston & Co. :—

	100 Barrels Flour, 32s. 6d.	£162	10	0
“	M. Nowlan :—			
	50 Barrels Flour, 32s. 6d.	81	5	0
	John Breen :—			
	Freight of 14 Barrels, per John English ..	1	0	0
	Michael Kelly :—			
	Freight	11	5	0
“	Wm. Kitchin :—			
	2 Barrels Flour, St. Mary's	3	5	0
“	T. N. Molloy :—			
	52 Barrels Flour, 33s. 6d.	87	2	0
	Wharfage	0	4	4
	Cartage and Labor	0	8	0
		<hr/>		
	Carried forward....	£346	19	4
		<hr/> <hr/>		

Miscellaneous.

PROVISIONS SENT TO PLACENTIA AND ST. MARY'S.

 —(Continued.)

1863.

	Brought forward.....	£346	19	4
Jan. —	From Harvey Tucker & Co. :—			
	83 Barrels Flour, 35s.	145	5	0
	Freight, per Steamer	10	6	3
	“ M. Nowlan :—			
	24 Barrels Flour, Trepassey	42	0	0
	Freight	1	10	0
	“ P. Jordan & Sons :—			
	20 Barrels Flour, Placentia	35	0	0
	“ John Hogsett :—			
	37 Barrels Flour, ditto	64	15	0
	“ M. Nowlan :—			
	14 Barrels Flour, Branch	21	0	0
	P. Jordan & Sons :—			
	Cartage and Wharfage, 20 Barrels	0	3	4
	“ Harvey, Tucker & Co. :—			
	11 Barrels Flour, Placentia	19	5	0
	“ M. Nowlan :—			
	11 Barrels Meal, Ditto	13	4	0
	Wharfage	0	0	11
	20 Barrels Meal, Oderin	24	0	0
	Wharfage	0	1	8
Feb.—	Freight, per Steamer, to Placentia, Oderin, &c.	9	11	0
	“ T. N. Molloy :—			
	5 Barrels Flour, Harbor Buffet	8	15	0
	5 Ditto Meal, Ditto	6	0	0
	Cartage and Labor	0	3	4
	Carried forward....	£747	19	10

Miscellaneous.

PROVISIONS SENT TO PLACENTIA AND ST. MARY'S.

 —(Continued.)

1861.

Brought forward..... £747 19 10

March.—From W. H. Mare:—

6 Barrels Flour, Salmonier }	17	7	2
6 Ditto Meal, and expenses }			
5 Barrels Flour, Placentia	8	0	0
5 Ditto Meal, Ditto	6	0	0
15 Ditto Flour	24	0	0
15 Ditto Meal	18	0	0
Cartage, Freight, and Commission.....	4	3	4

 £825 10 4

PROVISIONS SENT TO BAY-DE-VERDS.

1861.

Jan.—From William Kitchin:—

20 Barrels Flour	£32	10	0
“ James Power:—			
40 Barrels Flour.....	65	0	0
“ Michael Nowlan:—			
80 Barrels Meal	92	0	0
398 Gallons Molasses, 2s. 4d	46	8	8
Cartage	0	16	6
Wharfage	0	10	4
Cartage of 40 Barrels Flour.....	0	5	0
Wharfage Ditto	0	3	4
Labor	0	2	0
Bill Lading	0	0	8
Freight	10	7	0

 £248 3 6

Miscellaneous.

PROVISIONS SENT TO TRINITY.

1861.

Jan.—From W. H. Mare:—

“ 25 Barrels Flour, 32s.....	£40 0 0
“ 25 Ditto Meal, 22s.....	27 10 0
“ 2 Puncheons Molasses.....	21 10 10
“ Freight per <i>Flirt</i>	3 10 0
“ Wharfage	0 4 10
“ Cartage and Labour.....	0 10 7
“ Commission	0 14 10

Sent to B. Sweetland, Esq.....394 1 1

PROVISIONS SENT TO HARBOR MAIN.

1861.

Jan.—From Michael Nowlan:—

50 Barrels Flour	£81 5 0
109 Gallons Molasses, 2s. 4d.	12 14 4
85 Lbs. Tea	10 7 6
Insurance	1 9 0
	<u>£105 15 10</u>

Miscellaneous.

PROVISIONS SENT TO BONAVIDA.

1861.

Jan. — From Michael Nowlan :—

50 Barrels Flour.....	£81	5	0
Cartage	0	6	3

“ Baine, Johnston & Co. :—

50 Barrels Flour	81	5	0
Cartage	0	6	3
Labour.....	0	2	0
Bill Lading	0	0	8

“ J. H. Warren :—

60 Barrels Meal	69	0	0
15 Barrels Oatmeal	22	10	0
240 Gallons Molasses	27	0	0
15 Barrels Oatmeal.....	22	15	8
Cartage	0	13	6
Freight to Catalina	15	7	0
11 Barrels Flour.....	24	0	0

Alexander Bremner :—

Expenses of landing provisions at Catalina:	5	0	0
Wharfage	0	16	10

Feb. — “ W. H. Mare :—

8 Barrels Flour.....	12	16	0
7 Ditto Meal.....	7	14	0
Freight	0	15	0
Wharfage	0	3	9
March.— 7 Barrels Flour	12	5	0
18 Barrels Meal.....	21	12	0
Freight and Expenses.....	3	10	10
Commission	0	12	0

£409 16 9

Miscellaneous.

PROVISIONS SENT TO BURIN.

Jan.—From T. N. Molloy :—

50 Barrels Flour, 32s. 6d.	£81	5	0
100 Ditto Meal, 22s. 6d.	112	10	0
Wharfage	0	12	6
Cartage and Labor	1	1	0

“ Michael Nowlan :—

50 Barrels Flour.....	81	5	0
Cartage	0	6	3
Wharfage and Bills Lading	0	4	10
Freight	17	10	0

“ James J. Rogerson :—

25 Barrels Meal, 22s. 6d.....	28	2	6
100 Bags Ditto, 12s.....	60	0	0
Wharfage and Cartage.....	0	15	8
Store hire in Burin, Marshall	5	0	0
Freight	9	7	6

Feb.— “ P. Jordan & Sons :—

50 Barrels Flour.....	87	10	0
Cartage and Wharfage	0	3	8

“ Michael Nowlan :—

50 Barrels Meal	60	0	0
Cartage and Wharfage.....	0	10	5
Freight	4	7	6

“ James J. Rogerson :—

25 Barrels Flour.....	43	15	0
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“ T. N. Molloy :—

25 Barrels Flour.....	43	15	0
25 Ditto Meal	30	0	0
Wharfage, Labour	0	11	8
Freight	10	18	9

Carried forward £679 12 3

Miscellaneous.

