JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

OF

NEWFOUNDLAND.

ANNO VIGESSIMO VICTORIA REGINÆ.

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



THIRD SESSION OF THE SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

St. John's, Newfoundland.

E. D. SHEA, PRINTER.

MDCCCLVII.

PROCLAMATION.

C. H. DARLING,
[*L. S.*]

By His Excellency CHARLES HENRY DARLING,
Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c.. &c., &c.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands Prorogued until Friday the Tenth day of October instant : And Whereas I think fit to Prorogue the said General Assembly until Saturday the Twenty-ninth day of November next ensuing. I do therefore, by this my Proclamation, further Prorogue the said General Assembly until Saturday the Twenty-ninth day of November next ; of which all Persons concerned are required and commanded to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

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

By His Excellency's Command,

JOHN KENT,

Colonial Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

C. H. DARLING,
[*L. S.*]

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

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands Prorogued until Saturday the Twenty-ninth day of November inst. : And Whereas I think fit further to Prorogue the said General Assembly until Thursday the Twenty-ninth Day of January. I do therefore by this my Proclamation, further Prorogue the said General Assembly until Thursday the Twenty-ninth day of January next, *then to meet for the despatch of business* ; and all persons conceraed are required and commanded to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

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

By His Excellency's Command,

JOHN KENT,

Colonial Secretary.

JOURNAL AND PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Third Session of the Sixth General Assembly

OF

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Thursday, 29th January, 1857.

The House of Assembly having been, by several Proclamations of His Excellency the Governor hereto prefixed, been prorogued till this day, then to meet for the dispatch of business, and being met, Meeting of Assembly.

A message was announced from His Excellency the Governor, by F.W. Rennie, Esq., the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod :— Message from the Governor.

Mr. SPEAKER—

His Excellency the Governor commands the immediate attendance of this Honorable House in the Council Chamber.

Accordingly the House went up to attend His Excellency in the Council Chamber; and being returned, House attend His Excellency the Governor.

Mr. SPEAKER reported that the House had attended His Excellency in the Council Chamber, and that His Excellency had been pleased to make a Speech to both branches of the Legislature, of which, Mr. Speaker said, Mr. Speaker reports His Excellency's Speech.

for greater accuracy he had obtained a copy—which he read to the House, as follows:—

Speech of the Governor.

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

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

You will resume the exercise of your Legislative functions under circumstances so favorable in regard to the Commercial and Financial position of the Colony, and the material prosperity of its inhabitants, as to justify me in offering to you, and through you, to the Country, my warm congratulations.

The quantity of the staple produce which has left our shores during the past year, considerably exceeds the export of any previous year recorded in our Colonial annals; while a tariff which admits to consumption, articles of food of first necessity—the bread and meat of the People—free from taxation, has contributed to the Revenue a sum of about £91,000, being nearly one-fourth more than the largest annual amount ever received into the Colonial chest from the same source.

It must be to you a just cause of satisfaction, that the policy adopted in the session of 1855, whereby the provisions of the treaty with the United States of the 5th June, 1854, were extended to this Colony, has, by opening up new markets both of consumption and transit, into which our Colonial produce is admitted at its natural commercial value, materially assisted in sustaining and even augmenting that value during a period when the unusual abundance of the supply, would, under ordinary circumstances, have probably produced an opposite effect.

While these great advantages have been secured to our commerce and finance, the industry of the fishing population has not, I have reason to believe, been exposed in a single instance to interference from without by the exercise of the privilege to take fish upon our coasts, which, under the treaty in question, is extended to citizens of the United States.

Confidence may, I think, be felt, that the conditions which ordinarily regulate the employment of capital, time, and labor, will continue to avert from our people this species of competition in their habitual pursuits.

The anticipation I expressed to you, when last assembled in this place, that the sub-marine connection of the Island with the American continent by Electric Telegraph would be completed ere the close of the past year, has, as you are aware, been amply fulfilled; and the advantages thus con-

ferred upon the community, especially upon the commercial classes, are duly appreciated and largely availed of.

In political point of view these advantages are not less valuable and important. We have already had the satisfaction of interchanging by this means, prompt communication with Her Majesty's representatives in Canada and all Her other North American possessions upon the Eastern shores of the continent; while the opinions of men of profound practical science, of experience and skill, sanction the belief that the union of that continent with the other quarters of the globe, through Great Britain and this Island, by the same marvellous agency, will be consummated in the course of the approaching summer.

Nor has the expectation in which on the same occasion I ventured to indulge, that regular communication by steam with the mother country, direct, would be *initiated* at an early date, although far from satisfactorily met, been altogether disappointed. An experimental voyage upon this principle has been carried through; and although it was notoriously performed under most unfavorable circumstances, the immediate renewal of the scheme upon a more expensive scale, is now publicly announced.

I have duly transmitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, your representations in relation to this interesting question; and the correspondence, a part of which has already been made public, will be fully communicated to you.

While I regret that the good faith due to existing contracts necessarily prevents the Imperial Government from at once acceding to your views, I suggest to you to consider whether the financial resources of the Colony may not be fairly and advantageously applied to the promotion of those increased facilities of Postal correspondence and personal locomotion, which the conspicuous place the Island is about to occupy upon the Telegraphic chart of the world, and the increased commercial activity which must ensue, seem urgently to call for.

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

I appeal to you, with that confidence which experience warrants, to provide the supplies necessary for the efficient conduct of Her Majesty's service, for liquidating the claims of the public creditor, and for the maintenance of those Institutions and public objects conducive to the moral and social advancement of the Colony, which have hitherto received your liberal support.

The usual Financial Statements will be laid before you. After the intimation I have already made, you will not be surprised to find that the ordinary revenue actually collected, amounting altogether to £100,000, presents a large surplus over the expenditure on account of the service proper to the year.

This and the other favorable results of your fiscal policy, with the indications of future progress to which I have adverted, may perhaps suggest to you the enquiry, whether the principles of Free Trade might not be advantageously extended, by admitting, duty free, from whatever country imported, those articles which are now exempted only, when the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States or of Great Britain, or the British North American Colonies.

The simplification and consolidation of the tariff would be one valuable result of such a measure; and if the existing rates of duties should be found susceptible of such further alterations and adjustments as would compensate for the diminution of revenue, if any, which its operation might produce, the only consideration which appears to throw doubt upon the expediency of its adoption would be satisfactorily dealt with.

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

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

I shall cause to be laid before you the Reports I have received from the Officers who were appointed in the course of last summer, to investigate and report upon the trade and resources of the Southern coast of this Island; and that part of the Labrador which is within the jurisdiction of the Governor of Newfoundland; and to collect statistical information generally.

Taking advantage of suitable means of conveyance and of the first opportunity which the season and the course of public business, since the commencement of my administration permitted, I have myself visited, during the recess, most of the Outports of the Island and several harbors of the Labrador.

The result of my inspection and enquiries on these occasions, has been fully to confirm the impression I had previously received of the great value of our Fisheries, and their remarkable adaptation in their various branches, as the main occupation of our people, to the peculiar physical characteristics of the Country:—and to convince me of the correctness of the opinion I had formed, as to the magnitude and character of both the Import

and the Export trade prosecuted on the Labrador, not only as a branch of the regular commerce of this Island, but also by Mercantile houses in the mother country, and numerous transient traders from the United States and the neighbouring Colonies, whose traffic, although largely maintained and ministered to by the temporary migration in considerable numbers of the operative population of Newfoundland, finds no place whatever in our Customs records.

Bills to provide for taking a Census of the population and obtaining the statistics of the fisheries and agriculture of the Colony; and for erecting a Light-house upon the Island of Baccalieu, with other measures which I refrain from enumerating in detail, will be proposed to you, on behalf of the Government, in the mode sanctioned by Parliamentary practice under our present constitution; and I hope it is not necessary to assure you of the sincerity with which I entertain the trust, that in respect to these and all other affairs which may engage your attention, your counsels and determinations may now and ever be graciously directed to the promotion of the true interests of the community at large.

Mr. KELLY moved, seconded by Mr. MORRIS,

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

Motion for Select Committee to prepare Address of Thanks.

After debate,

Resolved,—That the debate be adjourned till to-morrow.

Debate adjourned.

Mr. F. B. CARTER gave notice that on Thursday next, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill to exclude persons holding office under the Crown from being returned to, and acting as members of this House.

Notice for Placemen's Exclusion Bill.

Mr. PROWSE gave notice that on Wednesday next he will move for a copy of correspondence between the Local Government and the Imperial Government on the subject of ceding to the French further fishing privileges:

Notice for copy of fishery correspondence.

Also, that on Wednesday next he will ask if it is the intention of the Executive to introduce any measures to prevent the spread of fire in the town of St. John's.

Notice of question in reference to prevention of fire.

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL gave notice that on Monday next he will move an Address to the Secretary of State in reference to the reported

Petition for Address to Secretary of State in reference to Fishing privileges.

negociations now pending with the French Government on the subject of the Fishery privileges of this Colony.

Ordered,—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, 30th January, 1857.

Petition from Stipendiary Poor Commissioner.

Mr. KELLY presented a Petition from the Stipendiary Commissioner of the Poor, which was received and read, setting forth,—That allegations had been made in some of the public Newspapers of the Colony against the correctness of his Accounts, and praying that the House will appoint a Select Committee to examine the same and report thereon.

On Table.

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

Notice for Select Committee on foregoing Petition.

Mr. KELLY gave notice that on to-morrow he will move for the appointment of a Select Committee on the subject of the foregoing Petition.

Adjourned debate on motion for Select Committee to prepare Address of Thanks.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resumed the adjourned debate on the motion, that,—

A select Committee be appointed to prepare an Address of Thanks in reply to the gracious Speech with which His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to open the present Session of the Legislature.

Select Committee on Address of Thanks.

Ordered,—That Mr. Kelly, Mr. Morris, Mr. Fox, Mr. Ellis, and Mr. Brown do form such committee.

Ordered,—That the House at its rising do adjourn till Monday next.

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

Monday, 2nd February, 1856.

Mr. PRENDERGAST gave notice that on to-morrow he will ask leave to bring in a Bill to abolish Imprisonment for Debt. Notice for imprisonment for Debt Abolition Bill.

The hon. the RECEIVER GENERAL, pursuant to notice, presented the draft of an Address to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of the reported negociations between the Imperial Government and the Government of France on the subject of our Fishing Privileges, which he handed in at the Clerk's Table, where the same was read a first time. Address on the subject of the Fisheries read 1st time.

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

The hon. RECEIVER GENERAL gave notice that on to-morrow he will move that the Rules of the House be suspended in reference to the above Address. Notice of motion for suspension of Rules in reference to Address.

On motion of Mr. KELLY, seconded by Mr. HOGSETT,

Resolved,—That a Select Committee be appointed to report on the Poor Accounts, as far as they relate to the expenditure authorized by the present Government in 1855. Select Committee on Petition of Stipendiary Poor Commissioner.

Ordered,—That Mr. Fox and Mr. Brown do form such Committee.

Mr. HOYLES gave notice that on to-morrow he will move for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act for the Incorporation of the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company. Notice for Bill to amend New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company.

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

Tuesday, 3rd February, 1857.

Mr. PROWSE presented a Petition from Robert H. Daw and others, of Burgeo; and a Petition from Thomas Read and others, of Petites, Dis- Read Petitions from Burgeo and LaPoile.

trict of La Poile, which were severally received and read,—Praying for grants to complete roads in those localities.

On Table.

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

Petition from Protestant Board of Education, Placentia, for increased grant,

Mr. HOGSETT presented a Petition from William F. Mark and others, members of the Protestant Board of Education, District of Placentia, which was received and read,—Praying for an increased grant in support of Education.

On Table.

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

Petition from Quidi Vidi to deepen the Gut.

Mr. PARSONS presented a Petition from Thomas Power and others, of Quidi Vidi, which was received and read,—Praying that the House would adopt efficient measures for deepening the entrance to the Gut of the Harbour :

Road Petition from Petty Harbor.

Also, a Petition from James Putham and others, of Petty Harbor,—Praying for a grant to complete the road on the North Side of the Harbor.

On Table.

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

Notice for Returns of Expenditure for relief of the Poor.

Mr. WINSER gave notice that on Thursday next he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, respectfully requesting that he will cause to be laid on the Table of the House, a particular personal Statement, in accordance with the Royal Instructions No. 33, of the sum of £14,223 18 7, charged in the Receiver General's Consolidated Account for the Relief of the Poor in the year 1855.—This Statement to contain the amount for each Electoral District of this Colony, and the name and the amount given to each person relieved in such District. The whole Statement to be verified and signed by the Stipendiary Magistrate and the other Commissioners :

Notice for Return of Expenditure for Roads and Miscellaneous Votes.

Also, a particular personal statement for each of the Electoral Districts for the sum of £4227 charged as paid by the Colony in the general account of Revenue and Expenditure under the head of Road Warrants for the year 1855 :

Also, a particular personal statement for the sum of £4591 8s. charged in the Receiver General's Consolidated Account, under the head of Miscellaneous Votes for the year 1855.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Address to the Secretary of State on the subject of the Fishery Privileges of this Colony, was read a second time.

Address on the Fisheries read 2nd time.

On motion of the hon. RECEIVER GENERAL, seconded by Mr. KELLY,

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

Rules suspended in reference to Address on Fisheries.

Ordered,—That the House do now resolve itself into a Commitee of the whole upon the said Address.

Committee on Fishery Address.

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

MR. DELANY 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, with some amendments, which they had directed him to report to the House, together with a Resolution; and he handed the same in at the Clerk's Table, where it was read, as follows:—

Address reported from Committee, and Resolution.

To the Right Honorable HENRY LABOUCHERE,
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

SIR,—

The Legislature of this Colony have frequently brought under the notice of Her Majesty's Government the subject of our Fisheries, and the desire manifested by the French to monopolize various parts of our Northern and Southern Coasts, and to obtain a Right of Fishery at Belle Isle, and have from time to time represented the serious evils to which the people of this Colony are exposed by the operation of the Treaties which give to subjects of France the Right of Fishing on its Coasts.

The infringement of these Treaties by the subjects of France still continues to form the ground of renewed complaint, and Her Majesty's Government have constantly been implored to afford this Colony the protection necessary to guard our rights against such aggressions.

Learning from general report and private sources, that the Government of France are still negotiating with Her Majesty's Government, and mak-

ing renewed efforts for an extension of Fishing Privileges on the Coasts of this Island and Labrador, we are compelled to reiterate our earnest remonstrances on this important subject.

It may be said that our concession to the Americans justifies the conclusion that the like privileges may with security be ceded to the French. We respectfully submit that the commercial policy of the two nations is entirely different.—The Americans are pursuing a similar commercial policy to that of Great Britain; the small bounty allowed their fishermen is only equivalent to the duty on the salt used in curing their fish. The French nation engage in the Fisheries, not so much as a commercial pursuit, as a means of fostering and extending their national power, and the large bounties they grant from national motives would completely destroy the position of British Fishermen, sustained only by private enterprise; —that the concession to the Americans under the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 was contingent on the assent of the Local Legislature, who seeing the reciprocal advantages likely to result to our trade, accepted the terms of the Treaty; and it should be remembered that the Americans have now a right in common with the British Fishermen to fish on our Coasts. The extension of such a privilege to any other power would considerably complicate this right, and would tend to engender conflicts between the fishermen of the three nations, and disturb the peaceful relations happily existing between those powers.

Conscious of the many and great disadvantages we labor under, when brought in direct competition with the French, either in the pursuit of our Fisheries on the Coast, or in the disposal of our staple products in foreign markets, we have just reason to be alarmed for our very existence as a British Colony, dependent entirely, as such, on our Fisheries, should any further Fishery privileges be conceded to the French Government.

Such being our convictions and apprehensions on this vital question, we therefore respectfully and earnestly beg leave to request that you will be pleased to bring the same under the notice of Her Majesty's Government, in order that no further portion of the Coasts of this Island or its Dependencies shall be ceded to the Government of France, and that no arrangements whatever shall be made in relation to the French privileges on our Coasts without the concurrence of the Local Legislature.

Resolution reported from Committee.

Resolved,—That copies of this Address, *mutatis mutandis*, be adopted to both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, and be transmitted by Mr. Speaker to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle and the Right Hon. W. E.

Gladstone and Wm. Brown, Esq., M. P. for Liverpool for presentation to the respective Houses of Parliament.

Resolved,—That a Message be sent to the Hon. the Legislative Council requesting their concurrence in a similar Address.

Ordered—That the said Resolutions be adopted.

Resolutions adopted.

Ordered,—That the Address be engrossed, and read a third time this day.

And the Address was read a third time accordingly.

Address on Fisheries read 3rd time.

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

Passed—and Committee to present.

Mr. KELLY, from the Select Committee appointed to prepare an Address of Thanks in reply to His Excellency the Governor's Speech at the opening of the Session, presented a draft thereof, which he handed in at the Clerk's Table, where the same was read a first time.

Address of Thanks reported from Select Committee, and read 1st time.

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

Mr. HOYLES, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a Bill to amend the Act for the Incorporation of the London, New York, and Newfoundland Telegraph Company, which was read a first time.

Telegraph Company Amendment Bill read 1st time.

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

Ordered,—That the House at its rising do adjourn till Friday next.

Then the House adjourned till Friday next at Three of the clock.

Friday, 6th February, 1857.

Mr. SPEAKER informed the House that, in accordance to Resolution, the House had yesterday waited upon His Excellency the Governor and

presented the Address to the Secretary of State on the subject of our Fishery rights, to which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply :—

Reply of His Excellency the Governor to Address on Fishery Rights.

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

I readily comply with your desire that your Address to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies may be forwarded by the Packet appointed to leave St. John's to-day, although since that Document passed the House, I have received a Despatch in reference to the negociations with the French Government to which you refer, which shows that Her Majesty's Government seek and are desirous of securing the concurrence of the Local Legislature in the arrangements connected with the Newfoundland Fisheries which they think it desirable to adopt.

This Despatch forms the only communication which, during my administration, has been addressed to the Local Government in relation to the negociations in question, and deeply impressed with the interest and importance of the subject, I propose to waive on the part of the Crown (as I have done in receiving your present Address) those formalities which are usually observed at the opening of the Legislative Session, and to place you in possession of that Document in extenso, together with the voluminous correspondence connected with it, immediately upon your resumption of business, after the adjournment under which, as I perceive by the notes, the House at present stands.

Road Petition from Salmonier.

Mr. DELANY presented a Petition from Wm. LeMessurier and others, of Salmonier, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to open a road leading to the school-house there.

On Table.

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

Petition from School-master at Scilly Cove.

Mr. WINTER presented a Petition from John Walters, School-master, of Scilly Cove, Trinity Bay, which was received and read,—Praying for an increase of salary.

On Table.

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

Road Petitions from Trinity Bay.

He also presented Petitions from George Mansfield and others, of Indian Point; and from Wm. Benson and others, of New Perlican,—Praying for road grants in those localities.

On Table.

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

Mr. BEMISTER presented Petitions from Thomas Hutchings and others, of Bay de Verds; James Tobin and others, of Sparable Cove; and Patrick Colford, of Redlands, North Shore, Conception Bay, which were severally received and read,—Praying for grants to open and repair roads in those settlements.

Road Petitions from North Shore, Conception Bay.

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

On Table.

A Message from His Excellency the Governor.

The hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency, presented to the House a Message from the Governor, signed by His Excellency.

Message from His Excellency the Governor.

The said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, all the members being uncovered, and is as follows :—

CHARLES HENRY DARLING.

The Governor transmits to the hon. the House of Assembly the copy of a Despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing the copy of a "Convention between Her Majesty and the Emperor of the French, relative to Rights of Fishery on the Coast of Newfoundland, and the neighbouring Coasts," signed at London, on the 14th January last, together with a copy of the correspondence referred to in that Despatch.

The Assembly will perceive that by the 20th Article of the Convention it is provided, that that Instrument shall come into operation as soon as the Laws required to carry it into effect shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, and by the Legislature of Newfoundland, and that Her Majesty has engaged to use Her best endeavors to procure the passing of such Laws in sufficient time to enable Her to bring the Convention into operation on or before the 1st January, 1858.

The Assembly will learn from the Secretary of State's Despatch, that in making this engagement, Her Majesty's Government desire to express their strong anxiety to effect the arrangement for which the Convention provides, and their conviction that to miss the present opportunity of bringing to a settlement the long agitated questions to which it relates, will be to cause great inconvenience, and probable future loss to Newfoundland.

The Despatch referred to, with the previous communications from Secretaries of State, will fully inform the Hon. the House of Assembly of the reasons, both general and particular, which have influenced Her Majesty's Government in the decision at which they have arrived ; while from the copies of Despatches from the Governor's immediate predecessor, and from the Governor himself, communicating his own opinions and those of his constitutional advisers, it will be perceived that the objections urged by the local authorities of Newfoundland to the additional privileges sought for by France, have been clearly stated and unreservedly expressed.

The negotiations appear to have resulted in a modification both of the demands and concessions originally proposed upon the part of France.

In laying before the Assembly, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, the views contained in the despatches of the Secretary of State, before the completion of those formalities which are usually observed at the commencement of the Legislative Session, the Governor has had regard to the great interest and importance of the subject: and he desires to express his confidence, that in deliberating upon those views, the Legislature, while anxiously regarding, as in duty bounden, the interests of Newfoundland, will not fail to recognise the weight of those great international considerations which are so anxiously and impressively urged throughout the communications from Her Majesty's Government.

C. H. D.

Government House,
6th February, 1857.

(For Documents accompanying, see Appendix.)

On motion of Mr. HOYLES, seconded by Mr. ELLIS,

Resolution in relation to Fishery Convention with the Emperor of the French.

Resolved,—That this Assembly regard with feelings of extreme regret and surprise, as subversive of the just rights and destructive to the best interests of the people of this Colony, the concession, without any real equivalent, of almost unlimited fishing privileges to the subjects of France, as granted in the Convention transmitted to this House, and they desire to express their unanimous and unalterable determination never to give their assent to a measure so unjust.

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: Address to the Governor in reference to Fishery Convention.

To His Excellency CHARLES HENRY DARLING, *Esquire, 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 thank Your Excellency for the promptness evinced by Your Excellency in laying before this House the Convention and accompanying documents relating to certain concessions made to the French Government on the Coasts of this Colony; while the Assembly regard, with feelings of extreme regret and surprise, as subversive of the just rights and destructive of the best interests of the people of this Colony, the concession, without any real equivalent, of almost unlimited fishing privileges to the subjects of France, as granted in the Convention transmitted to this House, and they desire to express their unanimous and unalterable determination never to give their assent to a measure so unjust.