PROVISIONS SENT TO BURIN.—(Continued.)

1861.

	Brought forward.....	£679	12	3
Feb.—	From Michael Nowlan —			
	25 Barrels Flour.....	43	15	0
	25 Ditto Meal ...	30	0	0
	Wharfage	0	4	2
	“ W. H. Mare:—			
	50 Barrels Flour.....	77	8	7
	Cartage and Labor	0	14	0
	Freight	4	7	6
	Commission.....	0	19	0
March.—	25 Barrels Flour	40	0	0
	25 Ditto Meal.....	30	0	0
	Cartage and Labor	0	8	9
	Freight	4	7	6
	Commission.....	0	14	0
	Wharfage	0	4	2
April.—	Richard Marshall:—			
	Storage of 375 Barrels.....	9	7	6
	From W. H. Mare:—			
	25 Barrels Flour	43	15	0
	25 Ditto Meal	30	0	0
	Labor and Cartage.....	0	11	9
	Freight	4	7	6
	Storage	2	10	0
		£1003	6	8

PROVISIONS PURCHASED ON GOVERNMENT ACCOUNT, FALL OF 1861, AND SPRING 1862.

Bought of.	When paid.	Flour.		Meal.		Molasses.		Total.	
		Brls.	Price.	Brls.	Price.	Puns.	Price.		
Clift, Wood & Co.	17th Jan.			Oatm'l. 70	27s.6d.			£96 5 0	
J. O. Frazer	3rd Feb.	Charged to Placentia and St. Mary's							101 10 0
Clift, Wood & Co.	4th "	200	33s.6d.	30	27s.6d.			376 5 0	
N. Stabb & Sons	1st "	111	28s.					236 5 0	
		49	33s.						
Rankin & McMillan	2nd "	Charged to Bay-de-Verds							99 15 0
Wm. Kitchen	4th "	60	33s.					99 0 0	
James Fox	16th "	75	28s.					105 0 0	
Harvey, Tucker & Co. ...	17th "			315	22s.	15	1s. 10 ³ / ₄ d. 1s. 11d.	488 4 7	
N. Stabb & Sons	23rd "	100	32s.					160 0 0	

Miscellaneous.

Bought of.	When paid.	Flour.		Meal.		Molasses.		Total.	
		Brls.	Price.	Brls.	Price.	Puns.	Price.		
Bennett, Isle Valen	10th March	35	31s.6d.	35	25s.	1	2s. 3d.	110 13 9	
N. Stabb & Sons	13th "	177	38s.			3	2s. 1d.	326 8 6	
Ditto	6th April	164	35s.					287 0 0	
Ditto	4th "	143	32s.6d.					232 7 6	
Ditto				110	21s.6d.			118 5 0	
Ditto	4th May	40	32s.6d.	149	21s.6d.	Cartage	8s. 9d.	223 19 9	
J. B. Barnes & Co.	28th "			338	22s.6d.			580 5 0	
Bowring, Brothers	8th June			168	21s.	Cartage	5s. 6d.	176 13 6	
Clift, Wood & Co.	9th "			60	21s.			63 0 0	
T. N. Molloy	13th "			250	20s.			250 0 0	
N. Stabb & Sons	5th July	158	38s.6d.					264 13 0	
Ditto	4th Aug.	150	31s.6d.					226 5 0	
Muir & Duder		1462		1525		19		£4481 15 7	
	10th Feb., 83	Bags Bread, 22s. 6d.							93 7 6

Miscellaneous.

Henry Seymour..... 7 Ditto, charged in his account.
 Total.... — 90 Bags Bread.

£4,525 3 1

Miscellaneous.

Distribution of Provisions, Fall of 1861 and Spring 1862.

DISTRICTS.	Flour, Barrels.	Meal, Barrels.	Bread, Bags.	Molasses, Puns.
Twillingate and Fogo	330	90	40	9
Bonavista	50	40	.....	2
Trinity	64	35	50	2
Carbonear	125			
Bay-de-Verds	60	230	.....	2
Ferryland	224	238	.....	1
Placentia and St. Mary's	210	398		
Burin	80	378	.....	3
Burgeo..	164			
South Shore	41	18		
Outports of St. John's	102	53		
Sent to Poor House.....	.....	37		
Total.....	1470	1517	90	19

Details of Shipments and Freight, &c., of above.

DISTRICTS.	Freight.		Flour, Barrels.	Meal, Barrels.	Bread, Bags.	Molasses, Puns.
	Paid to.	Amount.				
Little Bay Islands.....	Jones	£13 10 0	160	.....	.....	3
Per Ridout's Vessel	Wm. Ridout...	10 10 0	90	30	.....	3
Per <i>Erin</i>	J. McDrew ..	7 10 0	69	.....	40	2
To Twillingate	Muir & Duder	6 0 0	20	60	.....	1
			330	90	40	9
Per <i>Victory</i> , to Greenspond			10			
			40	40	.....	2
			50	40		2
To Catalina, per <i>Maid of the Valley</i>	J. Hopkins ..	5 1 6	60	10	50	2
To Catalina, per <i>Tiger</i> ..	.....	.....	2	25		
Hant's Harbor.....	.....	.....	2			
			64	35	50	2

Miscellaneous.

Details of Shipments and Freight, &c., of above.—(Continued.)