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Address of Thanks in reply to His Excellency the Governor's Speech at the opening of the Session, was read a second time. Address of Thanks read 2nd time.

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Bill to amend the Act to Incorporate the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company, was read a second time. Telegraph Company Amendment Bill read 2nd time.

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

Mr. F. B. CARTER, pursuant to notice, and leave granted, presented a Bill to exclude Placemen from the House of Assembly, which was read a first time. Placemen Exclusion Bill read 1st time.

Ordered,—That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the 18th inst.

Notice for Committee of the Whole on Fishery Convention.

The hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL gave notice that on Friday next, he will move this House into a Committee of the Whole, to take into consideration the Convention between Great Britain and France, of 14th January, 1857, relating to the fisheries of this Colony, and to adopt such measures thereon as may be deemed expedient to prevent the sacrifice of the interests of the people of the Colony thereby.

Select Committee to draft Resolutions in relation to Fishery Convention.

Ordered,—That Mr. Hoyles, the Attorney General, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Prowse, Mr. Ellis, and Mr. Parsons be a Select Committee to draft resolutions and addresses in relation to the said subject.

Notice for Select Committee to enquire into duty on fish in Spain and Portugal.

Mr. ELLIS gave notice that on an early day he will move for a Select Committee to enquire into the duty imposed upon Fish exported from this Island to Spain and Portugal, and into matters connected therewith.

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

Monday, 9th February, 1857.

Petition from Brigus South for grant to Build a Bridge.

Mr. E. D. SHEA presented a Petition from Simon Gregory and others, of Brigus South, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to build a Bridge from the Island in that harbor to the main land.

On Table.

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

Notice for return of Tenders under Act 19 Vic., Cap. 14.

Mr. WINTER gave notice that on to-morrow he will ask the Receiver General to lay on the table of the House the tenders accepted for Debentures issued under Act 19 Vic., Cap. 14.

Committee on Address of Thanks.

Pursuant to Order of the Day the House resolved itself into a 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. BENNING 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, with an Amendment, which they had directed him to report to the House; and he handed the address and Amendment in at the Clerk's Table. Address reported with amendment.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

Ordered,—That the Address, as amended, be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow. Time of 3rd reading.

Mr. PRENDERGAST gave notice that on to-morrow he will move for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the retirement of the Assistant Judges of the hon. Supreme Court, of this Island, the hon. A. W. DesBarres and the hon. James Simms. Notice for Assistant Judges Retirement Bill.

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

Tuesday, 10th February, 1857.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the engrossed Address of Thanks in reply to His Excellency the Governor's Speech at the opening of the Session, was read a third time as follows:— Address of Thanks read 3rd time.

To His Excellency CHARLES HENRY DARLING, *Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

1.—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 your Excellency has been pleased to open the present Session of the Legislature.

2.—In common with Your Excellency, we regard with much satisfaction the beneficial results which have emanated during the year from the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States: and it is gratifying to find that, while its liberal and expansive Policy has opened up new Markets both of consumption and transit, into which our staples are admitted at their commercial value, at the same time that policy has been mainly instrumental in sustaining and even enhancing that value, at a period when the unusually abundant supply of such Staples would, under ordinary circumstances, have probably produced different results.

3.—We regard this enlightened policy with the more favor, from the fact that the industry of the fishing population has not been, nor at any time has there been any apprehension entertained by us that it would be, interfered with by the exercise of the privilege afforded by the Treaty to American Citizens, to take fish upon our Coast; while we deplore that we are asked to ratify concessions lately made by the British Government to the French nation,which are calculated most materially to interfere with the privileges of our fishermen—the alleged equivalents offered being of no value—thus placing our people, who are solely sustained by the energy of private enterprise, in unequal competition with those of a nation whose pursuits are stimulated by large bounties from the Treasury of France.

4.—We heartily concur with your Excellency in duly appreciating the vast advantages conferred upon this community in its commercial, political, and social relations, by the recent completion of the Sub-marine connexion of this Island with the American continent by Electric Telegraph, and we trust that these great and important advantages may be soon extended, through the same marvellous agency, from that continent to the continent of Europe.

5—We thank your Excellency for your prompt attention in transmitting to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, the representations of this House, made in its last session, in reference to direct Steam Communication with the mother Country, and for your Excellency's promise to lay before us the correspondence received on this subject.

6.--It is gratifying to know that this important project is about to be undertaken upon a more extensive scale than the one initiated last summer,

which was notoriously carried out (to a limited extent) under the most unfavorable circumstances.

7.—While we regret, with your Excellency, that the good faith due to existing contracts prevents the Imperial Government from at once acceding to our desires in reference to this subject, at the same time we beg to assure you that it will afford us much pleasure to co-operate with Your Excellency in making such provision out of the financial resources of the Colony as may be compatible with its circumstances to promote those increased facilities of locomotion and postal communication which our Geographical position so highly favors and our commercial exigencies so imperatively demand.

8.—In our solicitude for the public service, ample provision shall be made in due time to meet its various requirements.

9.—We thank Your Excellency for your promise to lay before us the several documents referred to in your Excellency's gracious Speech.

10.—Regarding as we do the state of the financial relations of the Colony and the indications of future progress in our commercial and fiscal operations, we concur with Your excellency in the expediency of considering whether the principles of Free Trade may be advantageously extended, by admitting duty free, from whatever country imported, those articles which are now exempted only when the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, or of Great Britain, or the British North American Colonies, if the same can be done without impairing the revenue.

11.—We are happy to find, that the result of your Excellency's visit during the recess to the various outports of the Island and several harbors of Labrador has been such as to confirm the impression previously received of the great value of our Fisheries and their remarkable adaptation, in their various branches, as the chief pursuit of the people, to the peculiar physical characteristics of the country, and we fully participate in the opinion formed by your Excellency, as to the magnitude and importance of the Import and Export Tradeprosecuted at Labrador, not only by the people of this Island, but also by Mercantile houses in the mother country and numerous transient traders from the neighbouring Colonies and the United States; whose extensive traffic, being largely maintained and ministered to by the temporary migration in considerable numbers of the operative population of Newfoundland, should find a prominent place in our Customs Records.

12.—Without entering into detail upon the important measures which your Excellency, in your Speech, has so fully explained and recommended to our notice, we beg to assure your Excellency, that they shall all command our best consideration; and we trust that our united efforts may tend to promote the true and lasting happiness and prosperity of the community at large.

House of Assembly,
9th February, 1857.

Passed.

Ordered,—That the Address do pass, and be presented to His Excellency by Mr. Speaker and the whole House.

Telegraph Company Act Amendment Bill.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, upon the Bill to amend the Act for the Incorporation of the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Knight took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Reported with Amendments.

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.

Amendments adopted.

And the said 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.

Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt, and Judges' Retirement Bills, read 1st time.

Mr. Prendergast, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a Bill to abolish Imprisonment for Debt; and a Bill to provide Retiring Allowances to Assistant Judges, which were severally read a first time.

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

Notice for Education Bill, and Baccalieu Light-house Bill.

The Hon. Surveyor Genreal gave notice that on to-morrow he will ask leave to bring in a Bill for the encouragement of Education; also, a Bill to provide for the erection of a Light-house on Baccalieu.

Notice for Select Committee on Prevention of fire in St. John's.

Mr. Prowse gave notice that on to-morrow he will move for a Select Committee to take evidence and report on the measures best calculated to prevent the spread of Fire in the town of St. John's.

Mr. SPEAKER informed the House that he was commanded by His Excellency to state that His Excellency would receive the House, with the Address of Thanks in reply to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session, to-morrow at 12 o'clock. Time appointed by the Governor to receive Address of Thanks.

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

Wednesday, 11*th February*, 1857.

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 His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session, Mr. Speaker and the House went up to Government House; and being returned, House present Address of Thanks.

Mr. SPEAKER informed the House that he had presented the Address of Thanks, and that His Excellency had been pleased to make the following reply thereto :—

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly — Governor's reply thereto

I am gratified by the assurance your Address conveys, that the views expressed to the Legislature at the opening of the Session, upon various questions of great interest in respect to our domestic condition and policy, meet with such cordial and complete concurrence on your part. I have availed myself of a casual opportunity for the United Kingdom to forward to Her Majesty's Government your resolution declaring your unanimous and unalterable determination not to assent to the Fisheries Convention between Great Britain and France, bearing date the 14th ulto., having understood that in adopting that course I should meet the wish of your honorable House.

In adverting to this grave and important question, which I do on the present occasion solely in deference to the notice taken of it in your Address, I cannot abandon the hope that it may yet be found susceptible of

adjustment without altogether dissociating the Policy of the Colonial from that of the Imperial Government. I may avow this sentiment, I trust, without incurring doubt as to the spirit in which it is conceived, when I acquaint you that my personal connection with the administration of the affairs of Newfoundland is rapidly approaching its termination, Her Majesty having been pleased to nominate Sir Alexander Bannerman, now Governor of the Bahamas, to the Government of this Colony, and it being at the same time Her Majesty's gracious intention to appoint me to the Office of Governor of Her Island of Jamaica.

Petition from Burin for compensation for losses by gale.

Mr. BENNING presented a Petition from H. A. Gathercole and others, of Burin, which was received and read, setting forth,—The disastrous results to the fishermen of that locality from the gale of 2nd July last; and praying that the House would take their case into consideration:

Petition from Burin for Bill to regulate Fishing Servants.

He also presented a Petition from Richard Falle and others, of Burin, which was received and read,—Praying that the House will adopt measures for the punishment of servants deserting their masters during the currency of their agreements.

On Table.

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

Petition from Jane Keith.

Mr. ELLIS presented a Petition from Jane Keith, which was received and read,—Praying that her husband may be restored to the situation of Constable, from which he has lately been discharged.

On Table.

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

Petition from Bonavista for a bridge.

Mr. WARREN presented a Petition from Michael Murphy and others, of Bonavista West, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to build a bridge over the brook leading to Southward Bay.

On Table.

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

Petition from Conception Bay for Light-house on Baccalieu.

Mr. HAYWARD presented a Petition from Wm. Donnelly and others, of Conception Bay, which was received and read,—Praying that the House would adopt measures for erecting a Light-house on Baccalieu as soon as possible.

On Table.

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

Education Bill and Baccalieu Light-house Bill read 1st time.

The hon. SURVEYOR GENERAL, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a Bill for the encouragement of Education; and a Bill to provide for the erection of a Light-house at Baccalieu; which were severally read a first time.

Ordered,—That the said Bills be severally read a second time to-morrow. Time of 2nd reading.

On motion of Mr. WINSER, seconded by Mr. TALBOT,

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

To His Excellency CHARLES HENRY DARLING, *Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c., &c.* Address to Governor

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly respectfully request your Excellency will cause to be laid on the table of the House, a Detailed Statement for each of the Electoral Districts of this Colony for the sum of £4,227, charged in the General Statement of Revenue and Expenditure, under the head of Road Warrants, for the year of 1855;

Also, a Detailed Statement of the sum of £4,591 8s., charged in the Receiver General's Consolidated Account under the head of Miscellaneous Votes for the year 1855.

House of Assembly,
11th February, 1857.

Ordered,—That the Address be engrossed, and presented to His Excellency the Governor, by such members of this House as are of the hon. the Executive Council. Engrossed—and Committee to present.

The hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL presented a Petition from the Right Rev. John Thomas Mullock, Roman Catholic Bishop of St. John's, and Chairman of the Board of the Roman Catholic Academy of St. John's, which was received and read, setting forth,—That some years since a sum of £3,000 was voted by the Honorable the House of Assembly for the erection of a General Academy in St. John's, but as the Academy grant was subsequently divided among the different religious denominations, the building never was erected, and the money remains to the credit of the Treasury. Petition from Right Rev. Dr. Mullock.

That Petitioner has, at a very great expense, opened a school and college in connexion with the St. John's Academy in the old Episcopal resi-

dence, where the Catholic youth will be prepared, by a commercial, scientific, and classical education, for any pursuit in life they may wish to adopt.

That it is the intention of your Petitioner, in order that the facilities for Education may be extended, to commence immediately the erection of an Educational Institution, on a large scale, and capable of even future enlargement; the first cost of which, not counting the site or furniture, will be over £3,000. The building will be of stone, capable of accommodating 40 boarders and 700 day scholars.

That your Honorable House must be aware that such an Institution, furnished with everything requisite for educational purposes, library, museum, scientific apparatus, &c., and presided over by Professors of the highest character, will be of incalculable service to the rising generation of this now most important colony.

That your Petitioner is satisfied that his own means, and by the contributions of his congregation, many thousand pounds will be spent in this Institution, which will be for ages the centre of Catholic Education in Newfoundland.

That your Petitioner therefore prays that one-half of the grant of £3,000 voted for a General Academy, may be awarded to him, to assist him in the erection of the Collegiate Building: And as in duty bound your Petitioner will ever pray.

On Table.

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

Statement of Debentures under Act 19th Vic., Cap. 6.

The hon. RECEIVER GENERAL, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House Consolidated Debentures issued under the Act 19th Vic., Cap. 6.

(For which see Appendix.)

On Table.

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

Select Committee on Fire prevention in St. John's.

Resolved,—That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the best means of preventing the spread of fire in the Town of St. John's.

Ordered,—That Mr. Prowse, Mr. Hoyles, Mr. F. Carter, Mr. E. D. Shea, and the hon. Surveyor General do form such Committee.

Then the Honse adjourned till to-morrow at Three of the clock.

Thursday, 12th February, 1857.

Mr. WARREN presented a Petition from Laurence Holland and others, of Cotter's Island, Bonavista Bay, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to make a road to the School-house there. Road Petitions from Bonavista.

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

Mr. WALBANK presented a Petition from Garret Kelly and others, of Burnt Island, Bonavista, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to open roads in that neighbourhood.

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Bill to amend the Act for the Incorporation of the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company, as engrossed, was read a third time. Telegraph Company Act Amendment Bill, read 3rd time.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled "An Act further to amend the Act passed in the 16th year of Her Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act to Incorporate a Company under the style and title of the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company.'" Passed, titled and sent to Council.

Ordered,—That Mr. Hoyles and the hon. Attorney General do take the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Ordered,—That the House at its rising, do adjourn till Tuesday next.

Then the House adjourned till Tuesday next at Three of the clock.

Tuesday, 17th February, 1857.

The hon. RECEIVER GENERAL presented to the House the Financial Secretary's certified copies of the following Accounts :— Documents from His Excellency the Govrnor.

Customs Consolidated Account current of Receipts and Payments for the year ended 31st December, 1856 :

Statement of Accounts of the Receiver General for the year ended 31st December, 1856 :

He also presented to the House Estimate for defraying part of the Civil Expenditure of the Colony for the year 1857 :

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Colony of Newfoundland on the 31st December, 1856 :

Financial Statement of the Affairs of the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1857.

The hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House,—

The Financial Secretary's Detailed Statement of Expenditure for Services by the Board of Works ; and, Financial Secretary's Statement of Expenditure under each particular Service, for the year ending 31st December, 1856 :

Also, return of Expenditure by the District Road Boards under Act 19 Vic., Cap. 3, for the year ending 31st December, 1856.

On Table. *Ordered,*—That the said Documents do lie upon the Table.

(For which see Appendix.)

The hon. RECEIVER GENERAL, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House an account of all Goods imported into, and exported from the Colony of Newfoundland, for the year ending 31st December. 1856.

(For which see Appendix.)

On Table. *Ordered*—That the said Documents do lie upon the Table.

Petition from Michael Healy for compensation. Mr. PRENDERGAST presented a Petition from Michael Healy of St. John's, which was received and read,—Praying compensation for loss sustained by the pulling down of his house to arrest the progress of the fire in St. John's in October last.

On Table. *Ordered,*—That the said Petition do lie upon the Table.

Mr. PRENDERGAST gave notice that on to-morrow he will move an Address to the Governor on the subject of the foregoing petition : Notice of Address to the Governor on Petition of Michael Healy.

He also gave notice that on to-morrow he will move for the appointment of a Committee to examine the Public Accounts, and to make a report thereon. Notice for Committee of Audit.

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL gave notice that on Tuesday next he will move that a Supply be granted to Her Majesty. Notice for Supply.

Mr. ELLIS gave notice that on to-morrow he will ask for a copy of the Instructions given J. L. Prendergast, Esq., previous to his leaving for the Coast of Labrador, as Preventive Officer or otherwise ; also any other instructions he may have afterwards received. Notice for copy of Instructions to J. L. Prendergast, Esq.

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

Wednesday, 18th February, 1857.

Mr. Fox presented a Petition from William Pitts, of Belle Isle, which was received and read,—Praying that he may be remunerated for cost incurred by him in keeping a Ferry Boat between Lance Cove and Topsail. Petition from Wm. Pitts.

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

Mr. F. B. CARTER presented a Petition from William Minty, of Bird Island Cove, which was received and read,—Praying that his salary, as Constable there, may be encreased. Petition from Wm. Minty

Ordered,—That the said Petition do lie upon the Table. On Table.

Mr. PRENDERGAST presented a Petition from Owen Chapman and others, of Spaniards Bay, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to make a road in that settlement. Road Petition from Spaniard's Bay.

Ordered,—That the said Petition do lie upon the Table. On Table.

Road Petition from Holyrood and Harbor Maine.

Mr. TALBOT presented a Petition from Patrick Strapp and others, of Holyrood, Harbor Main and adjacent settlements, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to complete a Road in that locality.

On Table.

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

Road Petition from Bay Bulls.

The hon. RECEIVER GENERAL presented a Petition from Martin Williams and others, of Bay Bulls which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to complete the Road on the North side of the Harbor.

On Table.

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

Petition from Directory General Protestant Academy for increase of salary to School-master.

Mr. FOX presented a Petition from the Directors of the General Protestant Academy, which was received and read,—Praying for an encrease to the School-master's salary.

On Table.

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

On motion of Mr. PRENDEGAST, seconded by Mr. HOGSETT,

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

Address on Petition of Michael Healy.

To His Excellency CHARLES HENRY DARLING, *Esquire, 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 beg leave to request that Your Excellency will be pleased to enquire into the merits of the accompanying Petition of Michael Healy, of St. John's, and make such order thereon as to your Excellency shall seem meet.

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

The hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the following Messages from His Excellency the Governor, signed by his Excellency.

Messages from the Governor.

The said Messages were read by the Speaker, all the members being uncovered, as follows :—

CHARLES HENRY DARLING--

The Governor transmits to the Honorable the House of Assembly the copy of the Correspondence with Her Majesty's Secretary of State, in reference to the subject of the Memorial passed by the Assembly in its last Session, praying that Her Majesty's Government would adopt measures for causing the Town of St. John's to be made a Port of Call for the Transatlantic Mail Steamers.

C. H. D.

Government House,
18th February, 1857.

CHARLES HENRY DARLING—

The Governor transmits to the Honorable the House of Assembly, in reference to previous communications upon the same subject, the copies of two Despatches relative to the maintenance of the Light House now established on Cape Race.

C. H. D.

Government House
18th February, 1857.

CHARLES HENRY DARLING—

The Governor transmits to the Honorable the House of Assembly a copy of the Despatch which he has received from the Secretary of State, in reply to the Address passed by the Assembly in the last Session of the Legislature, relative to the augmentation of the Military Force in the Colony, and the restoration of the Port of St. John's to the position of a Naval Station ; together with an extract of the Despatch with which the Government forwarded that Document to Her Majesty's Government.

C. H. D.

Government House,
18th February, 1857.

CHARLES HENRY DARLING—

The Governor begs to transmit to the Hon. the House of Assembly copies of Despatches from the Secretary of State, explanatory of the views of Her Majesty's Government, with respect to the exemption from duty, from whatever country imported, of articles now exempted only under the operation of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, and the Local Act establishing Duties of Impost, and transmitting a representation from the Minister of the Hanse Towns upon the subject.

C. H. D.

Government House,
18th February, 1857.

(For Documents accompanying, see Appendix.)

Documents from His Excellency the Governor.

He also, by command of His Excellency, presentod to the House the following documents:

Report of Captain D'Eyncourt, of H. M. S. *Pylades*, on the fisheries, for the year 1856:

Despatch enclosing letter from the Board of Trade, on the subject of the Act for Establishing the legal value of certain British and other Coins:

Despatch containing Report of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, on certain regulations for granting Licenses of Search for, and Leases to work, Minerals in this Colony:

Circular Despatch relative to notification to the Board of Trade of the intention of any Colony to erect Light-houses on their Coasts:

Despatch enclosing Circular Instruction addressed by Mr. Marcy to the Sub-Collectors of Customs in the United States:

Despatch enclosing a Petition to the House of Assembly from William Maxwell Witham:

Circular recommending the adoption of a recent statute of the Imperial Parliament 18 and 19 Vic., Cap. 90:

Report of James L. Prendergast, Esq., as Preventive Officer at Labrador during the summer 1856.

(For which see Appendix.)

Ordered—That the said Documents do lie upon the Table. On Table.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Bill to repeal the Law of Arrest on Mesne Process in Civil Actions, except in certain cases, was read a second time. Law of Arrest Repeal Bill read 2nd time.

Ordered,—That the Bill be committed to the whole House to-morrow.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Bill for the encouragement of Education was read a second time. Second reading of Education Bill.

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

Ordered,—That the hon. Colonial Secretary do lay upon the table of the House the Instructions given J. L. Prendergast, Esq., as Preventive Officer at Labrador, in the summer 1856. Order for Instruction to J. L. Prendergast.

The hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY gave notice that on to-morrow he will ask leave to bring in a Bill for ascertaining the Population of this Colony. Notice for [illegible] Bill.

Mr. PRENDERGAST gave notice that on to-morrow he will move the following Resolution : Notice of Resolution for Committee of Audit.

Resolved,—That at all seasonable times during official hours, the members of this House be permitted to have access in the various offices to the Public Accounts, for the purpose of examination, and that facility for so doing be afforded said members.

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

Thursday, 19th February, 1857.

Mr. PRENDERGAST presented a Petition from Mary Bailly, of Harbor Grace, which was received and read,—Praying that compensation may be Petition from Mary Bailly.

made her for land taken to widen the public streets of Harbor Grace, after the fire of 1832.

On Table.

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

Notice of Address to Governor.

Mr. PRENDEGAST gave notice that on to-morrow he will move an Address to the Governor, on the subject of the foregoing Petition.

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

Message to Council.

Resolved,—That the following Message be sent to the hon. the Legislative Council:

Mr. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly respectfully request that your hon. House will permit the hon. James Tobin and the hon. Thomas Row, members of your House, to be examined before a Select Committee appointed by this House to take evidence on the subject of the Convention recently entered into between her Majesty and the Emperor of the French, in reference to certain Fishery Rights of this Colony.

Ordered,—That the hon. Attorney General and the hon. Colonial Secretary do take the Message to the Legislative Council.

Mr. PRENDERGAST moved, seconded by Mr. PARSONS, that it be

Motion for Members of Assembly to audit Public Accounts.

Resolved,—That at all seasonable times during official hours the members of this House be permitted to have access in the various offices to the Public Accounts, for the purpose of examination, and that facility for so doing be afforded the said members.

Whereupon,

Mr. WARREN moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. F. B. CARTER,

Amendment thereon.

That a Select Committe of four—two from each side of the House, be appointed to examine the Public Accounts, without compensation for the same.

Ordered,—That Mr. Kelly, Mr. Benning, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Bemister do form the Committee.

Ordered,—That the House at its rising do adjourn till Monday next.

Then the Honse adjourned till Monday next at Three of the clock.

Monday, 23rd February, 1857.

Road Petition from Brigus.

Mr. BROWN presented a Petition from Denis Mackin and others, of Brigus and Salmon Cove, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to open a branch road from the main road to the Telegraph line :

Petition from Brigus for Light-house on Baccalieu.

He also presented a Petition from James Wilcox and others, of Brigus, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to erect a Light-house on Baccalieu.

On Table.

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

Notice of Motion for copy of Despatches in relation to the Fisheries.

Mr. WINTER gave notice that on to-morrow he will move an Address to the Governor, respectfully requesting that His Excellency will be pleased to cause the following Despatches to and from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be laid before the House :—

No. 20—1st April, 1856, and the reply thereto :

26—8th July, 1855, and the reply thereto :

60—29th Sept., 1855. and the reply thereto :

Also, Lord Palmerston's Note, 10th June, 1838, to Count Sebastiani, the French Ambassador, in reference to the French Fishery question.

Documents laid before the House by command of His Excellency the Governor.

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

Letter to the Colonial Secretary from Wier, Cochrane & Co., of Liverpool, on the subject of Direct Transatlantic Steam Communication with the Port of St. John's :

A Letter from the President of the Commercial Society of St. John's, advocating the acceptance of the terms offered by the Canadian Steam Navigation Company, for making St. John's a Port of Call for Transatlantic Steamers :

Extract of Despatch from His Excellency the Governor, No. 72, of 19th of August, 1856, to Right hon. H. Labouchere, M. P., with reference to Despatch No. 70, of 28th July :

Copy of Instructions to James L. Prendergast, Esq., as Superintendent of the Fisheries in the Straits of Belle Isle, and as Collector of Customs Duties there :

Also Reports from the Magistrates and others, in the outports of the Colony, on the subject of the Salmon Fisheries.

(For which see Appendix.)

On Table.

Ordered—That the said Documents do lie upon the Table.

Committee of the Whole on Baccalieu Light-house Bill.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole upon the Bill to provide for the erection of a Light-house on Baccalieu.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. BENNING took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

Reported without Amendment.

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.

Census Bill read 1st time.

The hon. SURVEYOR GENERAL, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a Bill to provide for taking the Census of this Colony, which, on leave granted, was read a first time.

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

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

Tuesday, 24th February, 1857.

Notice of Bill for support of Cape Race Light-house.

The hon. SURVEYOR GENERAL gave notice that on to-morrow he will ask leave to introduce a Bill to contribute towards the support of Cape Race Light-house.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Bill to provide for the erection of a Light-house on Baccalieu, as engrossed, was read a third time. Baccalieu Light-house Bill read 3rd time.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled "An Act to provide for the erection of a Light-house on the Island of Baccalieu. Passed and titled.

Ordered,—That the hon. Surveyor General and Mr. Hayward do take the Bill to the Legislative Council and desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Bill to provide for taking a Census of the Population of this Colony, was read a second time. Census Bill read 2nd time.

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

On motion of the hon. RECEIVER GENERAL, seconded by Mr. E. D. SHEA,

Resolved,—That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty. Resolution for Supply.

A Message from the Legislative Council. Message from Legislative Council.

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

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council agree to the request of the House of Assembly, made in their Message, dated the 18th February, instant, and have permitted the hon. James Tobin, and the hon. Thomas Row, Members of this House, to attend before the Select Committee appointed by the House of Assembly to take evidence on the subject of the Convention recently entered into, to be examined.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

Legislative Council Chamber,
24th February, 1857.

Ordered,—That the said Message do lie upon the Table. On Table.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

The hon. RECEIVER GENERAL gave notice that on Tuesday the 3rd of March he will move the House into Committee of the Whole, to consider the Supply granted to Her Majesty. Notice of motion for Committee on Supply.

Documents from His Excellency the Governor.

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

Report of the Post-Master-General, on the subject of Postal arrangements in this Colony, for the year 1856:

Letter from Patrick Furlong, Esq., suggesting the propriety of an alteration in the Mail route in Placentia Bay:

Statement of the Affairs of the St. John's Marine Insurance Company for the year 1856:

Statement of the Affairs of the Newfoundland Marine Insurance Company for 1856.

General Statement of the Affairs of the Union Bank for the year ending 31st May, 1856.

On Table.

Ordered,—That the said Documents do lie upon the Table

(For which see Appendix.)

Resolution for time of adjournment of the House.

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

Then the House adjourned till Thursday next at Three of the clock.

Thursday, 26th February, 1857.

Road Petitions from Brigus and Salmon Cove.

Mr. BROWN presented Petition from Denis Mackin and others, of Brigus, and from William Wills and others, South-side Salmon Cove, which were severally received and read,—Praying for grants to open Roads in those settlements.

On Table.

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

Petition from R. H. Dawe, Sub-Collector, Burgeo.

Mr. PROWSE presented a Petition from Robert H. Dawe, of Burgeo, which was received and read,—Praying for remuneration for his services as Sub-Collector there for several years past.

Ordered,—That the said Petition do lie upon the Table. On Table.

He also presented a Petition from Walter Ford, of Burgeo, which was received and read,—Praying that a balance of Ten Pounds, due him since 1853, for making a road in that District, may be paid him. Petition from Walter Ford.

Ordered,—That the said Petition do lie upon the Table. On Table.

Mr. E. D. Shea presented Petitions from James Murphy and others, of Cape Broyle, Robert Brennan and others, of Fermeuse, Thomas Carew and others, of Shore Cove, Cape Broyle, and Richard Cashin and others, of Admiral's Cove, Cape Broyle, which were severally received and read,—Praying for grants to repair and open roads in those localities. Road Petitions from Ferryland.

Ordered,—That the said Petitions do lie upon the Table. On Table.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received a communication from the Official Reporters of the House; which he read to the House as follows: Letter from Official Reporters to the Assembly.

House of Assembly,
Thursday, 25th February, 1857.

To the
Hon. the Speaker
of the House of Assembly.

Sir,—

On Monday last, the hon. member for Harbor Maine, Mr. Talbot, in his place in the House, asserted, in substance, that during the last Session, upon making a complaint to one of the Reporters that some observations of his had not been reported, he had been told by the Reporter in reply,—that he could not publish any remarks made in the House, unless first submitted to, and sanctioned by, certain members of the House: We, the Official Reporters of the House of Assembly, beg respectfully to contradict the statement of the hon. gentleman, and to declare that no such conversation occurred between him and either of us.

We have the honor to be,

Your most obedient Servants,

EDWARD MORRIS,
ARCHIBALD EMERSON.

Report of Select Committee on Fishery Convention.

The hon. the ATTORNEY GENERAL, Chairman of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Convention entered into between Great Britain and France, of the 14th January, 1857, relating to the Fisheries of this Colony, and to prepare Resolutions and Addresses on the said subject, presented the Report, which he handed in at the Clerk's Table where the same was read as follows :—

House of Assembly, Committee Room,
26th February, 1857.

The Select Committee appointed by this House to take into consideration the Convention with France, signed on the 14th January, 1857, at London, beg to report that they have taken evidence on the subject, which, with certain Resolutions, and a Memorial passed thereon, they most respectfully submit :

P. F. LITTLE, *Chairman.*
J. KENT
R. PROWSE
W. H. ELLIS
H. W. HOYLES
R. J. PARSONS.

1. *Resolved,*—That the British Coastal Fisheries, within the jurisdiction of our Colonial Government, although common and free to all British Subjects, are yet, in a peculiar manner, the undoubted property of the people of Newfoundland : and while they are subject to the Sovereignty of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen and her legal prerogatives, they cannot be alienated or shared with any Foreign Power, without the consent of the Local Legislature.

2. *Resolved,*—That the property in the territory subject to the Government of this Colony, having been transferred to the Local Government, and become the subject of Legislative enactment, no part thereof can, according to the laws of the land, be granted to any Foreign Power, without the passing of a Law by the Local Legislature for that purpose.

3. *Resolved,*—That in making the Convention with France, in January, 1857, dependent for validity upon the concurrence of the Local Legislature, the Imperial Government have, in the most unqualified manner, recognised our rights, as declared in the preceding Resolutions.

4. *Resolved*,—That in pursuance of the said recognized constitutional right, we deem it our duty, in the most emphatic manner, to refuse our assent to the said Convention, giving, as it does, to the subjects of France, such further concessions of our fisheries, as would virtually vest exclusive privileges in them, to the sacrifice of the rights and interests of our constituents, and the ultimate ruin of this Colony as a British possession.

5. *Resolved*,—That the concessions made to the French in former Treaties, of the most valuable Coastal Fisheries of this Island, have operated to the detriment of British Interests, and have been a source of grave dissatisfaction to the inhabitants of this Colony.

6. *Resolved*,—That the French Newfoundland Fisheries being the nucleus of the French naval power, and sustained by large bounties, no British or Colonial Fishermen have been able to compete on any of the fishing grounds or banks, common to the Subjects of both Nations,—the British Bank Fishery has been therefore annihilated, and our Shore Fishery greatly damaged, while the produce of this Colony has had to sustain an unequal competition in foreign markets with that of the French.

7. *Resolved*,—That the necessary withdrawal of our Fishermen from the Banks obliges them to rely mainly on the Labrador Fishery, which gives most lucrative employment to large numbers of our Fishermen.

8. *Resolved*,—That the concession of a concurrent right of fishing to the French, on that part of Labrador lying between Blanc Sablon and Cape Charles, and in the Straits at Belle Isle, would practically confer on them the exclusive fishery in these places, and many of the inhabitants of this and the neighbouring Colonies, besides other British subjects, would thus be deprived of a most valuable source of livelihood, while the British capital invested in the establishments on that part of the coast would be lost, and the fishery for a considerable distance North of Cape Charles would be injured by the use in the Straits of Belle Isle of the immense seines and bultows usually employed by the French.

9. *Resolved*,—That the contingent permission to the French to take Bait between Cape St. Mary's and Cape La Hune, would destroy our Western Fishery, and ultimately depopulate that portion of the Colony.

10. *Resolved*,—That the power given to the French to expel British subjects from their homes, and deprive them of the rights they have acquired on the North-east and Western Coasts of this Island, and to settle three Frenchmen to every mile of coast in their stead, would be a

cruel injustice to our fellow-colonists, and transfer to the French their valuable Salmon and Seal Fisheries.

11. *Resolved,*—That in our opinion no equivalents for these great sacrifices, are given to our subjects by the Convention—that the enjoyment, by France, of the exclusive fishery from Cape John to Cape Norman, and at the five principal fishing stations on the Western coast of this Island, secures to them the only valuable Cod Fishery on the French Shore, and the concurrent right, which would amount to an exclusive one, if there were any fishery of value on the remaining part of the Western coast, is worthless to British Fishermen.

12. *Resolved,*—That this Colony relies solely upon its Fisheries for the support of its population, and that Agricultural pursuits are merely resorted to as a slender auxiliary, and are subordinate to the chief avocation of the people.

13. *Resolved,*—That the settlement of St. George's Bay for Agricultural purposes, is of little importance, even if practicable, to the general population of the Colony—and that we do not take it to be a concession to allow the settlers who have resided there for nearly a century, to retain undisturbed possession of their homes, as British Subjects have a right to settle on any portion of the French Shore where they would not interrupt the French in the prosecution of their fisheries.

14. *Resolved,*—That although the Assembly cannot anticipate that, after the unqualified recognition by the Imperial Government, of the rights of the Local Legislature upon this subject, any attempt will be made to carry into effect, by Imperial Authority alone, the terms of this Convention, yet as it is the duty of this Assembly to adopt every constitutional means to arrest such a calamity, the Speaker be authorized to communicate with the Assemblies of the neighbouring Colonies, some of which are in interest, and all of which are in principle, equally concerned therein with ourselves, and to request their co-operation in the vindication of our rights.

15. *Resolved,*—That Addresses to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, be adopted, embodying the foregoing views.

16. *Resolved,*—That Delegates be appointed from the Assembly to proceed to London, to promote the object of the Assembly as expressed in the foregoing Resolutions.

To the Right Honorable Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Sir,—

We, Her Majesty's loyal subjects, the Commons of Newfoundland, in General Assembly convened, beg leave to address you on the subject of the Convention entered into on the 14th January last by Great Britain and France, in relation to the Fisheries of Newfoundland and the Labrador.

In 1853 the people of this colony had learned from unofficial sources that some negociations were on foot between England and France on the subject of our Fisheries.

They were altogether ignorant as to what had been proposed on either side; but confident in the assurance that, without their knowledge, nothing would be done by the Imperial Government by which their rights could be lessened or their interests affected, they did nothing for their protection in this respect, beyond the repeated adoption of addresses protesting against further concessions to the French, and soliciting protection against their flagrant encroachments on our shores, and they were therefore wholly unprepared for the information received by the last mail, through His Excellency Governor Darling, that a Convention had been actually signed and ratified at London, by which, if it were carried into effect, the people of this Colony would be deprived of the most valuable of their fisheries, for the benefit of the subjects of France.

The surprise, anxiety and alarm which this news occasioned in this country, cannot be described. In some degree to allay the excitement which agitated the public mind, we thought it necessary immediately to pass a Resolution declaring our strong disapproval of its provisions, and subsequent discussion, enquiry and consideration, having fully confirmed the opinions we at first entertained, we now beg leave respectfully to submit the reasons which influence us in withholding our consent to this measure.

That our observations upon the present Convention may be better understood, it is necessary to take a short review of the history and of the present state and condition of our Fisheries.

The Treaty of Utrecht gave the French a concurrent right of fishery on the shores of Newfoundland, from Point Riche around the North-west

Coast to Cape Bonavista on the Eastern Coast; this right restricted to Cape St. John, instead of Cape Bonavista on the Eastern Coast, and extended to Cape Ray on the West, was continued to them by the Treaty of Versailles; with the additional advantage conferred by the declaration of His Britannic Majesty, that means should be taken to prevent injury to the French Fishery by the exercise of their concurrent right by British subjects. Proclamations from time to time issued in Newfoundland in conformity with this declaration, and under the authority of the 28th Geo. 3rd, cap. 15th, and the practice of the French, permitted by the British Government, of forcibly preventing British subjects from fishing at the French stations within the above limits, practically converted the concurrent fishery into one exclusively French, and the colony was thus, by the act of the Parent State, deprived of the fairest portion of its fishery grounds. The consequences of this act, however, were not immediately felt. The operation of the Treaty being suspended by the wars which shortly followed, the British Fisheries prospered, and in the year 1815 not fewer than four hundred sail of British ships, of which a very large portion were fitted out from St. John's and the adjacent ports, fished upon the Banks, and not fewer than one hundred thousand quintals of fish were exported by British subjects to France alone. After the Peace of 1815, the French resorted to the Banks, and to the coast of Newfoundland in great numbers, and being supported by enormous bounties, the quantity of British caught fish rapidly lessened, and its prices in Foreign and Colonial markets fell. The British and Colonial Bank fishery consequently declined, and in 1845, became extinct, and the fishery on our eastern shore, once so productive, was so much injured by the French Bank fishery, that the greater part of those engaged in it have of late years been obliged to fish at Labrador or on the south coast of the Island. At present, therefore, excluded by force from the fishery between Cape Ray and Cape John, and driven from the Banks by French bounties, we have but two Cod Fisheries that are of any importance to us,—that carried on on our South coast from Cape Race Westward, and known as the Western Fishery, and that carried on at the Labrador, between Blanc Sablon and Cape Harrison, and it is these that the terms of the present Convention will principally affect.

The first article of the Convention that materially alters our existing rights, is the third, which gives to the French a concurrent right of fishery with British subjects on the Labrador Shore, between Blanc Sablon and Cape Charles, with the right also of occupying Belle Isle North for fishery purposes, and of fishing in its neighborhood.

The effects of this concession, it may be shortly stated, will be the total loss to British subjects of the fishery between Blanc Sablon, and Cape Charles, and round Belle Isle, the sacrifice of the British establishments in the Straits, and the certain and increasing injury, if not positive ruin, of the Labrador fishery North of Cape Charles, as will appear from the following considerations.

The French carry on their fishery by means of large seines and bultows; with the former, which are generally two hundred fathoms and upwards in length, by thirty-five or forty in depth, they sweep the ground where they are used, taking and destroying great quantities of fish;—with the bultows also (which are lines moored in the water each sometimes a mile in length, and containing several hundred baited hooks, which, except at stated intervals to take off the fish, continue in the water day and night) they attract and detain the fish in the locality where they are placed and take numbers of them. Large seines and numerous bultows, however, can only be tended and handled where there are large crews,—these the French, by means of their bounties, can command.—British Fishermen, without such support, can use only the hook and line, and at best small Cod Seines of one hundred fathoms long by eleven deep; the result must inevitably be that the French will, within the same space, take a much larger quantity of fish than our men can, and these being taken from a locality where at present we can hardly find enough for ourselves, we shall be compelled to abandon that part of the coast altogether. The same observations apply to a concurrent fishery at Belle Isle, and that they are founded not merely in theory, is shown by the history of our Bank Fishery, and can be confirmed by the experience of our oldest fishermen.

By the aid of their large bounties, in short, the French are enabled to carry on their fishery in a manner that speedily gives them the command of the whole ground to which they may resort, and in a short time, makes a nominally concurrent fishery exclusively their own.

The loss of the Straits' Fishery, however, is not the only injury we shall sustain by the concession we are now considering; we shall suffer further injury in this way:—

The Fish which supply the Straits and the Labrador fisheries consist for the most part of two large shoals, one of which entering the Gulf at Cape Ray, in April and May, passes through the Straits down to the Labrador Shore, and the other coming from the Eastward somewhat later in

the season, strike Belle Isle, and proceed onward in the same direction. If, therefore, the French be permitted to sweep their large seines and spread their bultows round Belle Isle, it cannot be doubted that the effect which we too surely know has by such means been produced elsewhere on our coast will be reproduced here—both shoals of fish will be intercepted on their way to the Labrador, to the great injury, if not to the entire destruction of our fisheries on that shore.

The concession next in importance, although not in order, is the permission given to the French to purchase bait, and in the event of a certain contingency, to take it for themselves, on the south coast of Newfoundland between Capes LaHune and St. Mary's.

It cannot be denied that of late years many of the Inhabitants of the South coast have been in the habit of selling Caplin and Herring Bait to the French Bankers at St. Peters, but it is also true that such practice is a violation of our Local Laws, and only exists by reason of the inability of the Local Government to maintain a force sufficient to prevent it.

It is a practice, moreover, which, as may be inferred from our local Legislation, is exceedingly injurious to our fisheries—not only because it deprives our fishermen of what they require for themselves—but because, by its means, the French are enabled to prosecute their fisheries on the Banks, and thus to prevent the fish from coming to the shore.

To require that we should consent to legalize a traffic so suicidal to our interests seems most unreasonable; and if a well-founded objection exists to the sale of bait by any of our people, such objection applies with much greater force to a permission to the French to take it for themselves. The terms of the Convention, as to what shall entitle the French to this right, are somewhat ambiguous; but it is easy to perceive that by many devices such right may be obtained—once obtained, it cannot be withdrawn without their consent, and they will thus obtain advantages in this respect, which, while they will contribute largely to increase the French catch and diminish the expense of the French outfits, will inevitably destroy our Western fishery.

Besides these two main particulars of the Treaty, there are others of a minor character, which are highly objectionable. The exclusive right to the strand from Cape John to the Bay of Islands—the extension of the fishing season to the 5th April—the right of settling three French subjects to every mile upon that shore—and the right to the Rivers, as far as the

salt water flows, will take from the British settlers, of whom there are about 2,000, between Cape St. John and the Bay of Islands alone, a valuable net Seal and Salmon Fishery, by which they now support themselves in comfort and independence. The concurrent fishery in the Straits, from the number of boats which the French will employ in its prosecution, and which will drive the Seal, at all times a shy and timid animal, into deep water, will, in all probability, destroy a very extensive Seal Fishery, which in May and June is carried on on that shore, and will materially interfere with a valuable Herring Fishery, conducted by British subjects in that locality. The extension of the fishing season—the right to colonize the French Shore, and the exclusive possession of the Groais Island and Belle Isle South, will enable the French to carry on a Ship Seal Fishery—a branch of industry which has always been exclusively ours, and without which our Cod Fisheries would not support our present population; and the power given to the French, of removing by force the British settlers on those parts of the Coast ceded to them, may become the occasion of much suffering and loss to those over whom it may be exercised.

Such are the evils to which we shall certainly be exposed by the operation of this Treaty. We beg now to offer a few observations on the value of the concessions offered to us in return for the advantages of which we are to be deprived.

In considering this Convention, any one acquainted with our Fisheries, cannot but be struck by the extensive and accurate local knowledge displayed by those who negociated it on behalf of the French, as well as with the skill exhibited by them in turning this knowledge to their own advantage; and nothing more clearly illustrates the truth of this observation, than an examination of the character and value of the so-called equivalents —these are two in number.