Districts.	Freight.		Flour.	Meal.	Molasses.
	Paid to	Amount.			
Per <i>Tiger</i> to Carboncar			25		
Per <i>Nelson</i> to Carboncar	W. Giles.....	£5 0 0	100		
			125		
Per <i>J. & C. Jost</i> , to Bay-de-Verds	W. Blundell...	7 10 0	60	80	2
Per <i>Harbinger</i> to Bay-de-Verds		2 10 0	.....	50	
Per <i>Tiger</i> to Bay-de-Verds .....			.....	100	
			60	230	2
To Dean Cleary			55		
John Stephenson			50	50	
W. Williams			1	1	
Dean Cleary			20	20	1
Wm. Carter .....			.....	25	
W. Williams			1		
Dean Cleary			1	2	
Per Mr. McGill .....			.....	25	
Bay Bulls, Dean Cleary			2		
Ditto			10		
Ditto			2	2	
Per <i>Vulcan</i>	J. & W. Stewart	6 10 0	.....	65	
Per <i>land</i>	Wm. Shannahan	1 0 0	21	1	
Brigus S. &c			22		
Caplin Bay, &c			17		
Bay Bulls	W. Lambert ...	3 10 0	35		
Ditto			7	47	
			244	238	1

Miscellaneous.

Details of Shipments and Freight, &c., of above.—(Continued.)

Districts.	Freight.		Flour.	Meal.	Molasses.
	Paid to	Amount.			
Placentia	John Blanche ..	£9 17 6	73	50	
Salmonier .....	.....	.....	57	6	1
Merasheen .....	.....	.....	35	35	1
Branch .....	.....	.....	.....	5	
St. Mary's .....	.....	.....	35	35	
Red Island.....	.....	.....	5	7	
Per <i>Vulcan</i>	J. & W. Stewart	25 14 0	.....	257	
			210	395	2
Burgo & LaPoile,.	delivered there.				
Burin,—					
Per Coady	Coady	9 0 0	.....	120	
Buffet	Buffet.....	3 15 0	.....	50	
Goddard.....	Goddard	6 0 0	.....	80	
Evans .....	.....	12 0 0	75	75	3
Do. ....	.....	.....	2		
Hooper & Hodder.	.....	.....	3	3	
Per <i>Vulcan</i>	G. Dooley	5 0 0	.....	50	
			80	378	3
Harbor Main, S.					
Shore .....	.....	.....	41	18	
St. John's Outports	.....	.....	102	53	
Sent to Poor House.	.....	.....	.....	37	
			102	90	

Miscellaneous.

PROVISIONS SENT TO PLACENTIA AND ST. MARY'S.

1862.

Dec.— From N. Stabb & Sons, for Trepassey, to G. Simms :—

354 Gallons Molasses.....	£29 10		
64 Barrels Meal.....	64 0		
		<u> </u>	£93 10 0

“ J. B. Barnes & Co :—

32 Barrels Flour, 28s. 9d.....	46 0 0
Freight to Trepassey, Per John Devereux, delivered to George Simms.....	6 0 0

1863.

Feb.— “ K. McLea :—

19 Barrels Meal for St. Mary's, to James Murphy	19 16 0
--	---------

“ Michael Nowlan :—

20 Barrels Meal, and freight to Merashcen, to W. Hennessy.....	22 5 0
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	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	£187 11 0
		<u> </u>	

Miscellaneous.

PROVISIONS SENT TO HARBOR GRACE.

1862.

Dec.— From J. B. Barnes & Co, for Bay Roberts :—

56 Barrels Flour, 28s. 9d., to			
J. Peters	£80	10	0
100 Barrels Flour, 28s. 9d., to			
W. S. Green.....	143	15	0
			<hr/>
	£224	5	0

Per W. S. Green's vessel, free.

“ W. H. Marc :—

200 Barrels Meal to Harbor			
Grace, to J. Peters, per <i>Walrus</i>	206	16	8

“ N. Stabb & Sons :—

100 Barrels Meal	£100	0	0
135 Do. Flour, 28s.....	189	0	0
Cartage	2	5	5
			<hr/>
	291	5	5

Per *Walrus*.

1863.

Jan.— “ 200 Barrels Meal, per *Albatross*, £200 0 0

Cartage.....	1	5	0
Freight	10	0	0
			<hr/>
	211	5	0

Feb.— 300 Barrels Meal, per *Com-*

<i>missary</i>	£300	0	0
Cartage	1	17	6
Freight	22	10	0
			<hr/>
	324	7	6

John Winsor :—

Freight 435 Barrels for Carbonear	10	17	6
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£1268 17 1

Miscellaneous.

PROVISIONS SENT TO CARBONEAR, TO J. L. McNEIL.

1862.

Dec.—From N. Stabb & Sons :—

40 Barrels Flour, 28s. 9d.	£57	10	0	
60 Ditto, 28s. 6d.	85	10	0	
100 Barrels Meal, 19s. 6d.	97	10	0	
188 Gallons Molasses, 1s. 5½d.	13	14	2	
232 Ditto, 1s. 8d.	19	6	8	
				£273 10 10
200 Barrels Meal.....	£200	0	0	
Cartage.....	1	5	0	
Freight, per <i>Six Brothers</i>	10	0	0	
				211 5 0

“ J. B. Barnes & Co. :—

187 Barrels Flour, 28s. 9d.	£260	16	3	
Freight, per <i>Giles</i>	8	9	0	
				277 5 3

“ N. Stabb & Sons :—

13 Barrels Meal	£13	0	0	
Cartage	0	4	9	
				13 4 9

“ W. H. Mare :—

127 Barrels Meal per <i>Walrus</i> , and expenses.....				137 18 1
---	--	--	--	----------

“ N. Stabb & Sons :—

70 Barrels Meal per <i>Spray</i> ...	£73	10	0	
Freight paid John Winscr....	3	10	0	
6 Puncheons Molasses	42	6	8	119 6 8

Michael Dwyer :—

Paid him freight of 340 Barrels and 10 Puncheons				21 15 0
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1054 5 7

Miscellaneous.

PROVISIONS SENT TO TRINITY SOUTH.

1863.

Jan.—From N. Stabb & Sons :

20 Barrels Meal to Heart's Content, to Rev'd. G. Gardner.....	£20 0 0
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PROVISIONS SENT TO FERRYALD, TO Wm. CARTER.

1863.

Jan.—From W. H Mare :—

52 Barrels Flour, Commission, and Insu- rance, for Permanent Poor only	£78 2 4
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“ N. Stabb & Sons :—

15 Barrels Meal, to Dean Cleary	15 0 0
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“ Wm. Kitchin :—

20 Barrels Meal, to Dean Cleary.....	22 10 0
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Feb.— “ K. McLea :—

10 Barrels Meal, Ferryland	10 10 0
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Mar.— 25 Ditto, Dean Cleary..... 26 5 0

1 Barrel Oatmeal, “

“ N. Stabb & Sons :—

43 Barrels Meal, “	43 0 0
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10 Do. Flour, “	14 15 0
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May.— “ Mudge & Co. :—

50 Barrels Flour, 1 Puncheon Molasses, for Permanent, Ferryland	82 11 8
--	---------

Martin Lambert :—

Carting 20 Barrels to Witless Bay.....	2 0 0
--	-------

Freight to Bay Bulls, Dean Cleary.....	5 6 0
--	-------

Ditto to Ferryland, 10 Barrels, W. Carter	0 10 0
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Ditto ditto James Lacey	4 3 6
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Ditto ditto Dean Cleary	0 10 0
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£304 13 6

Miscellaneous.

Return of the number of Cases heard and determined, before the Stipendiary Magistrate at Carbonear, with the names of the plaintiffs and defendants.

(As per notice in House of Assembly.)

CIVIL PROCESS.

Date.	Plaintiffs.	Defendants.	Defendants' Residences.
1862.			
Jan. 1	Pierce Martin	Samuel Clarke	Carbonear.
" "	Pierce Martin	John Penny	Fresh Water.
" "	Richard Hayden . .	Arabella Janes . . .	Broād Cove.
" 2	William Bowman .	Patrick Kensella . .	Carbonear.
" "	James Marshall . . .	John Marshall	Ditto.
" 28	Robert Penny	John Osmond	Ditto.
Feb. 3	Richard Morry . . .	Charles Hamilton .	Ditto.
" 28	J. & R. Maddock .	John Butt	Crocker's Cove.
" "	James Fitzpatrick .	Nicholas Nichol . .	Carbonear.
" "	John Rorke	James Downey . . .	Scilly Cove.
April 9	John Apsey & Co.	William Percey . . .	New Perlican.
" "	John Apsey & Co.	Joseph Snooke . . .	New Perlican.
" 10	Joseph Hopkins . .	Charles Crocker . .	Green's H'r., Trinity Bay.
May 28	Pierce Martin	Edward Nichol . . .	Crocker's Cove.
" 31	William Brown . . .	James Jack	Carbonear.

Miscellaneous.

Return of the number of Cases heard and determined, before the Stipendiary Magistrate at Carbonear, with the names of the plaintiffs and defendants—(Continued.)

CIVIL PROCESS.

Date.	Plaintiffs.	Defendants.	Defendants' Residences.
1862.			
June 2	James King.....	Patrick Murphy ..	Gusses Cove,
“ 4	J. & E. Pike	Thomas Hogan ...	Carbonear.
“ 5	Mark White	Thomas Taylor ...	Ditto.
“ 7	James Martin	A. McGilvray	Ditto.
July 16	John Cox	Elizabeth Oates ...	Ditto.
Aug. 16	George Piddle....	John Woodford ..	Heart's Content.
“ “	Richard Penny ...	John March.....	Green's H'r., Trinity Bay.
“ 20	Richard Penny ...	William Gurge...	Heart's Content.
“ “	Richard Penny ...	Richard Gurge ...	Ditto.
“ “	Richard Penny ...	Thomas Gurge ...	Ditto.
“ 22	Reuben Bemister .	Edgar March	Green's H'r., Trinity Bay.
“ “	Reuben Bemister .	Philip White.....	Fox Harbor,
Sept. 13	John Murphy	Coleman McCarthy	Carbonear.
“ “	Mary Hamilton ...	Maurice Hennessey	Ditto.
Sept. 23	Patrick Moriarty..	Patrick Hanifen..	Ditto.
“ 27	William Boyce ...	Philip Penny.....	Western Bay.

Miscellaneous.

Return of the number of Cases heard and determined, before the Stipendiary Magistrate at Carbonear, with the names of the plaintiffs and defendants.—(Continued.)

CIVIL PROCESS.

Date.	Plaintiffs.	Defendants.	Defendants' Residences.
1862.			
Sept. 30	Thomas Furlong..	John Murphy....	Harbor Grace.
Oct. 6	James King.....	J. & R. Maddock..	Carbonear.
“ “	William Vass.....	Patrick Donnelly..	Harbor Grace.
“ 17	Richard Penny...	John Helyer.....	Heart's Content.
“ 20	Jabez Pike.....	Joseph Briggs....	Adam's Cove.
“ “	John Foote	Richard Sineyard..	Heart's Content.
“ 22	George Eveley....	John Summers ...	Flat Rock.
“ 27	Pierce Martin	Edward Kennedy .	Crocker's Cove.
“ 28	Simon McCarthy..	William Chubbs ..	Carbonear.
“ 29	Reuben Bemister..	Michael Walsh...	Turk's Cove, Trinity Bay.
“ “	William P. Taylor.	Alexander Butt...	Carbonear.
“ 30	Pierce Martin	John Butt	Crocker's Cove.
“ “	Alice Dunn	Patrick Scanlan...	Carbonear.
“ 31	Jabez Pike.....	Nicholas Legros ..	Broad Cove.
“ “	Donnon & Jack...	Lewis Pike	Carbonear.
Nov. 5	Stephen Penny ...	Robert Oats.....	Ditto.

Miscellaneous.

Return of the number of Cases heard and determined, before the Stipendiary Magistrate of Carbonear, with the names of the plaintiffs and defendants.—(Continued.)

CIVIL PROCESS.

Date.	Plaintiffs.	Defendants.	Defendants' Residences.
1862.			
Nov. 5	William Crowley .	J. & R. Maddock .	Carbonear.
" 6	John Pearce	Edmund Cahill . . .	Ditto.
" 10	James Prendergast	J. & R. Maddock .	Ditto.
" "	Michael Murphy . .	George McGrath . .	Ditto.
" 12	Mary Crowley	Peter Crowley	Ditto.
" "	William Lee	William Dare	Ditto.
" 15	Ellen McCarthy . .	James Hudson	Ditto.
" "	George Eveley	William Dare	Flat Rock.
" 17	Thomas Hollett . . .	James Hudson	Adam's Cove.
" 19	Alice Dunn	Thomas Talbot . .	Carbonear.
" "	Matthew Power . .	Peter Leadlater . .	Harbor Grace.
" 20	Bridget Brien	Matthew Brien . .	Carbonear.
" 22	John Pumphrey . .	Richard Stapleton .	Ditto.
" 24	William Ash	Michael Finn	Ditto.
Dec. 2	John Thomas	Jane Clarke	Crocker's Cove.
" "	Samuel Kennel . . .	Henry Milley	Western Bay.