1st.—We are to have a concurrent fishery with them on the North-western Coast, (with the exception of five points, which the French have reserved for themselves) from Cape Norman to Cape Ray. We have already shown that as between unaided individual enterprise on the one side, and the efforts of a wealthy and powerful Nation on the other, a concurrent fishery can exist only in name—a principle sufficient proof of which, if any were wanted, is found in the Report of a Committee of the House of Commons in 1817, upon the subject of our fisheries; but assuming as true that which all experience contradicts, that such a fishery may be carried on to the profit of both parties, the concurrent fishery here offered is utterly worthless,—because, independently of the considerations

that there is no Cod Fishery in St. George's Bay, and that a floating fishery, without the use of the strand between Cape Norman and the Bay of Islands would, in any case, be of little advantage, the Treaty reserves to the French the only fishing stations that are of any value on the whole North-western Coast.

2ndly.—We are to have the exclusive use of the strand from Rock Point, in the Bay of Islands to Cape Ray.

Upon this point, it is sufficient to state, with reference to the observations we have before made, as to the information displayed by the parties who negociated this Treaty, that the coast between the reserved Harbors at Cod Roy contains no harbor or place, except Red Island, where the fishery can be carried on ; and that, although there is in St. George's Bay a large extent of strand—there is no Cod fishery there for the prosecution of which it can, in any way, be made available.

It may be said, that if this Treaty be permitted to take effect, the French will not, as they have once before done, interfere with the Herring fishery in St. George's Bay ; but it is to be observed that the Herring fishery is not within the Treaty of Versailles—that if it were, the French do not prosecute it there, and that therefore we cannot be legally obstructed, (there being in the words of the Treaty "no competition") in carrying it on ; and that, in any case, the comparatively trifling interest that could be thus affected, ought not to be weighed against the paramount interests of the whole population.

In thus briefly detailing what in our judgment will be the operation of this Convention, we have confined ourselves to its *immediate* effects upon our *fisheries*—we have had no regard to any damage we might sustain by an increased quantity of French fish being thrown into Foreign Markets, which hitherto we have supplied, because if deprived of our fisheries altogether, any decrease in the value of their produce would be of no importance, and we have not, fearing to venture beyond our province, considered the matter in relation to Imperial interests, although we cannot forbear reminding you, that the time has been, when the Newfoundland fisheries contributed largely to England's Naval Supremacy, and were wisely regarded by her ablest statesmen as a source of her national power ; nor should it be forgotten that a great rival like France possessing Newfoundland, as it would virtually do under the Convention—could command the whole trade of the St. Lawrence, and the Western Atlantic. We invite your attention to the evidence by which our statements are supported, and we

respectfully ask, if we assume too much, when we allege that the certain consequences of giving the force of law to this Convention will be the destruction of our fisheries, the annihilation of our trade, the loss not only of our fixed property employed in the fisheries, but also in a great degree of all other property in the Island—the abandonment of Newfoundland by the greater part of the present population, and the conversion of a British Colony into a mere French fishing station.

It may be urged, that by the continuance of things in their present state under the operation of the old Treaties, the peaceful relations between France and England may be endangered, but to this we reply, that under the existing state of things, any fear of collision between the fishermen of the two nations is altogether chimerical, the rights of each being practically well defined, and an unarmed schooner at Labrador, and a boat's crew at Cape John, being found quite sufficient to keep the peace and protect the boundaries between the two parties from encroachment: and further, that the danger of collision under the present Convention will be increased tenfold, not only by the increase in the points of contact, but by reason of the feeling which the Convention has produced among our fishermen, and which, we regret to say, has found expression in an avowed determination of resisting by force any intrusion on their present rights, —nor is it likely that the fishermen of the United States, who, in the exercise of their right, frequent the Labrador Shore in considerable numbers, would be inactive spectators in such conflicts—on the contrary, they would doubtless unite in resisting the common intruder.

It may further be said, that having conceded a full participation in our fisheries to the Americans, a like concession to the French can do us but little injury; but, we submit that no comparison can fairly be made between a concession to a people like the Americans, who for obvious reasons, cannot avail of it to our disadvantage, and a similar concession to a nation like the French, who, by means of their bounties, can turn it to our destruction.

It may also be urged, that something is due to the worth of a Noble Ally, who during a long and severe conflict, so bravely supported the arms of the British Empire; but while we acknowledge the weight of this consideration, and desire to see the friendly relations now subsisting between the two countries cemented as closely as possible, we cannot consent to purchase this result at so high a price as the subsistence of our people. And we are sure that the British Government would not desire to pay their debt of gratitude, with the property of the most ancient, although

the weakest of Her Majesty's North American Colonies, nor would the British people care to see their own children sacrificed to promote the interests of a foreign state.

While we duly appreciate the recognition in the Convention of our Constitutional right to the exercise of our free will on this important subject, we deem it our duty most respectfully to protest in the most solemn manner against any attempt to alienate any portion of our Fisheries, or our Soil, to any Foreign Power, without the consent of the Local Legislature. As our Fishery and Territorial rights constitute the basis of our Commerce and of our social and political existence, as they are our birthright and the legal inheritance of our children, they naturally form the most legitimate objects of our solicitude in the constitutional management of our internal affairs. We feel, therefore, that we may with confidence appeal to you, and to the paramount power of the Imperial Parliament, for an approval of our conduct, and a confirmation of our resolution on this vital question.

In conclusion, while we deeply regret that we cannot coincide in the opinions contained in your Despatch, of the 16th January; we must repeat that we cannot, under any circumstances, assent to the terms of this Convention; and, we therefore earnestly entreat that the Imperial Government will take no steps to bring this Treaty into operation, but will permit the trifling fishing privileges that remain to us to continue unimpaired.

On Table.

Ordered—That the said Documents do lie upon the Table.

Notice for Committee of the Whole upon Fishery Resolutions.

The hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL gave notice that on to-morrow he will move the House into a Committee of the Whole to take into consideration the Resolutions and Addresses this day reported from the Select Committee on the subject of the Convention with France; and also that he will move that the Rules of the House be suspended respecting the same.

Documents from His Excellency the Governor.

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

Despatch of Governor Darling, No. 26, to the Right Hon. Lord John Russell on the Fisheries, 8th July, 1855:

Despatch to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, transmitting Address from the Council and Assembly,—Praying that no further Fishery Privileges be ceded to the French, and reply thereto of 5th May, 1856:

Extract of Despatch, No. 60, of Governor Darling to the Secretary of State, accompanying Report of the Law Officers of the Crown on the subject of the Fisheries of this Colony :

Note from Lord Palmerston, of 10th July, 1838, to Count Sebastiani, on the subject of the Fisheries of this Colony :

Despatch from Lord Stanley, of 29th July, 1853, in reply to Despatch of 11th November, 1852, relative to the claim of the French to exclusive Fishing Privileges on certain parts of the Coasts of this Island :

Report from the Foreign Office, of 19th July, 1843, on the letter of James Stevens, Esq., on the subject of the exclusive right of Fishery claimed by the French on parts of the Coasts of this Island :

Letter from J. Dodson, Esq., to the Earl of Aberdeen, of July 7, 1843, with Confidential Correspondence on the subject of the claim by the French Government to exclusive Fishery Privileges on the Coasts of Newfoundland :

Despatch from Governor Darling, of 25th November, 1856, transmitting copies of Mr. Canning's Report to the Secretary of State :

Despatch of Governor Darling, No. 89, of 27th Oct., 1856, transmitting to the Secretary of State extracts of Mr. Canning's Report of his visit to the South-western portion of this Island, with a view to found a more efficient system of collecting Customs' Duties :

Despatch of Governor Darling, No. 62, of 12th July, 1856, on the subject of his cruize to the Coast of Labrador, and West and East Coasts of this Island.

(For which see Appendix.)

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

Saturday, 28th February, 1857.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole upon the Resolutions reported from the Select Com- Committee of whole on Fishery Convention.

mittee appointed to inquire into the proposed concession of Fishery Privileges.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

MR. KNIGHT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

Progress reported.

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 upon the further consideration thereof.

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

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

Monday, 2nd March, 1857.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

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

Mr. SPEAKER,—

Message from Legislative Council.

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they have passed the Bills sent up for their concurrence, entitled "An Act further to amend an Act, passed in the seventeenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to Incorporate a Company under the style and title of the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company"—and "An Act to provide for the erection of a Light-house on the Island of Baccalieu on the Coast of this Island"—without amendment :

The Legislative Council have also passed a Bill entitled "An Act to regulate the Seal and other Fisheries of this Island"; to which they request the concurrence of the House of Assembly.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

Legislative Council Chamber,
2nd March, 1857.

Ordered,—That the said Message do lie upon the Table. — On Table.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

The Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, entitled "An Act to regulate the Seal and other Fisheries of this Island," was read a first time. — Fisheries Regulation Bill read 1st time.

Ordered,—That the Bill be read a second time to-morrow. — Time of 2nd reading.

Mr. Prowse presented a Petition from the President of the Commercial Society, which was received and read,—Praying that the House will be pleased to adopt stringent measures to protect the Fishing rights of this Colony from French encroachments. — Petition from Commercial Society for Fishery Protection.

Ordered,—That the said Petition do lie upon the Table. — On Table.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole upon the further consideration of the Resolutions reported from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the proposed concession of Fishery Privileges to the French. — Committee on Resolutions reported from Select Committee on Fishery Convention.

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 passed the Resolutions, without amendment; and he handed the same in at the Clerk's Table. — Resolutions reported.

(For Resolutions, see Page 42)

Ordered,—That the Report be adopted. — Adopted.

Address to Secretary of State on Fishery Convention.

The hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, in accordance with the foregoing Resolutions, presented to the House the draft of an Address to the Right hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which he read in his place, and then handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was read a first time.

Ordered,—That the Rules of the House be suspended in reference thereto.

Ordered,—That the Address be now read a second time.

Address read 2nd time.

And the Address was read a second time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Address be now committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Committed

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.

Engrossed—and time of 3rd reading.

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

(*For copy of Address, see Page* 45.)

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

Time appointed by Governor to assent to Telegraph Amendment Bill and Baccalieu Light-house Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER informed the House that he had received a communication from the hon. Colonial Secretary, stating that he was commanded by the Governor to inform the House that it was His Excellency's intention to give his assent to the Bill to further amend the Act for the Incorporation of the London, New York, and Newfoundland Telegraph Company ; and to the Bill to provide for the erection of a Light-house on Baccalieu : in the Council Chamber to-morrow at two o'clock.

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

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

Tuesday, 3rd March, 1857.

A Message from His Excellency the Governor by F. W. Rennie, Esq., the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod : Message from the Governor.

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

His Excellency the Governor, commands your immediate attendence in the Council Chamber,

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

Mr. Speaker informed the House, that, when in attendance on His Excellency the Governor, His Excellency was pleased to assent to the following Bills :— Mr. Speaker reports His Excellency's assent to Telegraph Amendment Bill and Baccalieu Light-house Bill.

An Act further to amend " An Act passed in the 17th year of Her Majesty's Reign, entitled ' An Act to Incorporate a Company under the style and title of the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company :' "

An Act to provide for the erection of a Light-house on the Island of Baccalieu.

At half-past two o'clock the House adjourned till four of the clock.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Address to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State, on the subject of the Fishery Privileges of this Colony, was read a third time, as engrossed. Address to Secretary of State on Fishery Privileges, read 3rd time.

Ordered,—That the Address do pass, and that an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, respectfully requesting that he will be pleased to forward the Address to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State, to be laid at the foot of the Throne. Passed.

Circular Address to Colonial Assemblies in relation to the Fisheries of this Colony.

The hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, in accordance with the Resolutions reported from Committee of the Whole upon the report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the proposed concession of Fishery Privileges to the French, presented the draft of a Circular Letter, addressed to the Speakers of the Houses of Assembly of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, which he handed in at the Clerk's Table, where the same was read as follows :—

House of Assembly,
Newfoundland, 2nd March, 1857.

SIR,—

I have the honor, by direction of the House of Assembly of this Colony, to transmit you the following Documents, involving a question which they desire to bring under the consideration of the House of Assembly of your Province.

1.—Copy of Convention between Great Britain and France, relating to Fisheries on the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador :

2.—Copy of Secretary of State's Despatch accompanying Convention :

3.—Correspondence between H. M. Government and the several Governors of this Colony :

4.—Copy of Resolutions, and Address of Assembly protesting against said Convention.

You will observe, by a perusal of these papers, that the British Government have concluded a Convention with France, by which most important Concessions of fishing rights on the Coast of this Island and Labrador are made to the latter power. The ultimate effects of the operation of this measure, will, it is confidently believed, be the depopulation of this Colony of its British Inhabitants, and the consequent possession of Newfoundland by a Foreign Power. The French pursue the Fishery on this coast as a means only to the creation of seamen for their Navy, and the aid of the Imperial Government is freely given to carry out this national object. We prosecute the fisheries purely as a commercial speculation, by the agency of private enterprise, and have hitherto been injuriously affected by their unequal competition. Under the very extended privileges conferred by this Convention, it is the belief of our best informed

men, that our Trade and industry must succumb to the influences they will have to encounter. The direct interference of the French with the prosecution of our pursuits on the one hand, and the increase of their bounty-sustained trade on the other—while lessening the amount of our produce, must lead to the further result of making that smaller production of less relative value than before.

Nova Scotia has a large interest on the coasts on which this Convention proposes to give the subjects of France concurrent rights of fishing, and in the proportion of that interest, will this measure be productive to her of the like results that we anticipate.

This act of the British Government has been received here with a common feeling of indignation and alarm, and there is the less of palliation for this concession to the French, since the consequences of such a measure have been repeatedly urged in Despatches from the Local Government.

The Convention, it is true, makes the assent of this Colony, by the passing of certain Laws, necessary to give it effect.

On this point, I have but to observe, that not only will no such assent be given by the Legislature, but the people with one voice have determined that every just and honorable means shall be employed to defeat a project so fraught with ruin to every interest in the Colony.

In pursuance of this determination, the Legislature are appealing to Her Majesty and the Imperial Parliament, and will send a Delegation to sustain their rights.

We are unwilling to believe that the British Government or the Imperial Parliament would permit the ratification of such a measure without our consent and in defiance of the principles our Constitution embodies. But the great importance of the interest involved, and the fact that the British Government has acceded to the Convention in the face of the strong protests that for years have gone from this Colony, produces in our minds a feeling of shaken confidence, and compel us to admit that our position is one of extreme peril. Nor will it mitigate the effect of the Treaty, should it be confirmed—that it involves the broken faith of a Parent Government to the oldest North American Dependency of the Crown.

I respectfully appeal to you, Sir, as the organ of your Honorable House, to consider whether this Convention does not embrace a question of Colonial right in which all are concerned, and which it may not be unworthy of your Honorable body to entertain ?

The wrong will not be done if our fellow Colonists view it, as we think they must, and avow their sentiments accordingly.

Our rights are proposed to be sacrificed in this case to Imperial exigency, and if such a principle be sanctioned, its application to other Colonies may be but a question of time and circumstances.

And it will also be well to consider what the effect would be on the other British North American Provinces, especially in time of War, if this Island, the key of the St. Lawrence, with its numberless capacious harbors, fell into the hands of a Foreign Power—a conjuncture which the operation of the Convention can hardly fail to bring about.

To the Hon.

The Speakers of the

House of Assembly of Nova Scotia,

Canada, New Brunswick, and P. E. Island.

Ordered,—That the said Circular be adopted, and be transmitted to the Hon. the Speakers of the several Assemblies in the British North American Provinces, by the Hon. the Speaker of this House.

Road Petition from Bay Bulls.

The hon. RECEIVER GENERAL presented a Petition from John L. McKie and others, of the North-east or lower side of Bay Bulls, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to complete the Branch road leading to the main line.

On Table.

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

Committee on Education Bill.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole upon the Bill to provide for the encouragement of Education.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

MR. WALBANK 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 upon the further consideration thereof to-morrow. Progress reported.

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

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

Wednesday, 4th March, 1857.

The hon. RECEIVER GENERAL presented a Petition from Edward Ronayne and others, of Toads Cove, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to open a Branch Road from the Main Road to the Water Side. Road Petition from Toads Cove.

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

Mr. BEMISTER presented a Petition from Joseph Murphy, of Job's Cove, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to open a Road to his farm, a short distance from the Main Road. Road Petition from Jobs Cove.

Ordered,—That the said Petition do lie upon the Table. On Table.

Mr. WINTER presented a Petition from William Turner and others, of Seal Cove, District of Trinity, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to open a Road through that Settlement. Road Petition from Seal Cove.

Ordered,—That the said Petition do lie upon the Table. On Table.

The hon. the SURVEYOR GENERAL, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House a Return of the Grants issued under the Crown Lands' Act, for the year ending 31st December, 1856. Return of Grants under Crown Lands' Act for 1856.

(For which see Appendix.)

Ordered—That the said Document do lie upon the Table. On Table.

On motion of the hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, seconded by Mr. PROWSE,

Resolution for appointment of Delegates to the British North American Colonies.

Resolved,—That the hon. John Kent and Frederick B. Carter, Esq., be appointed Delegates from this House to proceed to the neighbouring N. A. Colonies, for the purpose of influencing their Governments and Legislatures to oppose the Convention of 14th January last, entered into between the Imperial Government and France, in which further Fishery privileges on the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador are granted to the latter Power.

Ordered,—That the House at its rising do adjourn till Friday next.

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

Friday, 6th March, 1857.

Committee on Supply.

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

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. BENNING took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

Progress reported.

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 Monday next.

Petition from Clerk of Peace, Carbonear, for increase of salary.

Mr. E. D. SHEA presented a Petition from John Mackay, Clerk of the Peace, Carbonear, which was received and read,—Praying that his salary may be increased.

On Table.

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

Mr. E. D. SHEA presented a Petition from Maurice Morrissey and others, of Admiral's Cove, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to complete the road to Cape Broyle.

Road Petition from Cape Broyle.

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

On Table.

Mr. HAYWARD presented a Petition from Jacob Smith and others, of Bishop's Cove, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to complete the Road from Jacob Smith's Brook to the Westward.

Road Petition from Bishop's Cove.

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

On Table.

Mr. BENNING presented a Petition from John E. Churchill, School-master at Burin, which was received and read,—Praying that an investigation may be made into the charge of Twenty Pounds charged against him by the Chairman of the Protestant Board of Education, in 1853, he not having received the same.

Petition from J. E. Churchill. Burin.

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

On Table.

Mr. BENNING gave notice that on to-morrow he will move the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the Petition of John Churchill.

Notice for Select Committee on Petition of J.E. Churchill.

The hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL presented a Petition from the Directors of the Phœnix Volunteer Fire Company, which was received and read,—Praying for the annual grant in aid of this Company.

Petition from Phœnix Volunteer Fire Company.

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

On table.

Mr. Fox gave notice that on Wednesday next he will move the House into Committee of the Whole to consider the question of Direct Steam Communication between Great Britain and this Island.

Notice for Committee of the Whole on Direct Steam Communication.

The hon. SURVEYOR GENERAL gave notice that on to-morrow he will move that the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on Roads and Bridges on Tuesday next.

Notice for Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Mr. ELLIS gave notice that on Thursday next he will ask leave to bring in a Bill to increase the number of Representatives for the District of Twillingate and Fogo.

Notice for Twillingate and Fogo Increase of Representation Bill.

Mr. E. D. SHEA gave notice that on Wednesday next he will move the adoption of an Address to the Secretary of State,—Praying that the salary

Notice for Address to Secretary of State in relation to payment of Governor's salary.

of the Governor of this Colony may, in future, be paid by the Imperial Government.

Notice for Alien Naturalization Repeal Bill.

Mr. HOYLES gave notice that on to-morrow he will move for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Act for the Naturalization of Aliens, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

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

Saturday, 7th March, 1857.

Petition from John Stark, for payment of loss of salary.

Mr. HAYWARD presented a Petition from John Stark, Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Northern Circuit Court, which was received and read,—Praying that he may be remunerated for the loss sustained by him from the decrease of his salary by the passing of certain Acts of the Legislature :

Petition from Lewis W. Emerson, for payment of arrears of salary.

He also presented a Petition from Lewis Wilkins Emerson, Clerk of the Peace, Harbor Grace, which was received and read,—Praying that the amount of £62 10s., deducted from his salary in the year 1851 and 1852, may be paid him.

On Table.

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

Notice for Select Committee on petitions of J. Stark and Lewis W. Emerson.

Mr. Hayward gave notice that on to-morrow he will move the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire into the Petitions of John Stark and Lewis Wilkins Emerson.

Notice for Address to Governor for copies of Confidential Correspondence in relation to the fishery.

Mr. WINTER gave notice that on to-morrow he will move an Address to the Governor, respectfully requesting that His Excellency will be pleased to lay before the House copies of any Private or Confidential Instructions which he may have received from the Home Government, upon or subsequent to his appointment as Administrator of the Government of Newfoundland, relative to the French Fishery claims ; also, a copy or copies of any Private or Confidential Correspondence which may have passed on the subject between the Local and Imperial Authorities up to this date.

Mr. ELLIS presented a Petition from James Geary and others, inhabitants of Cape Freels, which was received and read,—Praying that protection may be afforded the Fishery at Cape John during next season : Petition for Fishery Protection at Cape John.

He also presented a Petition from John Colburne and others, of Twillingate, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to build a breakwater from Batteaux Island : Petition for Breakwater at Twillingate.

He also presented a Petition from John Colburn and others, of Beech Cove and Wild Cove, North Island of Twillingate, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to open a road about one mile and a half long, to enable them more easily to supply themselves with bait from the latter place. Road Petition from Twillingate.

Ordered,—That the said Petitions do lie upon the Table. On Table.

Mr. DELANY presented a Petition from Laurence Murphy and others, of Black Duck Gully, St. Mary's, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to complete the road there. Road Petition from Black Duck Gully.

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

Mr. FOX presented a Petition from James Moyes and others, of Lance Cove and Topsail, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant in support of the Ferry Boat between these two places. Petition from Topsail in aid of Ferry.

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

Mr. BROWN presented Petitions from Thomas Butler and others, of Port-de-Grave and Southern River ; Denis Mackin and others, of Brigus ; Robert Reader and others, of Cupids ; Tobias Ledrow and others, of Salmon Cove and Rip-raps, Conception Bay, which were severally received and read,—Praying for grants to open and repair roads in those localities. Road Petitions from Brigus and adjacent settlements.

Ordered,—That the said Petitions do lie upon the Table. On Table.

The hon. SURVEYOR GENERAL presented a Petition from the Church Wardens and others of the Church of England in Carbonear, which was received and read,—Praying that an amount equal to what is granted in support of the Roman Catholic and Wesleyan Schools there, may be given to the School in connection with the Church of England. Petition from Carbonear for increased Episcopal Education grant.

Ordered,—That the said Petition do lie upon the Table. On Table.

Committee on Education Bill.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole upon the further consideration of the Bill for the encouragement of Education.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

MR. WINTER took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

Reported with Amendments.

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

Amendments agreed to.

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

Engrossed—and time of 3rd reading.

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

Fisheries Regulation Bill read 2nd time.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Bill for the Regulation of the Seal and other Fisheries of this Island, was read a second time.

Ordered,—That the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole upon the said Bill on Monday next.

Cape Race Light-house Bill read 1st time.

The hon. SURVEYOR GENERAL, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a Bill to provide for the support and maintenance of Cape Race Light-house, which was read a first time.

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

Alien Naturalization Act Repeal Bill read 1st time.

Mr. HOYLES, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a Bill to repeal the Act for the naturalization of Aliens, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof, which was read a first time.

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

Order for Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Ordered,—That on Tuesday next the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole on Roads and Bridges.

Notice for suspension of Rules.

Mr. HOGSETT gave notice that on Monday next he will move that during the remainder of the Session the ordinary Rules of the House be suspended.

The hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House Copy of Despatch from the Secretary of State on the subject of the Act for the naturalization of aliens: and Copy of Despatch from Sir Anthony Perrier, to the Earl of Clarendon, of 30th June, 1853, on the subject of the Fishery Rights of this Colony. Documents from His Excellency the Governor.

(For which see Appendix.)

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

Monday, 9th March, 1857.

Mr. E. D. SHEA presented a Petition from James Tobin, late Stipendiary Magistrate of St. George's Bay, which was received and read,—setting forth the loss sustained by his being compelled, by an action at law, to pay John Cashin, a person sent round to St. George's Bay by Sir Gaspard LeMarchant, to instruct the people of that District in agricultural pursuits, three years and three months wages, at the rate of £25 per annum, together with the costs of suit; and praying that this amount may be repaid him, the said Cashin having been engaged by the late Government as a public servant, and having been in no way useful to him in his private capacity. Petition from James Tobin.

Ordered,—That the said Petition do lie upon the Table. On Table.

Mr. E. D. SHEA gave notice that on to-morrow he will move for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the merits of the foregoing Petition. Notice for Select Committee on Petition of James Tobin.

Mr. PARSONS presented a Petition from George Pack and others, of St. John's, which was received and read,—Praying that the new Street, provided for by the 50th Section of the Road Act of 1852, may be carried into effect without delay. Road Petition from St. John's.

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

Petition from Constables for increase of salary.

He also presented a Petition from John Cole and others, Police Constables of St. John's, which was received and read,—Praying that an addition might be made to their present salary.

On Table.

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

Road Petition from Portugal Cove.

He also presented a Petition from John Murphy and others, of Portugal Cove, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to complete the Road that passes through Broad Cove to Coady's Well.

On Table.

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

Road Petition from Black Head.

The hon. Attorney General presented a Petition from Edward Healy and others, of Black Head, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to complete the Road from thence to St. John's.

On Table.

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

Petition from J. Toor.

Mr. Parsons presented a Petition from John Toor, of St. John's, which was received and read, setting forth,—That in the year 1826 he was appointed Police Constable by Governor Sir Thomas Cochrane, and continued in that capacity till the year 1850, when he was appointed High Constable, and served as such till the 31st May last: that he was discharged without, to his knowledge, any reasonable complaint being made against him; and praying that the House would be pleased to cause an investigation to be made into the circumstances of the case, and make such award thereon as may appear just.

On Table.

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

Notice for Copy of Correspondence on case of J. Toor.

Parsons gave notice that on to-morrow he will move that a copy of the Correspondence on the subject of the dismissal of John Toor from the office of High Constable, be laid before the House.

Committee on Supply

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

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Benning 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 upon the further consideration thereof. Progress reported.

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

The Order of the Day for the third reading of the Bill for the encouragement of Education, being read, Order for 3rd reading of Education Bill read.

On motion of the hon. SURVEYOR GENERAL, seconded by Mr. PROWSE, Resolution for Ryder being added to Education Bill.

That the following Section be added thereto as a Ryder, ıe 5th Section of the Bill:

ɔnies provided by the 14th Section of the said recited Act terly to the Superintendent of the Newfoundland School John's, shall be paid, under this Act, to the Superintend ent ıan of the corresponding Committee of the said School So- hn's, for the time being, subject to the Provisions of this and ɜd Act.

And the said ryder, having been read a first, second, and third time was, upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the House; and, Education Bill read 1st time.

Ordered,—That the said Ryder do stand part of the Bill.

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 for the Encouragement of Education."

Ordered,—That the hon. Surveyor General and Mr. Prowse do take the Bill to the Legislative Council and desire their concurrence. Sent to Council.

And the House having sat till 12 of the clock,

Tuesday, 10*th March*, 1857,

Mr. MARCH gave notice that on to-morrow he will move an Address to the Governor, respectfully requesting that he will be pleased to sanction the appropriation of Three Hundred Pounds, for the erection of a Breakwater at Belle Isle North. Notice of Address to Governor.

Mr. Speaker lays before the House a Letter from the Chairman of the Public Meeting at Harbor Grace.

Mr. SPEAKER informed the House that he had received a communication from the Chairman of the Public Meeting held at Harbor Grace, on the subject of the Convention of 14th January, entered into between the Imperial Government and the Emperor of the French, relative to the Fishery privileges of this Colony, which he read to the House as follows:

Harbor Grace,
23rd February, 1857.

At a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of this District, called by public requisition, and held this day, for the purpose of considering the effects upon the Trade and Fisheries of this Colony, of the Convention entered into at London by the Queen of Great Britain and the Emperor of the French, on the 14th January last, it was moved by Mr. Daniel Greene, seconded by Mr. George Pike,

Resolved,—That this Meeting would express its unqualified approbation of the dignified course taken by the Legislature of the Colony in the present emergency, and would urgently implore both branches of the Legislature to resist to the utmost any aggression on our rights and privileges, and to adopt, by deputation or otherwise, such measures as may seem to them best adapted to subserve the momentous interests involved in the measures in question.

JOHN MUNN,

Chairman.

Notice of Committee on Ways and Means.

The hon. the RECEIVER GENERAL gave notice that on Wednesday next he will move the House into Committee of the Whole upon Ways and Means.

Report of Select Committee on Poor Relief Expenditure for 1855.

Mr. BROWN, from the Select Committee appointed to report upon the Poor Accounts, so far as they relate to the expenditure authorised by the present Government, in the year 1855, presented the Report, which he handed in at the Clerk's Table, where the same was read as follows:

The Select Committee, appointed by Your Honorable House to report upon the Poor Accounts, so far as they relate to the expenditure authorised by the present Government, in the year 1855, beg leave to report:—

That the Accounts of the late Board of Poor Commissioners, of which Mr. Lilly was Secretary, were audited by a Committee appointed by Your

Honorable House, shewing an expenditure of £10,195 16s. 7d., up to the 1st July in that year, as per Journals of Assembly, 1855, Appendix 245 ;

That from the 1st July to the 31st December, the sum of £4492 19s 3d. was expended in the following manner, as per statements hereunto annexed :

By direct Warrants, per Account No. 1.....	£1302	14	9
" R. R. W. Lilly, Secretary late Board Road Commissioners, No. 2.....	578	15	11
" Ditto Supplementary Account, No. 3.....	168	6	9
" Joseph Shea, Esq., Stipendiary Poor Commissioner, No. 4.....	2443	1	10
	£4492	19	3

That Your Committee have seen vouchers for the payments made by direct warrants for £1302 14s. 9d. ; and in reference to the expenditure under Mr. Lilly they found vouchers for all the charges made in his accounts, with the exception of the payments made in small sums to the Casual and Permanent Poor, an account of which is contained in books kept for that purpose, into which the payments are entered weekly or otherwise in accordance with the usual practice of the late Board, the names and residences of each recipient being therein stated.

With reference to the expenditure under the present Stipendiary Poor Commissioner, Joseph Shea, Esq., Your Committee have had before them vouchers for all the amounts detailed in his accounts, with the exception of the charges for Permanent and Casual Poor, which were disbursed under requisitions signed by the Poor Commissioners.

Your Committee, after a careful and minute examination of the various Books and Papers laid before them, are perfectly satisfied that the Accounts submitted to their investigation, of the expenditure of the Poor Funds, from the 1st July to 31st Dec., 1855, are correctly set forth in the foregoing Report and accompanying statements.

R. BROWN,
JOHN FOX.

Committee Room,
6th March, 1857.

(For Statement of Accounts, see Appendix.)

Ordered,—That the said Report do lie upon the Table

Then the House adjourned till this day at Three of the clock.

Committee on Supply.

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

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. BENNING took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

Resolutions reported.

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 the same 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, 1857:

The Private Secretary to the Governor, Two Hundred pounds.
Two Clerks in the Secretary's Office, Four Hundred pounds.
The Clerk in the Receiver General's Office, One Hundred and Fifty pounds.
The Keeper of the Colonial Building, Sixty pounds.
An Office Keeper to the Colonial Secretary's Office, Sixty pounds.
A Messenger at the Secretary's Office, Sixty pounds.
The Gate Keeper at Government House Lodge, and Preserver of the Grounds about the same, Sixty pounds.
The Keeper of the Half-way House on the Salmonier Road, Thirty-five pounds.
The Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Supreme Court and Central Circuit Court, Three Hundred and Fifty pounds, together with Fifty pounds to defray the Salary of a Clerk Assistant, also Twenty pounds for the purchase of Printed Forms: Provided that all Fees and Perqui-

sites received or that shall be received in or by virtue of the said Office, or in any way connected therewith, shall be accounted for and paid over half-yearly to the Receiver General.

The Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Northern Circuit Court, Two Hundred pounds.

The Clerk 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, Sixty pounds.

The Crier and Tipstaff of the Northern Circuit Court at Harbor Grace, Twenty 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 Four Hundred pounds towards defraying the Expenses of Judges and Officers on Circuit, and of Crown Prosecutions thereon; which sum of money includes Table Money, and means of conveyance, and for payment of Rent of any Court Rooms where Court Houses may not be erected: Provided that Passages shall be allowed and provided on board of each vessel proceeding on the respective Circuits, to such Members of the Bar as may desire to proceed thereon: Provided further that the amount of Table Money and Travelling Expenses hereinbefore provided for the said Judges and Officers of Court, on Circuit, shall be apportioned for the said Judges and Officers respectively, by the Governor in Council; and provided further, that should the Governor in Council be of opinion that the said respective Judges and Officers can proceed on Circuit by Land, the said Sum of Four Hundred pounds shall be reduced to Three Hundred pounds.

The sum of Eighteen Hundred and Eighty pounds towards defraying the Expenses of the Police Department at St. John's, as follows:

To Three Police Magistrates for St. John's, Nine Hundred pounds.

To the Inspector of Police, Eighty pounds.

To the Sergeant of Police, Fifty pounds.

Fourteen Police Constables at St. John's, at Forty-five pounds each, Six Hundred and Thirty pounds; and Seventy pounds for Clothing for them.

The Gaoler for St. John's, One Hundred and Fifty pounds, in lieu of all fees, which are to be accounted for and paid over to the Receiver General.

The Sum of Seventeen Hundred and Seventy pounds to defray the Salaries of the undermentioned Outport Magistrates, as follows:—

A Magistrate for 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 Thirty pounds.

A Magistrate at Trinity, One Hundred and Fifty pounds.

A Magistrate at Bonavista, One Hundred and Fifty pounds.

A Magistrate for Twillingate and Fogo, One Hundred and Thirty pounds.

A Magistrate at Bay Bulls, One Hundred pounds.

A Magistrate at Ferryland, One Hundred pounds.

A Magistrate at Placentia, One Hundred and Thirty pounds.

A Magistrate at Burin, One Hundred and Fifty pounds.

A Magistrate at Grand Bank, One Hundred and Thirty pounds.

A Magistrate at Harbor Briton, One Hundred pounds.

The Sum of Four Hundred and Ninety pounds towards defraying the Salaries of the undermentioned Outport Clerks of the Peace, as follows:—

A Clerk of the Peace for Brigus and Port-de-Grave, Sixty pounds.

A Clerk of the Peace at Harbor Grace, One Hundred and Fifty pounds.

A Clerk of the Peace at Carbonear, Sixty pounds.

A Clerk of the Peace at Trinity, Sixty pounds.

A Clerk of the Peace at Bonavista, Forty-five pounds.

A Clerk of the Peace for Twillingate and Fogo, Forty-five pounds.

A Clerk of the Peace at Burin, Thirty-five pounds.

A Clerk of the Peace at Harbor Briton, Thirty-five pounds:

Provided that all Fees of Office received by the said Clerks of the Peace shall be accounted for, and paid over half-yearly to the Receiver General.

The Sum of Nine Hundred and Sixty-seven pounds towards defraying the Salaries of the undermentioned Outport Constables, as follows:—

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 Maine, Twelve pounds.

One Constable at Cat's Cove, Twelve pounds.

Two Constables at Brigus and Port-de-Grave, Fifty pounds.

One Constable at Bay Roberts, Twelve pounds.

Three Constables at Harbor Grace, One Hundred pounds; that is to say, One Constable at Fifty pounds, and Two Constables at Twenty-five pounds each.

Three Constables at Carbonear, Seventy-five pounds.

One Constable at Bay-de-Verd, Twelve pounds.

One Constable at Western Bay, Twelve pounds.

One Constable at Hant's Harbor, Twelve pounds.

One Constable at Perlican, Twelve pounds.

One Constable at Heart's Content, Twelve pounds.

One Constable at New Harbor, Twelve pounds.

Two Constables at Trinity, Thirty-seven pounds.

One Constable at Catalina, Twenty-five pounds.

One Constable at Bonavista, Twenty-five pounds.

One Constable at Tickle Cove, Twelve pounds.

One Constable at King's Cove, Twelve pounds.

One Constable at Salvage, Twelve pounds.

One Constable at Greenspond, Twelve pounds.

Three Constables at Twillingate and Fogo, Forty-nine pounds.

One Constable at Exploits Bay, Twelve pounds.

One Constable at Bay Bulls, Twenty-five pounds.

One Constable at Witless Bay, 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 Capelin 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 Renews, Twelve pounds.
One Constable at St. Mary's, Twenty-five pounds.
One Constable at Placentia, Twenty-five pounds.
One Constable at Little Placentia, Twelve 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 Briton, Twenty-five pounds.
One Constable at Hermitage Bay, Twelve pounds.
One Constable at Burgeo Islands, Twelve pounds.
One Constable at Spaniard's Bay, Twelve pounds.

The Sum of Two Hundred and Ten pounds towards defraying the Salaries of the undermentioned Outport Gaolers, as follows :—

A Gaoler at Harbor Grace, Ninety pounds: Provided, that all Fees of Office received by him shall be accounted for and paid over to the Receiver General.

A Gaoler at Trinity, Twenty-five pounds.
A Gaoler at Bonavista, Ten pounds.
A Gaoler at Twillingate and Fogo, Ten pounds.
A Gaoler at Ferryland, Twenty-five pounds.
A Gaoler at Placentia, Twenty-five pounds.
A Gaoler at Burin, Twenty-five pounds.

The Sum of Two Hundred and Ninety-five pounds towards defraying the Salaries of the undermentioned Ferrymen, as follows :—

A Ferryman at Great Placentia, Thirty pounds.
A Ferryman at Salmonier, Twenty-five pounds.

The sum of Fifty pounds towards defraying the Expenses of the Mechanics' Institute in St. John's.

The sum of Fifty pounds towards the support of the Industrial Department of the Orphan Asylum School in St. John's.

The sum of One Hundred pounds towards the Employment of the Poor in the Factory in St. John's.

The sum of Twenty-five pounds towards the support of the Reading Room in St. John's.

The sum of Two Hundred and Fifty pounds towards the support of the Agricultural Society in St. John's, to be expended as follows :—

The sum of One Hundred and Fifty pounds in the purchase of Seed, and of Cattle to improve the Breed, in and for such Outport Electoral Districts as may require the same; and the remaining Sum of One Hundred pounds to be Expended for the like purpose in St. John's.

The Sum of Five Hundred pounds to the Newfoundland Steam Packet Company: Provided the Conception Bay Steam Packet shall ply during the whole season in strict conformity, as far as practicable, with the terms of the existing Contract for carrying the Mails.

The Sum of One Hundred pounds to the Phœnix Volunteer Fire Company at St. John's: and the sum of Fifty pounds to other Fire Engine Companies therein.

The sum of Ten pounds to Robert Smith, Constable at Greenspond.

The sum of Two Hundred pounds towards the Relief of Shipwrecked Crews.

The sum of Two Hundred pounds towards tho general Repairs of Roads and Bridges in this Colony.

The sum of Three Hundred pounds towards defraying the Expenses of constructing Pumps and Water-tanks, one half thereof to be expended in the Town of St. John's, under the direction of the Surveyor General, and the other half of the said sum of money to be expended in the Outports of the Colony.

The sum of Twenty-five pounds to Joseph Woods for Publishing an Almanac for 1857, in St. John's.

The sum of Four Hundred and Fourteen pounds, Eight shillings and One penny, to defray the Expenses of Postage Stamps for this Colony.

The sum of Two Hundred and Fifty pounds towards defraying the Expenses of Repairing the Factory Building in St. John's.

The sum of Three Thousand pounds towards defraying the Expenses of Erecting and Building a New Gaol in St. John's.

The sum of Two Thousand pounds towards defraying the Expenses of taking the Census and other Statistics of this Colony.

The sum of One Thousand pounds towards the Protection and Encouragement of the Fisheries at Cape John and Belle Isle on the coast of this Island.

The sum of Five Hundred Pounds towards defraying the Expenses of a Delegation from the Assembly to the neighbouring Provinces.

The sum of One Thousand pounds to defray the expenses of the Delegation to London.

The sum of One Thousand Five Hundred pounds towards defraying the Expenses of Erecting a Roman Catholic Academy in St. John's.

The sum of One Thousand pounds towards defraying the expenses of erecting an Episcopal Academy in St. John's.

The sum of Six Hundred pounds towards defraying the Expenses of Erecting a General Protestant Academy in St. John's.

The sum of Two Thousand Three Hundred pounds, to defray the Expenses of the Postal Service of this Colony, to be expended under and by virtue of the Provisions of the Act, 19th Vic., Cap. 9.

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that there be granted to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, the sum of Seven Thousand One Hundred and Seventy-nine pounds, Ten shillings, and Five pence, to indemnify His Excellency the Governor for Expenditure on account of the Public Service, as follows :—

The sum of Fifty-six pounds, Fifteen shillings, and Ten pence, expended on account of the Crown Lands Act, 7 Vic., Cap. 1.

The sum of One Hundred and Thirteen pounds, Nineteen shillings, and Nine pence, paid on account of the Circuit Court Service.

The sum of Seventy-one pounds, Sixteen shillings, and Three pence, paid for Repairs on Court Houses aud Gaols.

The sum of Three pounds paid for Election Expenses.

The sum of Five pounds, Eighteen shillings, and Five pence, expended for Fuel and Light in the Public Service.

The sum of Four Hundred and Forty-nine pounds, Three shillings, and Six Pence, paid for Gaol Expenses.

A Ferryman at Portugal Cove, Twenty-five pounds.

A Ferryman at Trinity, Thirty pounds.

A Ferryman between Harbor Grace and Thomas Fitzgerald's on the South-side of the Harbor, Thirty pounds.

A Ferryman at Little St. Lawrence, Ten pounds.

Ferrymen for Two Ferries between Burin and Mud Cove, Twenty-five pounds.

A Ferryman at Holyrood, Thirty pounds: That is to say—for a Boat to be stationed near Crawley's on the South-side, and a Boat near Haley's on the North-side of the Harbor, Fifteen pounds each.

A Ferryman at Aquaforte, Fifteen pounds.

Ferrymen for Two Ferries at Mortier Bay, Twenty-five pounds.

A Ferryman at Colinet, Twenty-five pounds.

A Ferry between Topsail and Belle Isle, Twenty-five pounds.

The District Surgeon for St. John's, Two Hundred pounds, including provision for Medicine.

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, Two Hundred pounds.

For Medical attendance at St. John's Hospital, Two Hundred and Fifty pounds.

The Sum of Seven Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty pounds, towards the Relief of the Permanent and Casual Poor in St. John's and the Outports.

The Sum of Two Thousand pounds, towards defraying the Expenses of Lunatic Paupers, at the Lunatic Asylum.

The Sum of One Thousand Seven Hundred Pounds towards defraying the Expenses of Paupers in St. John's Hospital.

The Sum of Three Hundred Pounds towards defraying the Expenses of Repairs on the Colonial Building.

The Sum of Two Hundred and Fifty pounds, towards defraying the Expenses of Fuel and Light for the Colonial Building.

The Sum of Sixty pounds for Repairs on the Custom House in St. John's.

The Sum of Sixty pounds for Fuel and Light for the Custom House in St. John's.

The Sum of Two Hundred and Fifty pounds to defray the Expenses of Repairing the Court House in St. John's.

The Sum of Three Hundred pounds to defray the Expenses of Repairing the Outport Court-Houses and Gaols.

The Sum of Eight Hundred and Fifty pounds towards defraying the Expenditure of Court Houses and Gaols in this Island.

The Sum of Two Hundred pounds towards defraying the ordinary Expenses of Court Houses and Gaols.

The Sum of Two Hundred and Fifty pounds towards defraying the Expenses of Repairs, Fencing, Draining, &c., on and about St. John's Hospital.

The Sum of Seven Hundred and Fifty pounds for Printing and Stationery.

The Sum One Hundred pounds towards defraying the Expenses of Postages and other Incidentals.

The Sum of Two Hundred pounds towards defraying the Expenses of Insuring the Public Buildings.

The Sum of Three Hundred pounds towards defraying the Expenses of carrying the Crown Lands' Act into operation.

The sum of Two Hundred pounds for Fuel and Light for Government House.

The sum of Five Hundred pounds to defray Unforeseen Contingencies.

The sum of Thirty-six pounds and Ten shillings towards defraying the Expenses of Men stationed at Fort Amherst.

The sum of Fifty pounds towards Payment of Duties on Wines imported or purchased for the use of the Military.