Miscellaneous.

Return of the number of Cases heard and determined, before the Stipendiary Magistrate at Carbonear, with the names of the plaintiffs and defendants.—(Continued.)

CIVIL PROCESS.

Date.	Plaintiffs.	Defendants.	Defendants' Residences.
1862.			
Dec. 2	Samuel Kennell ..	William Fitzgerald	Western Bay.
" 3	Elijah Pye	John Little.....	Crocker's Cove.
" 4	Diana Chubbs	Charles Colbourne	Carbonear.
" 11	Charles Gillingham	Philip Goudy....	Ochre Pit Cove
" 16	John Ryal	Richard Sinyard..	Heart's Content.
" 19	Moses Pike	Jacob King.....	Broad Cove.
" 29	John Rorke.....	Henry Rogers....	Carbonear.
" "	William Howell ..	Roger Britt.....	Ditto.
1863.			
Jan. 2	Richard McCarthy	James Doyle.....	Ditto.
" "	Ditto	Maurice Doyle....	Ditto.
" "	Ditto	John Kehoe.....	Ditto.
" "	Ditto	James Murphy...	Ditto.
" 3	Michael Noonan ..	James Gearey....	Ditto.
" 9	Richard McCarthy	William Vass....	Ditto.
" "	Ditto	Thomas Murphy..	Ditto.

Miscellaneous.

Return of the number of Cases heard and determined, before the Stipendiary Magistrate at Carbonear, with the names of the plaintiffs and defendants.—(Continued.)

CIVIL PROCESS.

Date.	Plaintiffs.	Defendants.	Defendants' Residences.
1863.			
Jan. 12	James Morley	Thomas Kennedy	Carbonear,
“ 15	John Rorke	Patrick Kehoe . . .	Ditto.
“ “	Ditto	William Murphy . .	Ditto.
Feb. 10	J. & R. Maddock .	George Butler	Ditto.
“ “	Ditto	Daniel Driscoll . . .	Ditto.
“ “	Ditto	James Broders	Ditto.
“ “	Ditto	Mary Broderick . . .	Ditto.
“ “	Ditto	Joseph Colbourne	Ditto.
“ “	Ditto	John Swain	Penny's Cove,
“ “	Ditto	William King	Ditto.
“ “	Ditto	Jeremiah Connel . .	Carbonear.
“ “	Ditto	Charles Budden . .	Penny's Cove,
“ 13	Ditto	Maurice Connell . .	Carbonear.
“ 23	Pierce Martin	John Penny	Fresh Water.
March 7	J. & R. Maddock .	Thomas Tucker . . .	Burnt Point.
“ “	Ditto	John Delaney	Gull Island.

Miscellaneous.

Return of the number of Cases heard and determined, before the Stipendiary Magistrate at Carbonear, with the names of the plaintiffs and defendants.—(Continued.)

CIVIL PROCESS.

Date.	Plaintiffs.	Defendants.	Defendants' Residences.
1863.			
April 13	Richard Penny . . .	Giles, Helyer & Sons	Heart's Delight.
" 24	J. & R. Maddock .	Jeremiah Connell .	Carbonear.
" "	Ditto	John Brett	Crocker's Cove.
" 27	Marg'ret McDonald	John Le Daun ..	Ditto.
May 6	Michael Bulger . . .	Alexander Dunnan	Carbonear.
" "	Richard Berney ..	Michael Dunphy..	Ditto.
" "	J. & R. Maddock..	William Dare	Flat Rock.
" 8	Catherine Scanlan	Thomas Sweeney..	Carbonear.
" "	Priscella Milly	John Osmonde	Ditto,
" 11	William Ash	Michael Finn	Ditto,
" 20	James Redmond ..	John Hogan	Ditto.
" "	Diana Chubbs	Charles Colbourne	Ditto.
" 29	Charles Randall ..	Patrick Lahey	Heart's Content.
June 4	Charles Moors	George Vatcher ..	Carbonear
" "	James Baalam	John Powell	Ditto,
" 8	James Kough	James Furlong	Ditto.

Miscellaneous.

Return of the number of Cases heard and determined, before the Stipendiary Magistrate at Carbonear, with the names of the plaintiffs and defendants.—(Continued.)

CIVIL PROCESS.

Date.	Plaintiffs.	Defendants.	Defendants' Residences.
1863.			
June 8	James Kough....	James Broggan...	Carbonear.
" 11	Elizabeth Baldwin	Esau Priddle	Ditto.
Sept. 1	Patrick Kerby....	Moses Vater	Salmon Cove.
" 18	Richard Penny...	William Cumby ..	Heart's Content.
" "	Ditto	Edward Hopkins..	Ditto.
" 22	Andrew Dwyer...	John Slade.....	Salmon Cove.
" 29	J. & R. Maddock .	Peter Casey.....	Carbonear.
Oct. 3	Jabez Pike	Thomas Pippy....	Mulley's Cove.
" 5	James Fitzgerald..	James Fahey	Western Bay.
" [12	Stephen Penny...	Samuel Howell ..	Carbonear.
" 19	Richard Hayden ..	Jonathan Noftal ..	Broad Cove.
" "	Ditto	Robert Thistle....	Mulley's Cove.
" 21	Richard Penny ...	George Lahey....	Heart's Content.
" "	Ditto	Wm. Cumby, Sr..	Ditto.
" 26	John Butt	Thomas Dare	Clown's Cove.
Nov. 3	Jabez Pike	William Janes....	Broad Cove.

Miscellaneous.

Return of the number of Cases heard and determined, before the Stipendiary Magistrate at Carbonear, with the names of the plaintiffs and defendants.—(Continued.)

CIVIL PROCESS.