The sum of One Hundred and Sixty-six pounds towards defraying the Expense of Lighting St. John's with Gas.

The sum of Fifty pounds to the Harbor Grace Gas Light Company, towards defraying the Expense of Lighting Twelve Gas Lamps in that Town during the year.

The sum of One Hundred pounds to the St. John's Water Company.

The sum of Fifty pounds towards the support of the Dorcas Society in St. John's.

The sum of Twenty-five pounds tuwards the support of the Dorcas Society in Harbor Grace.

The sum of Twenty-five pounds towards the support of the Dorcas Society in Carbonear.

The sum of Ninety-two pounds, Seven shillings, and Ten pence, paid for Expenses incurred on the Legislative Chamber.

The sum of Seven Hundred and Forty-two pounds, Ten shillings, and Seven pence, paid on account of Lunatic Paupers.

The sum of Forty-five pounds, Seven shillings, and Four pence, expended on account of the Jury Act, 19 Vic., Cap. 13.

The Sum of Six Hundred and Twenty-two pounds, Eighteen Shillings, and Two pence, for Printing and Stationery.

The sum of Two Thousand Five Hundred and Forty-three pounds, Seven shillings, and Ten pence, paid for the Relief of the Poor.

The sum of One Hundred and Nineteen pounds, Seventeen shillings, and Nine pence, paid on account of the Postal Service of this Colony.

The Sum of Six Hundred and Twenty pounds, Eleven shillings, and Ten pence, paid on account of the Penitentiary.

The Sum of Three Hundred and Fifty-two pounds, and Ten pence, paid for Seed Potatoes.

The Sum of Three Hundred and Thirty-seven pounds, Two shillings, and Two pence, paid on account of the St. John's Hospital.

The Sum of Twenty pounds, Six shillings, and Ten pence, paid on account of the Quarantine Act.

The Sum of One Hundred and Seventeen pounds, Sixteen shillings, and Three pence, expended under 14 Vic., Cap. 2, on the St. John's Streets and Drains.

The sum of Twenty-one pounds, Four shillings, and Eight pence, paid under the St. John's Rebuilding Act.

The Sum of Seven Hundred and Ninety pounds, Four shillings, and Seven pence, expended in the Road Service of the Colony.

Ordered,—That the said Resolutions be adopted. Resolutions adopted.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole upon Roads and Bridges. Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. BENNING took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

Progress reported.

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 to-morrow.

Petition for increase of Wesleyans on Protestant Education Board.

Mr. BEMISTER presented a Petition from Thomas Harris and others, Wesleyans of St. John's, which was received and read,—Praying that the Wesleyan body may be more fully represented upon the General Protestant Board of Education.

On Table.

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

Notice for Bill for increase of Directors of the General Protestant Acad emy.

Mr. BEMISTER gave notice that on to-morrow he will ask leave to introduce a Bill to increase the number of the Directors of the General Protestant Academy: and that he will move the suspension of the Rules of the House in reference thereto.

Notice for Supply Bill.

The hon. RECEIVER GENERAL gave notice that on to-morrow he will ask leave to bring in a Bill of Appropriation, in accordance with the Resolutions reported from the Committee of Supply:

Notice for suspension of Rules.

And that on to-morrow he will move the suspension of the Rules in reference to the Supply and Revenue Bills.

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

Wednesday, 11th March, 1857.

Petition from Mary Venables.

Mr. Fox presented a Petition from Mary Venables, of St. John's, which was received and read,—Praying that she may be compensated for the loss sustained by her House being pulled down to arrest the progress of the fire in Tarahan's Town.

On Table.

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

He also presented Petitions from the Directors of the Mechanics' Institute, and from the Committee of the St. John's Library, which were severally received and read,—Praying for the usual grants in support of those Institutions.

Petition from Directors of St. John's Library, and from Committee of Mechanics Institute for annual grants.

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

On Table.

He also presented a Petition from the President of the Agricultural Society of Newfoundland, which was received and read,—Praying that the House would adopt measures to prevent dogs going at large throughout the country, whereby great loss is sustained by farmers from the destruction of Sheep.

Petition from Agricultural Society against dogs going at large.

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

On Table.

Mr. BROWN presented three Petitions from Samuel Wilcox and others, of Brigus and Burnt-head, which were severally received and read,—Praying for grants to repair roads in those localities.

Road Petitions from Brigus and Burnt-head.

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

On Table.

Mr. PRENDERGAST presented a Petition from Richard Perchard, of St. John's, which was received and read,—Setting forth his services as Arbitrator under the St. John's Rebuilding Act, and praying compensation.

Petition from R. Perchard.

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

On Table.

Mr. ELLIS presented a Petition from Jane Keith of St. John's, which was received and read,—Praying compensation for land taken to improve the Public Streets of Harbor Grace.

Petition from Jane Keith.

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

On Table.

The hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL presented a Petition from Matthew Hutson and others, of Pouch Cove, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to open a road from thence to Cape St. Francis:

Road Petition from Pouch Cove.

Also a Petition from Robert Rodger and others, of St. John's, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to complete the Soldier's path-road.

Road Petition from St. John's.

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

On Table.

Mr. Fox presented a Petition from the President of the Agricultural Society of Newfoundland, which was received and read,—Praying for the annual grant in aid of the Institution.

Petition from Agricultural Society for annual grant.

On Table.

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

Committee on Ways and Means.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Ways and Means.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. BENNING took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

Resolutions reported from Committee on Ways and Means

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 the same were read as follows:

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that the Table of Duties upon Goods, Wares, and Merchandize imported into Newfoundland and its Dependencies, as presented in an Act of this Colony, 19 Vic. Cap. 1, be re-enacted for one year from the expiration of said Act.

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that the several Provisions contained in the said Act, providing for, and connected with, the collection of the said Duties imposed under the same, and the exceptions therein contained, be re-enacted for one year, from the expiration of said Act.

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that the certified products of the Channel Islands be admitted on the same terms as similar products are imported from the United Kingdom.

Resolutions adopted.

Ordered,—That the Resolutions be adopted.

Revenue Bill read 1st time.

The hon. RECEIVER GENERAL, on leave granted, presented a Bill to continue the "Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize imported into this Colony and its Dependencies," which was read a first time.

On motion of the hon. RECEIVER GENERAL, seconded by Mr. KELLY,

Rules suspended.

Resolved,—That the Rules of the House be suspended in reference to the said Bill.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be now read a second time.

And the Bill was read a second time accordingly. Read 2nd time.

Ordered,—That the House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole upon the said Bill.

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly. Committed.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. BENNING 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. Progress reported.

Ordered,—That the Bill be engrossed, and read a third time this day.

And the Bill was read a third time accordingly. Read 3rd time.

Ordered,—That the Bill pass, and be entitled "An Act to continue the Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize imported into this Colony and its dependencies." Passed and titled.

Ordered,—That the hon. Receiver General and Mr. Kelly do take the Bill to the Legislative Council and desire their concurrence. Sent to Council.

The hon. RECEIVER GENERAL, pursuant to notice, and leave granted, presented a Bill for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money to defray the Civil Expenditure of the Colony for the year ending 31st December, 1857, which was read a first time. Supply Bill read 1st time.

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

Ordered,—That the Bill be now read a second time.

And the Bill was read a second time accordingly. Read 2nd time.

Ordered,—That the House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole upon the said Bill.

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly. Committed.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

MR. BENNING took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

Report.

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 to-morrow on the further consideration thereof.

Ordered,—That the Committee stand first on the order of the day for to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. HAYWARD, seconded by Mr. MORRIS,

Resolved,—That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the Petitions of John Stark and Lewis W. Emerson.

Select Committee on Petition of J. Stark and L. Emerson.

Ordered,—That Mr. Hayward, Mr. Morris, and Mr. E. D. Shea do form the Committee.

On motion of Mr. E. D. SHEA, seconded by Mr. HOGSETT,

Resolved,—That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the Petition of James Tobin, claiming repayment of wages paid to John Cashin.

Select Committee on Petition of James Tobin.

Ordered,—That Mr. E. D. Shea, Mr. Hogsett, Mr. Warren, Mr. Winser, and Mr. Delany do form the Committee.

On motion of Mr. MARCH, seconded by Mr. HOGSETT,

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

To His Excellency CHARLES HENRY DARLING,
Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

Address to Governor.

The House of Assembly respectfully beg leave to request that your Excellency will be pleased to cause the sum of Three Hundred pounds, or such other reasonable sum as may be necessary, to be paid out of the Public Funds, to defray the expenses of erecting a Breakwater at Belle Isle, and this House will make provision therefor, provided that the Government shall, upon inquiry, find that the object of this Address can be attained by such reasonable expenditure.

Ordered,—That the Address be engrossed, and presented to His Excellency the Governor, by such members of this House as are of the hon. the Executive Council. Engrossed—and Committee to present.

On motion of Mr. ELLIS, seconded by Mr. PRENDERGAST,

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

To His Excellency CHARLES HENRY DARLING, *Esquire, 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 beg leave to request that your Excellency will be pleased to make inquiry into the prayer of the accompanying Petition of Jane Keith, praying compensation for land appropriated to the public at Harbor Grace, and to award such sum of money out of the Public Funds as your Excellency shall deem necessary, and the House will make provision therefor. Address to Governor.

Ordered,—That the Address be engrossed, and presented to His Excellency the Governor by such members of this House as are of the hon. the Executive Council. Engrossed—and Committee to present.

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

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

To His Excellency CHARLES HENRY DARLING, *Esquire, 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 beg leave to request that your Excellency will be pleased to take the prayer of the accompanying Petition of Richard Perchard, praying compensation for past services, into your Excellency's favorable consideration, and make such provision therefor out of the Public Funds, as to your Excellency shall seem meet; and this House will make provision therefor. Address to [illegible]

Engrossed—and Committee to present.

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

Petition from Committee of Harbor Grace Reading Room.

Mr. HAYWARD presented a Petition from the Committee of the Reading Room, Harbor Grace, which was received and read.—Praying for a grant in aid of that Institution.

On Table.

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

Notice for Address on above Petition.

Mr. HAYWARD gave notice that on to-morrow he will move an Address to the Governor in reference to the foregoing petition.

Petition from J. Murphy.

Mr. TALBOT presented a Petition from John Murphy of Chapel's Cove, which was received and read,—Praying that a balance of £18 10s., due him for land taken to improve the public roads in that locality, may be paid him.

On Table.

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

Notice for Address on above Petition.

Mr. TALBOT gave notice that on to-morrow he will move an Address to the Governor on the subject of the Petition of John Murphy.

Petition from John Pyne.

Mr. PARSONS presented a petition from John Pyne, of St. John's, which was received and read,—Praying that the House would be pleased to grant him some assistance in his old age:

Petition from G. Stevens.

He also presented a Petition from George Stevens, of St. John's, which was received and read,—Praying that he may be compensated for the loss sustained from taking his ground for public improvements.

On Table.

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

Notice for Address to Governor on above Petitions.

Mr. PARSONS gave notice that on to-morrow he will move an Address to the Governor on the subject of the Petitions of John Pyne and George Stevens:

Notice for Address on Petition of inhabitants of Quidi Vidi.

Also, that he will move an Address to the Governor, respectfully requesting that he will be pleased to sanction an appropriation to remove the obstructions from the Gut at Quidi Vidi.

Petition from P. Burke.

Mr. HOGSETT presented a Petition from Patrick Burke, of St. John's, which was received and read,—Praying that a pension of six pence per day, allowed him by the late Government in consideration of injuries sustained in the public service, may be restored to him.

He also presented a Petition from Ellen Foley, of St. John's, which was received and read,—Praying that she may be compensated for loss sustained by the passing of the St. John's Re-building Acts. Petition from Ellen Foley

Ordered,—That the said Petitions do lie upon the Table. On Table.

Mr. PARSONS gave notice that on to-morrow he will move an Address to the Governor in reference to the Petitions of Patrick Burke and Ellen Foley. Notice for Address to Governor.

Mr. MORRIS presented a Petition from Richard Howley, of St. John's which was received and read,—Praying that the House would be pleased to cause investigation into his claim for services rendered as appraiser on the part of the Government, under the St, John's Re-building Act, 13, Vic., Cap. 4, and award him such compensation as they consider him entitled to. Petition from Richard Howley.

Ordered—That the said Petition do lie upon the Table. On Table.

Mr. MORRIS gave notice that on to-morrow he will move for the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire into the merits of the Petition of Richard Howley. Notice for Select Committee on Petition of Richard Howley.

Ordered,—That the House at its rising do adjourn till to-morrow at 11 o'clock. Resolution for adjournment.

Mr. PRENDERGAST gave notice that on to-morrow he will move an Address to the Governor,—Praying that His Excellency will be pleased to take into consideration the inefficient state of the Constabulary Force at Harbor Grace, and make provision for the improvement thereof. Notices for Addresses to Governor.

Mr. E. D. SHEA gave notice that on to-morrow he will move an Address to the Governor on the Petition of John Mackay, Clerk of the Peace, Carnear.

Mr. Fox gave notice that on to-morrow he will move an Address to the Governor on the Petition of Mary Venables.

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

On the Road from King's Cove to Trinity.....	.....	£250	0	0
Ditto from King's Cove to Newman's Cove	.....	175	0	0
Ditto from Grates Cove to New Harbor	.....	175	0	0
Ditto in the District of Twillingate and Fogo	.....	675	0	0
Ditto on the North Shore of Conception Bay	.....	100	0	0
Ditto from Burin to Garnish	.....	250	0	0
For District Roads....	.....	4,150	0	0
		£10,575	0	0

Adopted.

Ordered,—That the said Resolutions be adopted.

Notice for leave to bring in Road Bill.

The hon. SURVEYOR GENERAL gave notice that on to-morrow he will ask leave to bring in a Road Bill, in accordance with the Resolutions reported from Committee of the Whole on Roads and Bridges:

Also that on to-morrow he will move the suspension of the Rules in reference to the Road Bill.

On motion of the hon. RECEIVER GENERAL, seconded by Mr. HOGSETT,

Committee on Contingencies.

Resolved,—That a Select Committee be appointed to enquire into the Contingencies of the present Session of the Legislature.

Ordered,—That the hon. Surveyor General, Mr. Hogsett, Mr. Morris, Mr. Prowse, and Mr. Warren do form the Committee.

Notice for suspension of Rules.

The hon. RECEIVER GENERAL gave notice that on to-morrow he will move the Suspension of the Rules of the House on the subject of the Contingencies of the present Session of the Legislature:

Notice for Message to Council.

Also that on to-morrow he will move that a Message be sent to the Legislative Council, requesting that they will furnish the House with the amount of their Contingencies for the present Session.

Report of Select Committee on Petition of James Tobin.

Mr. E. D. SHEA, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the Petition of James Tobin, late Stipendiary Magistrate of St. George's Bay, presented the Report, which he handed in at the Clerk's Table, where the same was read as follows:

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Petition of James Tobin, late Stipendiary Magistrate of St. George's Bay, praying to be reimbursed for loss sustained on account of John Cashin,—beg to report

Committee on Fisheries Bill

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved into a Committee of the Whole upon the Bill to regulate the Seal and other Fisheries of this Island.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

MR. BROWN took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

Committee rise.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had risen.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

Bills Read 2nd time.

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

The Bill to provide for the Naturalization of Aliens :

The Bill to provide in part for the support of the Light-house at Cape Race :

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

Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole upon the further consideration of Roads and Bridges.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. BENNING took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

Resolutions reported from Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Tho 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 the same were read as follows :

Resolved,—That the Sum of Ten Thousand Five Hundred and Seventy-five Pounds be granted for the making and repairing of Roads, Streets, and Bridges, as follows ;

On the Road from Holyrood to New Perlican	£2,500	0	0
Ditto from Holyrood to Placentia and St. Mary's	1,400	0	0
Ditto from Trinity to Bonavista *via* Catalina	900	0	0

Road Petition from Brigus.

Mr. BROWN presented four Petitions from Charles Cozens and others, of Brigus, and adjacent settlements, which were severally received and read,—Praying for grants to open and repair district roads in that neighborhood.

On Table.

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

Petition from J. Doyle.

The hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL presented a Petition from James Doyle, Fisherman, of St. John's, which was received and read,—Praying that the House would be pleased to award him some compensation for the loss sustained by the burning of his house in October last.

On Table.

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

Road Petition from Carbonear.

The hon. SURVEYOR GENERAL presented a Petition from John Horwood and others, of Carbonear, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to open a road to connect the Crocker's Cove and Heart's Content roads.

On Table.

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

Road Petition from St. John's.

Mr. WINSER presented a Petition from Wm. Boden and others, of St. John's, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to complete the road from Maggotty Cove Bridge to Chain Rock Battery:

Road Petition from George's Town.

He also presented a Petition from John Dalton and others, of George's Town, which was received and read,—Praying that a proportion of the road grant may be allowed to that locality.

On Table.

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

Road Petition from Holyrood.

Mr. DELANY presented a Petition from Arthur Duff and others, of Holyrood, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to open a road from Ballyduff to the Conception Bay main line.

On Table.

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

Road Petition from Conception Bay.

Mr. TALBOT presented Petitions from Robert W. Miller and others, of South Shore Conception Bay; Patrick Brian and others, of Salmon Cove; William Holden and others, of Chapel's Cove, which were severally received and read,—Praying for grants to open and repair district roads in those localities.

On Table.

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

that having duly investigated the matter, they are of opinion that Mr. Tobin's claim is a just one, and that the amount sought by him should be liquidated.

E. D. SHEA.
G. J. HOGSETT.
J. H. WARREN.
P. WINSER.
J. DELANY.

Ordered,—That the said Report do lie upon the Table. On Table.

Mr. E. D. SHEA 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 James Tobin. Notice for Address to Governor.

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

Friday, 13th March, 1857.

Mr. E. D. SHEA presented a Petition from W. J. Ward, which was received and read,—Praying that the amount of £151 4s. 9d., being a balance due him for loss sustained in publishing the Reports and Proceedings of the Assembly in the years 1850, '51, and '52, may be paid him. Petition from W. J. Ward.

Ordered,—That the said Petition do lie upon the Table. On Table.

Mr. HOGSETT presented a Petition from John McLennan, late Constable, of St. John's, which was received and read,—Praying that the House would take into consideration his long services as Constable, and award him some yearly allowance in his old age. Petition from J. McLennan.

Ordered,—That the said Petition do lie upon the Table. On Table.

Mr. HOGSETT gave notice that on tomorrow he will move an Address to the Governor on the subject of the Petition of John McLennan. Notice for Address on above Petition.

Report of Select Committee on Fire Prevention.

Mr. PROWSE, from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the best means of preventing the spread of fire in St. John's, presented the Report, which he handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was read, as follows :—

House of Assembly,
Committee Room, 12th March, 1857.

The Select Committee appointed by the House to take Evidence and Report on the means best calculated to prevent the spread of fire in the town of St. John's, beg to report that they have taken evidence on the subject, and most respectfully submit :

That a more plentiful supply of water is much needed in Duckworth and Gower Streets, which can be had on moderate terms by laying branch pipes along the transverse thoroughfares of the town from the St. John's Water Company's Main in Water-street, to Hydrants, to be erected by the Government in Gower-street, to be used in cases of fire—and to render the appliance effective, there should be a brigade or organized body of ten men to work at the Hydrants, for which they should be adequately paid whenever their services are required to extinguish fires, or they are called out to exercise.

That the town should be divided into at least four wards, an Engine stationed in a suitable building in each ward, with a Gong placed over the buildings by means of which prompt alarm might be given in all cases of fire,—there should be a sufficient body of men enrolled and classed to work the Engines, and form a Hook and Ladder Company.

That there should be two Wardens appointed for each division of the town, who (with another as Chairman) should make such Bye-laws, Rules, and Regulations (subject to the approval of the Executive) as they may deem necessary for effectually securing the town from the ravages of fire —a Chief or Head Director of the whole should be appointed to superintend at fires—to direct the placing of Engines so as to be most effective, and generally to order what may be necessary to be done, particularly he should have authority to order and direct the tearing down or removing any building which may seriously endanger neighboring property ; he, as well as the several Wardens, should be clothed with authority as Magistrates, specially at times of fire, to keep the crowd from interfering ; and they should be further authorised and required to examine into the origin

Mr. PARSONS presented a Petition from Robert Weir and others of New-town road, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to repair that road, and to complete the cross road to Freshwater. Road Petition from inhabitants of New-town Road.

Ordered,—That the said Petition do lie upon the Table. On Table.

Mr. MORRIS presented a Petition from John Grace, of Burin, which was received and read,—Praying that a balance due him for road making, by the late Board of Road Commissioners, may be paid him. Petition from John Grace, of Burin.

Ordered,—That the said Petition do lie upon the Table. On Table.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Bill for ascertaining the Population of this Colony and other Statistical Information, as engrossed, was read a third time. Census Bill read 3rd time.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled "An Act for ascertaining the Population of this Colony, and other Statistical Information. Passed and titled.

Ordered,—That the hon. Surveyor General and Mr. Benning do take the Bill to the Legislative Council and desire their concurrence. Sent to Council.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved into a Committee of the Whole upon Bills. Committee on Bills.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

MR. PRENDERGAST took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had considered the Bills to them referred, and had severally passed the Bill to provide for the support and maintenance of Cape Race Light-house, and a Bill to repeal the Act for the Naturalization of Aliens and to make other provisions in lieu thereof; and he handed the Bills in at the Clerk's Table. Cape Race Light-house Bill, and Alien Naturalization Repeal Bill reported without Amendment.

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

On motion of the hon. RECEIVER GENERAL, seconded by Mr. HOGSETT,

Resolved,—That a Message be sent to the Legislative Council requesting that they will be pleased to furnish this House with the amount of their contingent expenses for the present session. Message to Council.

Ordered,—That the hon. Receiver General and Mr. Hogsett do take the Message to the Legislative Council.

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council have passed, without Amendment, the Bills sent up from the Assembly, intituled respectively, "An Act to continue the Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize imported into this Colony and its Dependencies," and "An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money to defray the Civil Expenditure of the Colony for the year ending 31st December, 1857."

LAWRENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

Council Chamber,
13th March, 1857.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

Committee on Steam Communication resumed.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. WINTER resumed the Chair of the Committee.

Progress reported.

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 to-morrow.

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

Saturday, 14*th March*, 1857.

Bills read 3d time.

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

The Bill to repeal the Act for the Naturalization of Aliens :

The Bill to provide for the support and maintenance of Cape Race Light-house.

and circumstances of every fire, and to report to the Executive, which report should be open to all parties interested in the result.

ROBERT PROWSE, *Chairman.*
EDMUND HANRAHAN,
H. W. HOYLES,
R. CARTER,
E. D. SHEA.

For Evidence accompanying, *see Appendix.*

Ordered,—That the said Report do lie upon the Table. On Table.

Despatch from Secretary of State on Cape Race Light-house Bill.

The hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House copy of Despatches from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of imposing a Toll on Ships arriving in this Colony, for the partial support of the Light-house on Cape Race.

(For which see Appendix.)

Ordered,—That the said Despatches do lie upon the Table. On Table.

Committee on Direct Transatlantic Steam Communication.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House itself resolved into a Committee of the Whole upon the subject of Direct Transatlantic Steam Communication with the Port of St. John's.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

MR. WINTER took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair, the Black Rod being at the door.

Messages from the Legislative Council.

Messages from Legislative Council.

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

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council have passed, without Amendment, the following Bills sent to them by the Assembly, intituled respectively, "An Act for the encouragement of Education," and "An Act for ascertaining the Population of this Colony and other Statistical Information."

LAWRENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

Legislative Council,
13th March, 1857.

and George Anderson, Assistant Clerk of the Supreme and Central Circuit Court, most respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to cause an inquiry to be made into the allegations contained therein, and if found correct, to make such an award thereon as to your Excellency may appear just.

Address to Governor on Petition of James Tobin.

To His Excellency CHARLES HENRY DARLING, *Esquire, 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 their consideration a Petition from James Tobin, late Stipendiary Magistrate of George's Bay, together with the accompanying Report of the Select Committee appointed to investigate said Petition, most respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to sanction an appropriation to remunerate Petitioner for the loss complained of.

Address to Governor on Petitions of Ellen Foley and Patrick Burke.

To His Excellency CHARLES HENRY DARLING, *Esquire, 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 the accompanying Petitions of Ellen Foley and Patrick Burke under their consideration, most respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to cause inquiry to be made into the allegations therein contained, and if found correct, to make such compensation to the Petitioners as may appear just, and this House will indemnify your Excellency therefor.

Address to Governor on Petition of John Churchil.

To His Excellency CHARLES HENRY DARLING, *Esquire, 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 considered the accompanying Petition of John Churchil, School-master, of Great Burin, most respectfully re-

Ordered,—That the said several Bills do pass, and that the first Bill be entitled "An Act to repeal the Act for the Naturalization of Aliens, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof;" and that the last be entitled "An Act to provide for the support and maintenance of Cape Race Light-house." Passed and titled.

Ordered,—That the hon. Surveyor General and Mr. Hoyles do take the Bills to the Legislative Council and desire their concurrence. Sent to Council.

Mr. PRENDERGAST, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a Bill to increase the number of the Directors of the General Protestant Academy, which was read a first time. Protestant Academy Directors Increase Bill read 1st time.

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

Mr. ELLIS, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a Bill to increase the present number of Representatives for the District of Twillingate and Fogo, which was read a first time. Twillingate and Fogo Representation Bill read 1st time.

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

Ordered,—That the following Addresses be presented to His Excellency the Governor :—

To His Excellency CHARLES HENRY DARLING, *Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c., &c.* Address to Governor on the subject of Harbor Grace Constabulary.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly respectfully beg leave to request that your Excellency will be pleased to take the inefficient state of the Constabulary Department at Harbor Grace into your Excellency's favorable consideration, according to the representations of the local authorities of that place, and appropriate such sum of money for the improvement thereof, out of the Public Funds, as to your Excellency shall seem meet, and this House will make provision therefor.

To His Excellency CHARLES HENRY DARLING, *Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c., &c.* Address to Governor in reference to Petitions of John Mackey and George Anderson.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

The House of Assembly having had under their consideration the accompanying Petitions, from John Mackay, Clerk of the Peace, Carbonear,

Vidi to be made, with a view of removing the obstacles to a free navigation thereof, and this House will indemnify Your Excellency for any expenditure incurred for this service.

Address to Governor in reference to Petition of Lewis W. Emerson.

To His Excellency CHARLES HENRY DARLING *Esquire, 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 had under consideration the accompanying Petition of Lewis W. Emerson, and the Report of a Select Committee appointed to investigate the merits of the claim therein set forth, and respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to take the same under your favorable consideration and make compensation for the injury sustained by Petitioner, and this House will indemnify your Excellency for payment on account thereof.

Address to Governor in reference to Petition of John Stark.

To His Excellency CHARLES HENRY DARLING, *Esquire, 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 had under consideration the accompanying Petition of John Stark, and the Report of a Select Committee appointed to investigate the merits of the claim therein set forth, and respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into your favorable consideration and make compensation for the injury sustained by Petitioner, and this House will indemnify your Excellency for payment on account thereof.

Address to Governor on Petition to open Road.

To His Excellency CHARLES HENRY DARLING, *Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly most respectfully beg leave to request that your Excellency will be pleased to cause to be opened the Public Road

quest that your Excellency will be pleased to sanction the payment of an amount equal to one year's salary, and this House will indemnify your Excellency therefor.

To His Excellency CHARLES HENRY DARLING, *Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c., &c.*

Address to Governor on Petition of Mrs. Venables.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to direct an inquiry to be made into the subject of the accompanying Petition of Mrs. Venables, and to award her such compensation as may be deemed reasonable under all the circumstances.

To His Excellency CHARLES HENRY DARLING, *Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c., &c.*

Address to Governor on Petitions of George Stevens and John Pyne.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly having had the accompanying Petitions, from George Stevens and John Pyne, under their consideration, most respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to cause inquiry to be made into the statements therein set forth, and if found correct, to make such an award in the premises as to your Excellency may appear just.

To His Excellency CHARLES HENRY DARLING, *Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c , &c.,*

Address to Governor on Petition of inhabitants of Quidi Vidi.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly having given most careful consideration to the accompanying Petition from the inhabitants of Quidi Vidi, praying that the Rocks obstructing the entrance to that Harbor may be removed ; and satisfied that immense benefits would result therefrom, not only to the residents themselves, but to the fishing population of the District, most respectfully request that your Excellency will cause steps to be taken, as soon as convenient, to cause a survey of the harbor and narrows of Quidi

Room, respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to cause inquiry to be made into the statements contained therein, and to make such an award thereon as to your Excellency may appear just.

Address to Governor on Memorial of Emily C. Tobin and others.

To His Excellency CHARLES HENRY DARLING, *Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly respectfully beg leave to recommend to your Excellency's consideration the accompanying Memorial of Emily C. Tobin and others, praying compensation for land taken for public purposes; the Assembly are of opinion that the award made by the Arbitrators appointed to investigate the claim is just, and respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to sanction an appropriation to liquidate the same, together with interest thereon, from the taking of said road from Petitioners and appropriating the same for public use, and also the amount of legal costs which they have incurred in substantiating their claim.

Address to Governor in reference to application of John Peyton.

To His Excellency CHARLES HENRY DARLING, *Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

This House having had under their consideration the application of John Peyton and others, praying to be reimbursed the sum of £32 1s. 9d. expended by them towards the construction of the Bridge at the head of Twillingate Harbor, find that the sum of £65 is charged to the Bridge, which should have been charged to the Poor Account, which account is certified by the late Colonial Secretary, bearing date 11th June, 1855; the sum of £32 18s. 3d. was drawn in anticipation of this amount, and, as appears by the Receiver General's Account, was paid, leaving the above £32 1s. 9d. as a balance due the said John Peyton and others who have paid the said sum, and they therefore request that your Excellency will be pleased to pay that amount, and this House will make provision for the same.

which formerly connected the Military and Circular Roads in Saint John's.

Address to Governor on Petition of Commissioners of Harbor Grace Grammar School.

To His Excellency CHARLES HENRY DARLING, *Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly respectfully beg leave to request that your Excellency will be pleased to take into consideration the accompanying Petition from the Commissioners of the Grammar School at Harbor Grace, praying compensation for expenses incurred for repairs done on their school-house; also the Petition from the Inhabitants of Harbor Grace, praying aid to enable them to repair the damage done by the late gale to the Public Wharf at that place; and the Petition of the Catholic Population of Upper Island Cove, praying aid in support of their School; and that your Excellency will be pleased to make such provision therefor out of the Public Funds as to your Excellency shall seem meet, and this House will make provision therefor.

Address to Governor on Petitions of J. McLennan and Matthew W. Walbank.

To His Excellency CHARLES HENRY DARLING, *Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly having had the accompanying Petitions from John McLennan and Matthew W. Walbank under consideration, respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to cause inquiry to be made into the statements therein contained, and if found correct, to make such an award thereon as to your Excellency may appear just.

Address to Governor on Petition of Committee of Harbor Grace Reading Room.

To His Excellency CHARLES HENRY DARLING, *Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly having had under their consideration the accompanying Petition from the Committee of the Harbor Grace Reading

On Table.

Ordered,—That the Reports do lie upon the Table.

Messages from the Legislative Council.

Messages from Legislative Council.

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

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill sent up for their concurrence, entitled " An Act to provide for the support and maintenance of Cape Race Light House," without Amendment.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

Legislative Council Chamber,
14th March, 1857.

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council have passed, without Amendment, the following Bills sent up to them by the House of Assembly, intituled respectively :

" 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 December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-seven, and for other purposes :"

Also, " An Act to continue the Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported into this Colony and its Dependencies :"

Also, " An Act to repeal the Act for the Naturalization of Aliens, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof."

LAWRENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

Legislative Council,
14th March, 1857.

Ordered,—That the several Addresses be engrossed, and presented to His Excellency the Governor, by such members of this House as are of the hon. the Executive Council. Engrossed—and Committee to present.

On motion of Mr. MORRIS, seconded by Mr. KELLY,

Resolved,—That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the Petition of Richard Howley.

Ordered,—That Mr. Morris, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Ellis, and Mr. Warren do form the Committee. Committee on Petition of R. Howley.

Mr. HAYWARD, from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Petitions of John Stark and Lewis W. Emerson, presented the Reports, which he handed in at the Clerk's Table, where the same were severally read, as follows :—

The Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the prayer of the Petition of John Stark, Esq., beg leave to report that they have given the matter due consideration, and are of opinion that Petitioner has sustained considerable injury under the provisions of the Acts of the Legislature referred to in the said Petition; and we beg to recommend that he be compensated for such injury to the amount of £200, at least. Report of Select Committee on Petition of J. Stark.

All which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN HAYWARD, *Chairman.*
PATRICK MORRIS.

Committee Room,
12th March, 1857.

The Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the prayer of the Petition of Lewis W. Emerson, Esq., beg leave to report that they have given the matter due consideration, and are of opinion that the claim of the Petitioner is just; and recommend that he be granted the amount claimed by him. Report of Select Committee on Petition of Lewis W. Emerson.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN HAYWARD, *Chairman.*
PATRICK MORRIS,
E. D. SHEA.

Committee Room,
12th March, 1857.

On Table.

Ordered,—That the said Messages do lie upon the Table.

Road Bill read 1st time.

The hon. SURVEYOR GENERAL, pursuant to notice, and leave granted, presented a Bill to provide for making and repairing Roads, Streets, and Bridges in this Colony, which was read a first time.

Rules suspended.

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.

Read 2nd time.

And the Bill was read a second time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole upon the said Bill.

Committed.

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. BENNING took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

Progress reported.

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 to-morrow.

Document from the Governor.

The hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House a statement of the expenditure in the improvement of Tarahan's Town.

(For which see Appendix.)

On Table.

Ordered,—That the said Document do lie upon the Table.

Notice of Address to Governor relative to R. H. Daw.

Mr. PROWSE gave notice that on to-morrow he will move an Address to the Governor, respectfully reqnesting that His Excellency will be pleased to sanction an appropriation to remunerate Robert H. Daw for his services as Post-master and Collector of Revenue at Burgeo.

Notice of Address relative to Petition of Directors Brigus Commercial School.

Mr. BROWN gave notice that on to-morrow he will move an Address to the Governor, respectfully requesting that His Excellency will be pleased to take the Petition of the Directors of the Brigus Commercial School into his consideration.

Mr. SPEAKER,—

Her Majesty's Council acquaint the House of Assembly, in reply to their Message of yesterday, requesting to be furnished with their Contingencies during the present Session, that the contingent account of the Clerk of the Council amounts to Two Hundred and Six Pounds, Nineteen Shillings, and Five Pence, sterling; and that of the Usher of the Black Rod to Twenty-six Pounds, Eighteen Shillings, and Three Pence, sterling; and they have resolved that their Officers shall be paid for their services this Session, as follows;—

	Sterling.		
The Clerk	£165	0	0
The Master-in-Chancery	140	0	0
The Usher of the Black Rod	120	0	0
The Reporter	125	0	0
The Doorkeeper	50	0	0
The Assistant Doorkeeper	25	0	0
The Messenger	20	0	0
The Proprietor of the *Newfoundlander*, for publishing Debates	45	0	0
The Proprietor of the *Courier*, ditto	45	0	0
Ditto *Ledger*, for copying Debates	30	0	0
Ditto *Express*, ditto	30	0	0
Joseph Woods, balance of account for Printing and Binding Journals of late Session	38	0	8
Probable cost of Printing and Binding Journals of present Session	180	0	0
Expenses of Delegates to England, from the Council	600	0	0
	£1613	0	8
	206	19	5
	26	18	3
	£1846	18	4

LAWRENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

Council Chamber,
13th March, 1857.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

Road Bill read 3rd time.

Ordered,—That the Bill, as amended, be engrossed and read a third time this day.

And the Bill was read a third time accordingly.

Passed and titled.

Ordered,—That the Bill pass and be entitled " An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for making and repairing Roads, Streets and Bridges in this Colony."

Sent to Council.

Ordered,—That the hon. Surveyor General and Mr. Benning do take the Bill to the Legislative Council and desire their concurrence.

Report of Committee on Contingencies.

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 were the same was read as follows :

The Speaker of the House of Assembly, for his services during the present Session, Two Hundred pounds.

The Clerk of the House of Assembly, for his services during the present Session, Two Hundred and Fifty pounds, and for Indexing and Superintending the Printing of the Journals ; and Twenty-five pounds for transmitting copies of the Journals to the Colonial Office.

The Clerk Assistant, for his services during the present Session, One Hundred and Twenty-five pounds.

The Solicitor, for his services during the present Session, One Hundred and Fifty pounds.

To the Sergeant-at-Arms, for his services during the present Session, One Hundred and Twenty-five pounds.

To the Door-keeper of the House of Assembly, for his services during the present Session, Forty-five pounds.

To the Messenger of the House of Assembly, for his services during the present Session, Forty pounds.

To the Under Door-keeper of the House of Assembly, for his services during the present Session, Thirty-five pounds.

To the Outer Door-keeper, for his services during the present Session, Fifteen pounds.

Mr. PRENDERGAST gave notice that on to-morrow he will move an Address to the Governor on the subject of advances made by R. R. W. Lilly, in 1855, on account of the Poor. Notice for Address to the Governor relative to R. R. W. Lilly.

The hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL gave notice that on to-morrow he will move the appointment of Delegates from this House to proceed to London on the subject of the Fishery Convention entered into between France and England. Notice of Resolution for appointment of Delegates to London.

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

Monday, 16th March, 1857.

The hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL presented a Petition from F. K. Hepburn and others, of St. John's, which was received and read,— Praying that the House would adopt immediate measures to encourage Direct Transatlantic Steam Communication between Great Britain and St. John's. Petition in favor of Direct Steam Communication.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of the Whole upon the subject of Direct Steam Communication.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole upon the Road Bill. Committee on Road Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. BENNING 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. Reported with Amendments.

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

To the Chairman of Supply, Fifty pounds.

To Richard Holden, Junr., for services during the present Session, engrossing Bills and Papers, attending Select Committees, and preparing Documents connected with the Fishery Convention, and for extra services, Eighty-five pounds.

R. R. W. Lilly, for engrossing Addresses from the Assembly, and other Documents connected with the Delegations to the North American Provinces and London, on the subject of the Fishery Convention, Forty pounds.

To F. C. Price, for copying Documents relating to the Revenue, for the United States, Twenty-five pounds.

Edward Delaney, for preparing fifty-two Charts of the Island, for the use of Members of the Assembly, Council, and Delegations to the British North American Provinces and London, Sixty pounds.

THOMAS GLEN, *Chairman.*
PATRICK MORRIS,
GEORGE J. HOGSETT,
JOHN H. WARREN,
ROBERT PROWSE.

Committee Room,
16th March, 1857.

Having considered the claims of William J. Ward, Thomas Talbot, and John Little, the Committee beg leave to report,—That William J. Ward has no claim for remuneration; that Thomas Talbot is entitled to the sum of Twenty-five pounds; and that John Little is entitled to the sum of Twenty five pounds, in addition to his usual Salary as Solicitor of the House.

THOMAS GLEN, *Chairman.*
JOHN H. WARREN
PATRICK MORRIS.
GEORGE HOGSETT, (dissenting from the vote to Thomas Talbot.)
ROBERT PROWSE, (dissenting from rejection of Ward's claim.)

Committee Room,
16th March, 1857.

To the Assistant Door-keeper, Messenger, and Attendant of the House of Assembly, for his services during the present Session, Fifteen pounds.

To the Assistant Messenger and Fireman, Thirty pounds.

To Edward Morris, Reporter of the Debates of the House of Assembly, for his services during the present Session, One Hundred and Twenty-five pounds.

To Archibald Emerson, Assistant Reporter of the Debates of the House of Assembly, for his services during the present Session, One Hundred pounds.

Proprietor of *Newfoundlander*, Sixty pounds, for Publishing Debates of the Assembly during the present Session.

Proprietor of the *Courier*, Sixty pounds, for Publishing Debates of the Assembly during the present Session.

To Twenty-nine members of the House of Assembly, Speaker not included, the sum of Thirteen Hundred and Eighty-six pounds: being Forty-two pounds each, for Twenty-one Members resident in St. John's, and Sixty-three pounds each for Eight Outport Members not resident in St. John's, for their attendance during the present Session.

To the Proprietors of the *Patriot* Press, for Printing Bills and Miscellaneous Papers during the present Session, Two Hundred and Forty-Six pounds Seven shillings.

To the Proprietor of the *Newfoundlander* Newspaper, estimate for Printing Journals and Appendix of the House of Assembly, for the present Session, Three Hundred and Fifty pounds; and Sixty-one pounds, Seventeen shillings, and Six pence, balance for Printing Journals and Appendix of last Session.

To the Clerk of the House of Assembly, to defray the Contingent Expenses of his Office, for the present Session, Two Hundred and Sixty-four pounds, Sixteen shillings, and Eight pence.

To the Clerk of the House of Assembly, to defray the Contingent Expenses of the Legislative Library, Sixty-three pounds, Thirteen shillings, and Two pence.

To the Sergeant-at-Arms, to defray the Contingent Expenses of his Office, pursuant to the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Assembly upon Contingencies, Seventeen pounds and Nine pence.

on, which they had directed him to report to the House ; and he handed the Resolutions in at the Clerk's Table, where the same were read, as follows :—

Resolutions on Direct Steam Communication.

Resolved,—That it being the anxious desire of this House to secure for the Colony the benefit of Direct Steam Communication with the United Kingdom, British America, and the United States, it is the opinion of this House that the Executive Government be authorized to conclude arrangements with such Persons or Company as shall engage to run two or more Steamers of sufficient capacity and power, fornightly or monthly, as may be agreed upon, between some port in the neighboring Colonies or the United States, and the United Kingdom, calling at St. John's on each outward and homeward voyage, for a period, as may be agreed on, not exceeding five years, and to complete such arrangements as will give a guarantee to the Colony that the contract will be efficiently performed, and that the sum to be expended shall not exceed a sum between Five and about Seven Thousand Pounds annually.

Resolved,—That the Delegates to be appointed by this House, and those appointed by the Legislative Council, on the subject of the Fishery Convention, be authorized to co-operate with the Executive Government in promoting the object of the foregoing Resolution, and negociating with parties desirous of contracting for the said purpose, and with the Imperial Government for the transfer of the mails to the direct Steamers as soon as they shall have been established, and to solicit encouragement to the project from the Imperial Government.

Resolved,—That the concurrence of the Legislative Council be solicited to the foregoing Resolutions.

Resolved,—That Addresses to the Right Hon. Secretary of State for the Colonies and to His Excellency the Governor be adopted, conveying the foregoing Resolutions, and requesting their co-operation to promote and complete the objects in view.

House of Assembly,
16th March, 1857.

Adopted.

Ordered,—That the said Resolutions be adopted.

On motion of Mr. Fox, seconded by Mr. Kelly,

Message to Council.

Resolved,—That a Message be sent to the Legislative Council, requesting their co-operation in carrying the foregoing Resolutions into effect.

Ordered,—That the said Report be adopted. On Table.

The hon. RECEIVER GENERAL, pursuant to report of the Select Committee on Contingencies, and leave granted, presented a Bill to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature, which was read a first and second time. Contingency Bill read 1st and 2nd time.

Ordered,—That the House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole upon the said Bill.

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly. Committed

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. BENNING 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. Progress reported.

Ordered,—That the Bill be engrossed and read a third time this day.

And the Bill was read a third time accordingly. Read 3rd time.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass and be entitled "An Act to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature." Passed and titled.

Ordered,—That the hon. Receiver General and Mr. Hogsett do take the Bill to the Legislative Council and desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole upon the further consideration of Direct Steam Communication with St. John's. Committee on Direct Steam Communication.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

MR. WINTER 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 there-

Secretary's Office, 16th March, 1857.

SIR,—

Letter in reference to closing the Legislature.

I have the honor to acquaint you, by direction of the Governor, for the information of the Hon. the House of Assembly, that it is His Excellency's intention to close the Third Session of the Sixth General Assembly, with the usual formalities, to-morrow at Three o'clock.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M. J. KELLY,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Hon.
The Speaker.

Mr. E. D. SHEA moved, seconded by Mr. KELLY,

That the House do come to the following Resolutions :—

Motion for appointment of Delegates to London.

Resolved,—That the hon. Attorney General and H. W. Hoyles, Esq., Members of this House, be appointed Delegates to proceed to London to oppose the passing of the Convention between England and France, signed at London on the 14th January last, relating to the Fishery Rights of this Colony.