Date.	Plaintiffs.	Defendants.	Defendants' Residences.
1863.			
Nov. 3	George Juffin	Simeon Penny	Carbonear.
" "	M. O'Shaugnessey	Edward Kennedy .	Crocker's Cove.
" 4	Frederick Laing ..	Thomas Ryan	Carbonear.
" "	John Osmond	Charles Moors	Ditto.
" 9	Thomas Oats	Thomas Chubbs ..	Ditto.
" 10	J. & R. Maddock	Isaac Florence ...	Ditto.
" 11	Coleman McCarthy	Thomas Kenna	Ditto.
" "	Ditto	Patrick Furlong ..	Ditto.
" "	John Shea	William Murphy ..	Ditto.
" "	John Rorke	William Turner ..	Ditto.
" 12	James Kough	Richard Fitzpatrick	Ditto.
" 14	John Arshell	Simeon Penny	Ditto.
" "	Simon McCarthy ..	James Murphy ...	Ditto.
" 17	Peter Tobin	Johanna Cummings	Ditto.
" 18	Michael Butler	Nicholas Groves ..	Ditto.
" "	Edmund Goff	Samuel Penny	Ditto.

Miscellaneous.

Return of the number of Cases heard and determined, before the Stipendiary Magistrate at Carbonear, with the names of the plaintiffs and defendants.—(Continued.)

CIVIL PROCESS.

Date.	Plaintiffs.	Defendants.	Defendants' Residences.
1863.			
Nov. 18	Edmund Goff....	Thomas Cummings	Carbonear.
“ 20	Robert Butt.....	George King.....	Western Bay.
“ “	Richard Penny ...	John Hilyer.....	Heart's Content,
“ “	Ditto	John Crocker....	Heart's Delight.
“ 21	Pierce Martin	John Butt	Crocker's Cove,
“ 23	Richard Rockwood	George Percy....	Scilly Cove.
“ 25	Margaret Murphy	Thomas Brien....	Carbonear.
“ “	Richard Berney ..	James Penny....	Ditto.
“ “	John Arshell.....	George Luther...	Heart's Content.
Dec. 2	Patrick Brown....	Thomas Hamilton	Harbor Grace.
“ “	Robert Penny	Joseph Ormonde..	Carbonear.
“ “	William Keefe...	John Brown	Ditto.
“ “	Richard Berney...	George Snow....	Clown's Cove.
“ “	Ditto.	John Butt	Fresh Water.

Miscellaneous.

Return of the number of Cases heard and determined, before the Stipendiary Magistrate at Carbonear, with the names of the plaintiffs and defendants.—(Continued.)

CIVIL PROCESS.

Date.	Plaintiffs.	Defendants.	Defendants' Residences.
1863.			
Dec. 3	Lewis W. Emerson, Trustee of the Estate of the late Dr. Thompson.	William Pelley . . .	Carbonear.
" "		Abel Taylor	Ditto.
" "		Solomon Taylor . . .	Ditto.
" "	Ditto	Henry Cole, Sr . . .	Crocker's Cove.
" "	Ditto	Mark Taylor	Carbonear.
" "	Ditto	Elias Cole	Crocker's Cove.
" "	Ditto	William Forward	Carbonear.
" "	Ditto	Nathaniel Cole . . .	Crocker's Cove.
" 8	Ditto	Edward Bransfield	Ditto.
" "	Ditto	John Broderick . .	Carbonear
" "	Ditto	William Butt	Ditto.
" "	Ditto	Abel Clarke	Crocker's Cove.
" "	Ditto	Samuel Clarke	Ditto.
" "	Ditto	John Doohy	Carbonear.
" "	Ditto	David Doherty	Ditto.
" "	Ditto	James Furlong	Ditto.

Miscellaneous.

Return of the number of Cases heard and determined, before the Stipendiary Magistrate at Carbonear, with the names of the plaintiffs and defendants.—(Continued.)

CIVIL PROCESS.

Date.	Plaintiffs.	Defendants.	Defendants' Residences.
1863.			
Dec. 8	Lewis W. Emerson, Trustee of the Estate of the late Dr. Thompson.	Richard Cole	Crocker's Cove..
" "		Richard Davis	Fresh Water..
" "		Francis Davis	Ditto.
" "	Ditto	Jonathan Parsons .	Ditto.
" "	Ditto	Thomas Keane . . .	Carbonear..
" 11	Ditto	William Dawley . .	Ditto.
" "	Ditto	Henry Deane	Crocker's Cove..
" "	Ditto	Isaac Everett	Carbonear..
" "	Ditto	James Fitzpatrick	Ditto.
" "	Ditto	Patrick Guess	Carbonear..
" "	Ditto.	William Gillespie	Ditto.
" "	Ditto	William Hamilton	Ditto.
" "	Ditto.	John Haskell.	Ditto..
" "	Ditto.	Michael Hartwell	Ditto..
" "	Ditto.	James Hearne	Ditto..
" 14	Ditto	Maurice Doherty . .	Ditto..

Miscellaneous.

Return of the number of Cases heard and determined, before the Stipendiary Magistrate at Carbonear, with the names of the plaintiffs and defendants.—(Continued.)

CIVIL PROCESS.

Date.	Plaintiff.	Defendants.	Defendants' Residences.
1863.			
Dec. 14	Lewis W. Emerson, Trustee of the Estate of the late Dr. Thompson.	Joseph Hiscock...	Crocker's Cove.
" "		James Homer....	Fresh Water.
" "		Thomas Homer...	Ditto.
" "	Ditto	Absalom Howell..	Carbonear.
" "	Ditto	Henry Howell....	Ditto.
" "	Ditto	Patrick Hyde....	Ditto.
" "	Ditto	Robert Howell...	Ditto.
" "	Ditto	James Jillett....	Ditto.
" "	Ditto	J. Kennedy, of Wm.	Ditto.
" "	Ditto	J. Kennedy, of Nich.	Crocker's Cove.
" "	Ditto	Danial Callaghan	Carbonear.
" "	Ditto	James Bransfield..	Crocker's Cove.
" "	Ditto	Richard Parsons..	Fresh Water.
" "	Ditto	James Burden....	Carbonear.
" 21	Ditto	Robert Butt.....	Ditto.
" "	Ditto	Roger Butt.....	Ditto.

Miscellaneous.

Return of the number of Cases heard and determined, before the Stipendiary Magistrate at Carbonear, with the names of the plaintiffs and defendants.—(Continued.)

CIVIL PROCESS.

Date.	Plaintiff.	Defendants.	Defendants' Residences.
1863.			
Dec. 21	Lewis W. Emerson, Trustee of the Estate of the late Dr. Thompson.	George Allen	Carbonear.
“ “		Henry Clarke	Ditto.
“ “		Jonas Deane	Crocker's Cove.
“ “	Ditto	William Earle	Carbonear.
“ “	Ditto	Richard George . .	Ditto.
“ “	Ditto	Richard Kennedy	Ditto.
“ “	Ditto	Thomas Kennedy	Crocker's Cove.
“ “	Ditto	Terence Kennedy	Ditto.
“ “	Ditto	Edward Knox	Carbonear.
“ “	Ditto	Frederick Laing . .	Ditto.
“ “	Ditto	John Laing	Ditto.
“ “	Ditto	Richard Laing	Ditto.
“ “	Ditto	John Lynch	Ditto.
“ “	Ditto	John Luther, Jr . .	Ditto.
“ “	Ditto	William Lyons . . .	Ditto.
“ “	Ditto	Stephen Maddock .	Ditto.

Miscellaneous.

Return of the number of Cases heard and determined, before the Stipendiary Magistrate at Carbonear, with the names of the plaintiffs and defendants.—(Continued.)

CIVIL PROCESS.

Date.	Plaintiffs.	Defendants.	Defendants' Residences.
1863.			
Dec. 21	Lewis W. Emerson, Trustee of the Estate of the late Dr. Thompson.	Frederick Moors..	Fresh Water.
" "		Alfred Moors.....	Ditto.
" "		Edward Nichole..	Crocker's Cove.
" 22	John Hopkins....	Joseph Baker....	Heart's Content.
" "	Henry Pike	Nicholas Howell ..	Carbonear.
" "	John Brown.....	Patrick Doherty..	Ditto.
" 23	Walter Furlong...	Richard Gear....	Harbor Grace.

Miscellaneous.

Return of the number of Cases heard and determined, before the Stipendiary Magistrate at Carbonear, with the names of the complainants and defendants.—(Continued.)

CRIMINAL PROCESS.

Date.	Complainants.	Defendants.	Defendants' Residences.
1862.			
Jan. 6	John Moran.....	William Murphy..	Carbonear.
Feb. 1	Richard Morry ...	Maurice Doherty ..	Ditto.
“ 3	Thomas Dare.....	George Eveley....	Flat Rock.
“ 7	Elizabeth George .	James Murphy...	Heart's Content..
“ 15	Charles Power....	Moses Earle.....	Carbonear.
“ 26	The Queen	Walter Pike.....	Ditto.
“ 28	Ditto	Thomas Dooley...	Ditto.
“ “	Ditto	James Moriarty...	Ditto..
Mar. 6	Ditto	Daniel Meaney...	Ditto..
“ 20	James Phelan	James Walsh	Ditto.
April 9	John Rorke.....	Robert George...	Ditto.
“ “	The Queen	Thomas Hogan...	Ditto.
“ “	Ditto	Thomas Furlong..	Ditto.
“ “	Ditto	Michael Costigan	Ditto..
“ “	Ditto	Edmund Cahill...	Ditto.

Miscellaneous.

Return of the number of Cases heard and determined, before the Stipendiary Magistrate at Carbonear, with the names of the complainants and defendants.—(Continued.)

CRIMINAL PROCESS.

Date.	Complainants.	Defendants.	Defendants' Residences.
1862.			
April 9	The Queen	Michael Gould . . .	Carbonear.
" "	Ditto.	James Day	Ditto.
" 15	John Rorke,	M. Hogan & others	Northern Bay.
" 18	Joseph Hopkins . .	Jonathan Hopkins	Heart's Content.
May 15	Mary Butt	Joseph Butt	Broad Cove.
" 16	Caroline Snook . . .	William White . . .	Salmon Cove.
" 28	Sarah Earle	Charles Tucker . . .	Carbonear.
" 29	The Queen	Michael Shea	Ditto.
" 30	Julia Cahill	Matthew Maddock	Ditto.
" 31	Mark Rockwood . .	Hester Bryant	Heart's Content.
July 18	Sarah Frampton . .	John Power	Carbonear.
Aug. 4	Ambrose Forward	Thomas Colford . .	Ditto.
" 12	Patrick McKee . . .	James Kough	Ditto.
" 19	William Milley . . .	William Follett . . .	Western Bay.
" 29	James James	Peter Leadbater . .	Harbor Grace.
" "	James James	Eben. Leadbater . .	Ditto.

Miscellaneous.

Return of the number of Cases heard and determined, before the Stipendiary Magistrate at Carbonear, with the names of the complainants and defendants.—(Continued.)

CRIMINAL PROCESS.

Date.	Complainants.	Defendants.	Defendants' Residences.
1862.			
Sept. 4	Grace Cole.....	John Watts, Robert Ash	Carbonear.
" 5	Eve Smith	Nathaniel Smith..	Chance Cove, Trinity Bay.
" 8	The Queen	Mark Donahoe ...	Carbonear.
" 29	Martha Bond.....	Clement Melley...	Adam's Cove,
Oct. 18	The Queen	John Marshall....	Carbonear.
" 21	Ditto	Thomas Connors..	Ditto,
" "	Margaret Hyde...	Maurice Hyde....	Ditto.
" 22	The Queen	Daniel Lacey.....	Ditto,
" 29	Joshua Chipman..	James Murphy ...	Ditto.
Nov. 1	Mary Pye.....	John Noel.....	Ditto.
" 3	The Queen	Nicholas McCarthy	Ditto.
" "	Ditto	Joseph Colbourne .	Ditto.
" 5	Ditto	James Murphy ...	Ditto,
" 6	Ditto	John Kennedy....	Crocker's Cove,
" "	Ditto	Daniel Lacey.....	Carbonear.
" "	Ditto	Nicholas McKee ..	Ditto

Miscellaneous.

Return of the number of Cases heard and determined, before the Stipendiary Magistrate at Carbonear, with the names of the complainants and defendants.—(Continued.)

CRIMINAL PROCESS.

Date.	Complainants.	Defendants.	Defendants' Residences.
1862.			
Nov. 15	The Queen	George Colbourne	Crocker's Cove.
" 26	Joseph Butt	Eli Clarke	Ditto.
" 27	John Butt	William Powell . . .	Carboncar.
Dec. 4	Joseph Killaway . .	James Case	Salmon Cove
" 6	Henry Ryall	Samuel Clarke	Carbonear.
" 9	Edward LeGros . .	James Burden	Broad Cove.
" "	Sarah Noftal	Ditto	Ditto.
" 19	The Queen	Samuel Howell . . .	Carbonear.
" 26	Michael White . . .	Maurice Hanagan	Ditto.
" "	The Queen	Walter Pike	Ditto.
1863.			
Jan. 3	Thomas Furlong . .	John Doyle	Carbonear.
" "	Charles Bransfield	Thomas Dooley . . .	Ditto.
Feb. 10	Sarah Downey	Robert Walker . . .	Scilly Cove.
" 23	Agnes Dare	Robert Noel	Fresh Water.
" 24	Edgar Pike	Charles Hamilton	Carbonear.

Miscellaneous.

Return of the number of Cases heard and determined, before the Stipendiary Magistrate at Carbonear, with the names of the complainants and defendants.—(Continued.)

CRIMINAL PROCESS.

Date.	Complainants.	Defendants.	Defendants' Residences.
1863.			
Feb. 24	Edgar Pike	John Joy	Carbonear.
May 4	John Maddock	George Best	Ditto.
" 7	The Queen	Samuel Emberley	Ditto.
" "	Ditto.	Patrick Brown	Ditto.
" 8	Ditto.	Henry Piddle	New Perlican.
" 11	John Evans	John Reid, Jr.	Adam's Cove.
" 25	Thomas Clarke	Michael Lahey	Heart's Desire.
" 26	Mary Thirtle	James Soper	Carbonear.
June 2	Dina Murray	Richard Powell	Ditto.
" 3	Amelia Callaghan	William Ash	Ditto.
" "	Ambrose Forward	William Vass	Ditto.
" 4	Jacob Moore	John Hiscock	Otterbury.
" 12	Sarah Snook	Samuel Watts	Carbonear.
" "	Peter Tobin	Philip Dunn	Broad Cove.
Aug. 7	James Whelan	William Whelan	Bradley's Cove.

Miscellaneous.

Return of the number of Cases heard and determined, before the Stipendiary Magistrate at Carbonear, with the names of the complainants and defendants.—(Continued.)

CRIMINAL PROCESS.

Date.	Complainants.	Defendants.	Defendants' Residences.
1863.			
Sept. 25	Charlotte Noftel . . .	Joseph Hudson . . .	Broad Cove..
Oct. 16	Emma Noftel	Henry Baldwin . . .	Beaver Pond..
" 27	Susanna Robert . . .	David Nicholson . . .	Carbonear.
" 28	Joseph King	Richard Parsons . . .	Perry's Cove..
Nov. 4	Andrew Dwyer	Elizabeth White . . .	Salmon Cove..
" 5	Elizabeth Durdle . . .	Francis Penny	Carbonear..
" 11	Ann Connell	John Driscoll	Ditto.
" 14	Maurice Doyle	Michael Rourke . . .	Ditto..
" 16	Mary Pye	John Noel	Ditto.
" 21	David Connors	Peter Crowley	Ditto.
" 23	John White	Richard Henessey, Peter Grady	Ditto.
Dec. 21	William Parsons	Nathanial Davis . . .	Fresh Water.
" 29	The Queen	William Marshall . . .	Flat Rock.
" 30	Ditto:	William Taylor	Carbonear.
" "	Ditto:	James Taylor	Ditto.
" "	Ditto:	John Taylor	Ditto.

Miscellaneous.

Return of the number of Cases heard and determined, before the Stipendiary Magistrate at Carbonear, with the names of the complainants and defendants.—(Continued.)

CRIMINAL PROCESS.

Date.	Complainants.	Defendants.	Defendants' Residences.
1863.			
Dec. 30	The Queen	John Wescott	Carbonear.
" "	Ditto	Thomas Penny ...	Ditto.
May 4	Ditto	George Snooke ...	Ditto.
" 8	Ditto	David Walsh	Ditto.
" 23	Ditto	John Mulcahy	Ditto.
" 27	Ditto	Thomas Walsh ...	Ditto.
" "	Ditto	Timothy Sullivan...	Ditto.
" 28	Ditto	Daniel Dooley....	Ditto.
June 10	Ditto	Terence Butt	Crocker's Cove,
Oct. 28	Ditto	Thomas Connors..	Carbonear.
Nov. 3	Ditto	Samuel Howell ...	Ditto.
" "	Ditto	Charles Penny ...	Ditto.
" 6	Ditto	John Parsons ...	Salmon Cove,
" 9	Ditto	Nicholas Ash	Carbonear.
" 12	Ditto	George Colbourne	Ditto.
" "	Ditto	James Manford....	Ditto.

Miscellaneous.

Return of the number of Cases heard and determined, before the Stipendiary Magistrate at Carbonear, with the names of the complainants and defendants.—(Continued.)

CRIMINAL PROCESS.

Date.	Complainants.	Defendants.	Defendants' Residences.
1863.			
Nov. 25	The Queen	Mesach Foote	Carbonear.
Dec. 7	Ditto	Edmund Gambon	Ditto.
“ “	Ditto	Thomas Hearn ...	Ditto.
“ 9	Ditto	James Walsh	Ditto.
“ “	Ditto	Thomas Lynch ...	Ditto
“ “	Ditto	James Butt	Crocker's Cove.
“ 17	Ditto	John Ray.....	Carbonear.
“ “	Ditto	Peter Dooley.....	Ditto.
“ 24	Ditto	Joseph Dooley ...	Ditto.
“ “	Ditto	Patrick Dooley ...	Ditto.
“ 29	Ditto	Thomas Noel	Fresh Water.

(Signed)

ISRAEL L. McNEIL, J. P.

APPENDIX,

LIST OF DOCUMENTS CONTAINED IN.

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