Resolved,—That in the discharge of this important duty, the Delegates shall be guided by the opinions of this House, as expressed in their Resolutions and Memorial adopted during the present Session.

Resolved,—That an Address be adopted to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, informing him of the appointment of the said gentlemen as Delegates for the said purpose, and earnestly soliciting his favorable consideration of the representations to be made by them.

Resolved,—That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, accompanying the foregoing Resolutions and soliciting His Excellency's influential co-operation in the promotion of the desires of this House, as expressed thereon, and requesting His Excellency to be pleased to transmit the Address to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Whereupon—

Ordered,—That Mr. Fox and Mr. Kelly do take the Message to the Legislative Council and desire their concurrence.

Messages from the Legislative Council.

The Master-in-Chancery to the Legislative Council brought down the following Messages :— Messages from Legislative Council.

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council have passed the Bills sent to them by the House of Assembly, intituled respectively "An Act to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature"; and, "An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for constructing and repairing Roads, Streets, and Bridges within this Colony"—without Amendment.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

Legislative Council Chamber,
16th March, 1857.

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council concur in the several Resolutions sent up to them by the House of Assembly, upon the subject of Direct Steam Communication between this Colony and the United Kingdom, and the neighboring Colonies or United States.

LAWRENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

Legislative Council Chamber,
16th March, 1857.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

Ordered,—That the said Messages do lie upon the Table. On Table.

Mr. SPEAKER informed the House that he had received the following Communication from the hon. Acting Colonial Secretary :—

received and read,—Praying that no Bill may be passed to affect the arrangement of the present Directory of the St. John's General Protestant Academy.

On Table.

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

Petition for grant in aid of School at LaConch.

Mr. PRENDERGAST presented a Petition from James McLaughlan, of St. John's, which was received and read,—Praying that the House will appropriate a sum of money for the support of a School at LaConch on the French Shore:

Petition for grant in aid of School at Battle Harbor, Labrador.

He also presented a Petition from Thomas H. Ridley, of Harbor Grace, which was received and read,—Praying that the House would be pleased to grant a small sum of money to aid in the support of a School-master at Battle Harbor, Labrador.

On Table.

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

Petition from Wm. Collins, Constable, Old Perlican.

Mr. WINTER presented a Petition from William Collins, Constable of Old Perlican, which was received and read,—Praying for an increase of salary.

On Table.

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

Petition from Superintendent Wesleyan Schools.

Mr BROWN presented a Petition from S. W. Sprague, Chairman of Newfoundland District, and General Superintendent of Wesleyan Schools, which was received and read,—Praying that an increased amount may be granted for the support of Wesleyan Schools.

On Table.

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

Petition from Emily Tobin.

Mr. E. D. SHEA presented a Petition from Emily Tobin, of St. John's, which was received and read,—Praying that the House will be pleased to cause the amount awarded her for ground taken for the Public Service by the Arbitrators appointed under an Act of the Legislature, to be paid her.

On Table.

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

Petition from B. Snow.

Mr. WINTER presented a Petition from Benjamin Snow and John Hefford, which was received and read,—Praying reimbursement for cost incurred in repairing the Bridge at New Perlican.

On Table.

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

Mr. Hoyles moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Bemister,

That the hon. Attorney General, William H. Ellis, and H. W. Hoyles, be nominated as Delegates to proceed to London on the subject of the French Convention. Amendment on motion for appointment of Delegates.

And the House dividing thereon there appeared, Division.

For the Amendment, 10.	*Against the Amendment,* 14.
Mr. Hoyles	The hon. Attorney General
" Prowse	" Surveyor General
" Brown	" Receiver General
" Knight	Mr. Hogsett
" March	" Kelly
" Carter	" E. D. Shea
" Ellis	" Morris
" Warren	" Delaney
" Bemister	" Winser
" Winter	" Talbot
	" Benning
	" Prendergast
	" Hayward
	" Byrne.

So it passed in the negative. Negatived.

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

Ordered,—Accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Prowse, seconded by Mr. Bemister,

Resolved,—That the co-operation of Thomas N. Hunt, Thomas H. Brooking, and Charles Hunt, of London ; Thomas Ridley, and Thomas B. Job, of Liverpool ; James J. Grieve, and Kenneth McLea, of Greenock ; John Shea, of Cork ; and James Kent, of Waterford, be solicited, to accomplish the object of the Delegation to London. Resolution for co-operation of persons with Delegates.

Mr. Fox presented a Petition from Francis Nicol and others, members of the Presbyterian and Congregational Churches in St. John's, which was Petition against alteration in Directory of General Protestant Academy.

the matters to which the said Petition refers, and to make such order therein as the merits of the same may require.

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

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

Address to Governor to reimburse R. R. W. Lilly.

To His Excellency CHARLES HENRY DARLING, *Esquire, 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 sanction the appropriation of Forty Pounds, to reimburse R. R. W. Lilly, Esq., late Secretary of Board of Poor Commissioners, for advances made by him on account of the Poor.

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

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

Address to Governor on Petition of Robert H. Daw

To His Excellency CHARLES HENRY DARLING, *Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly respectfully beg leave to request that your Excellency will be pleased to take the prayer of the accompanying Petition of Robert H. Daw, Esq., Honorary Magistrate. residing at Burgeo, praying compensation for services rendered, into your Excellency's favorable consideration, and make such provision therefor out of the Public Funds as to your Excellency shall seem meet, and this House will make provision therefor.

Statement of Affairs of Newfoundland Savings' Bank.

The hon ATTORNEY GENERAL, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented a Report of the Affairs of the Newfoundland Savings' Bank, for the year ending 31st December, 1856 :

Mr. Brown presented a Petition from Charles Cozens and others, Commissioners of the Brigus Commercial School, which was received and read, —Praying that the annual grant in aid of that institution may be encreased.

Petition from Commissioners of Brigus Commercial School.

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

On Table.

Mr. Talbot presented a Petition from John Veitch and others, inhabitants of Holyrood, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to improve the roads in that locality.

Read Petition from Holyrood.

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

On Table.

Mr. Hayward presented a Petition from Charles Calpin, Constable of Bay Roberts, which was received and read,—Praying for an increase of Salary:

Petition from Chas. Calpin, Bay Roberts.

He also presented a Petition from Edward E. Brown and others, of Harbor Grace, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to enable them to procure a supply of water there.

Petition from Harbor Grace, for water.

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

On Table.

Mr. Ellis presented a petition from Joseph Shea, Stipendiary Poor Commissioner, of St. John's, which was received and and read,—Praying that the sum of £250, deducted out of his salary in the years 1852, '53, 54, and 55, may be paid him.

Petition from Joseph Shea, for arrears of salary.

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

On Table.

On motion of Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Knight,

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

Address to Governor in reference to Commercial School, Brigus.

To His Excellency Charles Henry Darling, *Esquire, 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 consideration a Petition from the Directors of the Commercial School at Brigus, representing certain matters connected with the financial affairs of that institution, respectfully request that your Excellency will cause inquiry to be made into

Mr. E. D. SHEA, in accordance with the Resolution of the House, presented the draft of an Address to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which he read in his place, and then handed in at the Clerk's Table, when it was again read as follows:—

Draft of an Address to the Secretary of State on the subject of the Delegation to London.

To the Right Honorable HENRY LABOUCHERE,
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

SIR,—

The House of Assembly of this Colony having appointed the hon. the Attorney General and Hugh W. Hoyles, Esq., Delegates from this House to the Imperial Government on the subject of the Fishery Convention recently entered into between England and France, respectfully beg leave to solicit your favorable consideration to such representations as they may deem necessary to make on this important subject.

Ordered,—That the Address be adopted and engrossed.

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

Address to Governor.

To His Excellency CHARLES HENRY DARLING,
Esquire, 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 passed the accompanying Resolutions and Address on the subject of the Fishery Convention, recently entered into between England and France, and having appointed the hon. the Attorney General and Hugh W. Hoyles, Esq., as Delegates to London, to carry out the subject matter thereof, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to grant leave of absence to the former gentleman—and beg to request that Your Excellency will transmit the said Resolutions and Address to the Right hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies; and that Your Excellency will also be pleased to use your influential co-operation in promoting the desires of the Assembly on this important subject.

Also, Correspondence on the subject of the dismissal of John Toor from the Constabulary.

(For which see Appendix.)

Ordered,—That the said documents do lie upon the Table. On Table.

Mr. WARREN gave notice that on to-morrow he will move an Address to the Governor, on the Petition of J. Walker, of Scilly Cove. Notice of Address on Petition of J. Walker.

Mr. ELLIS gave notice that on to-morrow he will move an Address to the Governor on the Petition of W. J. Ward. Notice of Address on Petition of W. Ward.

Mr. BEMISTER gave notice that on to-morrow he will move an Address to the Governor, praying that His Excellency will not sanction the expenditure of Six Hundred Pounds, voted for the General Protestant Academy, until the next Legislature, at which time it is supposed the opinions of all parties interested in the question will be ascertained. Notice of Address on General Protestant Academy Grant.

Mr. PRENDERGAST gave notice that on to-morrow he will move an Address to the Governor, respectfully requesting that His Excellency will be pleased to sanction the appropriation of £100 as a contribution towards the Testimonial raised in England to John Arthur Roebuck, Esq., for his disinterested Colonial Services. Notice of Address on Testimonial to J. A. Roebuck, Esq.

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

Tuesday, 17*th March,* 1857.

Mr. ELLIS gave notice that on the first day of the next Session of the Legislature he will ask leave to bring in a Bill for increasing the number of Representatives for the District of Twillingate and Fogo : Notice for Fogo Representation Bill.

Also, that on an early day next Session he will move for Copies of the Evidence taken in reference to the Fire at the Mill Premises of C. F. Bennett, Esq., River Head.

To His Excellency CHARTES HENRY DARLING,
Esquire, Governor aud 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 acompanying Petition of the inhabitants of Harbor Grace, praying for a supply of water in that town; and also the Petition of Charles Calpin, Constable at Bay Roberts, respectfully beg leave to request that Your Excellency wil be pleased to take the subject matter of the said Petitions into consideration, and make such provision therefor out of the Public Funds as your Excellency may consider expedient, and this House will indemnify your Excellency therefor.

To His Excellency CHARLES HENRY DARLING,
Esquire, 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 beg to recommend to your Excellency's consideration the accompanying Petition of Dr. Joseph Shea, praying compensation, and that your Excellency will be pleased to make such appropriation therefor out of the Public Funds as Your Excellency may consider him entitled to, and this House will indemnify your Excellency therefor.

Ordered,—That the foregoing Addresses be engrossed and presented to His Excellency the Governor by such members of this House as are of the hon Executive Council.

Message from Governor.

A Message from His Excellency the Governor, by F. W. Rennie, Esq., the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod,—Commanding the immediate attendance of the Speaker and the House in the Council Chamber.

House attends His Excellency.

Governor's assent to Bills.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker and the House attended His Excellency the Governor in the Council Chamber, when His Excellency was pleased to assent to the following Bills :—

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. Fox, in accordance with the Resolutions reported from Committee of the Whole on Direct Steam Communication, presented the draft of an Address to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which he read in his place, and then handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was read as follows :—

Draft of Address to Secretary of State.

To the Right Honorable HENRY LABOUCHERE, *Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

SIR,—

The House of Assembly of this Colony having passed the accompanying Resolutions for the promotion of Direct Steam Communication between this Colony and the United Kingdom, and having authorized the hon. the Attorney General and Hugh W. Hoyles, Esq., as Delegates from this House, to negotiate on this important subject, respectfully beg leave to solicit your influential assistance in the accomplishment of the desires of this House in this behalf.

Ordered,—That the Address be adopted and engrossed.

Ordered,—That the following Addresses be presented to His Excellency the Governor :—

Addresses to Governor.

To His Excellency CHARLES HENRY DARLING, *Esquire, 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 passed the accompanying Resolutions and Address on the subject of Direct Steam Communication between this Colony and the United Kingdom, respectfully beg to request that your Excellency will be pleased to transmit the said Resolutions and Address to the Right hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and that Your Excellency will be pleased to make such recommendation thereon as will promote the desires of the House on this important subject.

without a dissentient voice, by the community whose interests are specially confided to your care.

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

I gladly acknowledge the appropriations you have made for the conduct of the Public Service, and your liberal grants for the maintenance of Schools, and the construction and repair of Roads.

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

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

From the announcement I have already taken occasion to make, you will be aware, that my intercourse with you in General Assembly convened, will terminate with our present meeting. I now desire to assure you, that I shall always revert with satisfaction to the cordiality which has characterized our united efforts, as the component Branches of the Legislature, for the promotion of the public good, during an Administration which, commenced with the establishment of a new form of Government, although extending only over a period of less than two years, has not been unmarked by important political measures and results.

I have sincerely rejoiced in those clear indications of the increasing social and fiscal prosperity of the Colony to which I adverted at the opening of the Session ; and it would be to me a source of great gratification to learn hereafter, that the apprehensions which now seem, but I trust only for the passing moment, to obscure such hopeful prospects, have been effectually and finally removed.

After which the hon. President of the Legislative Council, by command of His Excellency, said—

It is the pleasure of His Excellency the Governor that this General Assembly be prorogued till Thursday, the 20th day of August next.

And this General Assembly is accordingly prorogued till Thursday, the 20th day of August next, to be then here holden.

JOHN STUART,
Clerk of the House of Assembly.

END OF THE THIRD SESSION OF THE SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

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 on the 31st day of December, 1857, and for other purposes.

An Act for ascertaining the Population of this Colony and other statistical information.

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

An Act for the Encouragement of Education.

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

An Act to provide for the Support and Maintenance of Cape Race Light-house.

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

An Act to repeal An Act for the Naturalization of Aliens, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

After which His Excellency was pleased to make the following Speech:

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

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

The promptitude with which you have despatched the more urgent business of the country, enables me to bring the Session to an immediate close.

In adopting this step, I am influenced by the conviction, that although it involves the postponement of measures deserving your best consideration, it will accord with the well-understood wish of all classes of the people, as facilitating the action you have resolved to take in reference to those propositions of the Imperial Government, which, since I last addressed you in this place, have been communicated to me, and, in distinct recognition of the Rules of Government established in the colony, were submitted to you for Legislative concurrence and assent.

I have felt it my duty to intimate to Her Majesty's Government my belief, that in deciding not to accept those propositions, you are supported

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Third Session Sixth General Assembly, 1857,

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APPENDIX.

Estimates and Public Accounts.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

SALARIES.

	Brought forward.....			£2875 0 0
Three Magistrates, St. John's	£900	0	0	
Inspector of Police, "	80	0	0	
Sergeant of Police, "	50	0	0	
Constables, 14, at £45 is £630, and Clothing, £70	700	0	0	
Gaoler	150	0	0	

OUTPORTS.

Stipendiary Magistrates, Clerks of the Peace, Gaolers, Constables, as per detailed statement	3437	0	0	
				5317 0 0

RELIEF OF THE POOR.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

Permanent and Casual Poor, St. John's and Outports	7250	0	0	
Servants and Paupers, Lunatic Asylum	2000	0	0	
" " St. John's Hospital	1700	0	0	
				11730 0 0

COLONIAL BUILDING.

Repairs.....	300	0	0	
Fuel and Light	250	0	0	
				550 0 0

CUSTOM HOUSE.

Repairs.....	60	0	0	
Fuel and Light	60	0	0	
				120 0 0

COURT HOUSES AND GAOLS.

Repairs St. John's Court House	250	0	0	
Repairs Outport Court Houses and Gaols	300	0	0	
				550 0 0
Carried forward				£21142 0 0

APPENDIX.

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

ESTIMATE

FOR DEFRAYING PART OF THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE OF NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR YEAR 1857.

MISCELLANEOUS SALARIES.

Private Secretary to the Governor	£200	0	0	
Two Clerks Colonial Secretary's Office	400	0	0	
Clerk Receiver General's Office	150	0	0	
Keeper Colonial Building	60	0	0	
Office Keeper Colonial Secretary's Office	60	0	0	
Messenger " "	60	0	0	
Keeper Half-way House, Salmonier	35	0	0	
Gate-keeper Government Lodge	60	0	0	
				£1025 0 0

THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SALARIES.

Chief Clerk and Registrar Supreme Court, including Clerk and Stationery	420	0	0	
Chief Clerk and Registrar Northern Circuit Court	200	0	0	
" " Southern "	200	0	0	
Sheriff's Bailiff, Central District.....	50	0	0	
Crier and Tipstaff, St. John's	60	0	0	
" " Harbor Grace	20	0	0	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Crown Prosecutions	300	0	0	
Coroners	200	0	0	
Circuit of Judges	400	0	0	
				1850 0 0
Carried forward				£2875 0 0

Estimates and Public Accounts.

Brought forward.....				£25261 10 0
Mechanics' Institute.....	£50	0	0	
Orphan Asylum Industrial Department	50	0	0	
Factory	100	0	0	
Reading Room	25	0	0	
Agricultural Society	250	0	0	
Phœnix Fire Company £100, and others £50	150	0	0	
Conception Bay Steam Packet Company	500	0	0	
Allowance to Robert Smith	10	0	0	
Shipwrecked Crews	200	0	0	
General Repairs Roads and Bridges	200	0	0	
Pumps and Tanks	200	0	0	
Almanac for 1857, St. John's	25	0	0	
				1760 0 0
Amount of Account for Postage Stamps	414	8	1	
Repairs of the Factory Building	250	0	0	
Estimate for New Gaol	3000	0	0	
Estimate for taking the Census and other Statistics	2000	0	0	
Protection of Fisheries Cape John and Belle Isle	1000	0	0	
Delegation to London	500	0	0	
				7164 8 1
				£34,188 18 1

'HOMAS GLEN,

Receiver General.

Estimates and Public Accounts.

Brought forward				£21142	0 0
Expenditure of Court Houses and Gaols	£850	0	0		
Ordinary Repairs of do. do.	200	0	0		
				1050	0 0

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL.

Repairs, Fencing, Draining, &c.....				250	0 0

FERRIES.

At Great Placentia	30	0	0		
At Salmonier	25	0	0		
At Portugal Cove	25	0	0		
At Trinity	30	0	0		
At Harbor Grace to South Side	30	0	0		
At Little St. Lawrence	10	0	0		
At Burin to Mud Cove, 2 Ferries	25	0	0		
At Hollyrood, North and South Side, £15 each	30	0	0		
At Aquaforte	15	0	0		
At Mortier Bay, 2 Ferries	25	0	0		
At Colinet	25	0	0		
				270	0 0

MISCELLANEOUS IN AID OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

Printing and Stationery	750	0	0		
Postages and Incidentals	100	0	0		
Insurance on Public Buildings	200	0	0		
Carrying out Crown Lands' Act	300	0	0		
Fuel and Light Government House	200	0	0		
Unforeseen Contingencies	500	0	0		
				2050	0 0

MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL.

Men Stationed at Fort Amherst	36	10	0		
Duties on Wine Military Mess	50	0	0		
Gas Company, Lighting Streets St. John's	166	0	0		
Do. do. Harbor Grace	50	0	0		
Water Company St. John's	100	0	0		
Dorcas Society do.	50	0	0		
Do. Harbor Grace	25	0	0		
Do. Carbonear	25	0	0		
				502	10 0
Carried forward				£25264	10 0

Estimates and Public Accounts.

DETAIL—*(Continued.)*

Outports.	Magistrates.	Clerks of the Peace.	Constables. No.	Constables. Salary.	Gaolers.	Total.
Aquaforte			1	12		12
Fermewse			1	12		12
Renews			1	12		12
St. Mary's			1	25		25
Placentia			1	25	25	180
Little Placentia	130		1	12		12
Oderin			1	12		12
Merasheen			1	12		12
Burin	150	35	1	25	25	235
St. Lawrence			1	12		12
Lamaline			1	12		12
Grand Bank	130		1	12		142
Jersey Harbor			1	12		12
Harbor Briton	100	35	1	25		160
Burgeo Islands			1	12		12
Hermitage Bay			1	12		12
Spaniards Bay			1	12		12
Total.....	1770	490	58	967	210	3437

RECAPITULATION.

13 Magistrates	....	£1,770
8 Clerks of the Peace	....	490
7 Gaolers	....	210
57 Constables	....	967
		£3,437

Estimates and Public Accounts.

DETAIL

Of Salaries and Allowances to Stipendiary Magistrates and Constables, Clerks of the Peace and Gaolers in the undermentioned Outports, for the Year 1857.

Outports.	Magistrates.	Clerks of the Peace.	Constables. No.	Constables. Salary.	Gaolers.	Total.
Petty Harbor			1	20		20
Torbay			1	20		20
Portugal Cove			1	20		20
South Shore			1	12		12
Harbor Main			1	12		12
Cats Cove			1	12		12
Brigus and Port-de-Grave	150	60	2	50		260
Bay Roberts			1	12		12
Harbor Grace	200	150	1 2	50 50	90	540
Carbonear	150	60	3	75		285
Bay-de-Verds			1	12		12
Western Bay			1	12		12
Hants Harbor			1	12		12
Perlican	130		1	12		142
Hearts Content			1	12		12
New Harbor			1	12		12
Trinity	150	60	2	37	25	272
Catalina			1	25		25
Bonavista	150	45	1	25	10	230
Tickle Cove			1	12		12
King's Cove			1	12		12
Salvage			1	12		12
Greenspond			1	12		12
Twillingate and Fogo	130	45	3	49	10	234
Exploits Bay			1	12		12
Bay Bulls	100		1	25		125
Witless Bay			1	12		12
Toads Cove			1	12		12
Brigus South			1	12		12
Cape Broyle			1	12		12
Caplin Bay			1	12		12
Ferryland	100		1	25	25	150

Treasury Accounts.

Dr. BALANCE SHEET OF THE RECEIVER

Customs Bonds, outstanding	£19,517 19 10
Cash, in Treasury	22,044 16 11
Assets.....	£41,562 16 9
Public Debt (as per Contra)	167,257 18 0
Total Debtors.....	£208,820 14 9

I hereby certify that the aforegoing Accounts are just and true in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS GLEN,

Receiver General.

St. John's, Newfoundland,
The 1st day of January, 1857.

Treasury Accounts.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.

Dr.

1856.						
Jany. 1.—To Balance from last year						
In Bonds	.....	£13,467	11	7		
In Cash	.....	11,849	15	4		
					£25317	6 11

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

" Amount received from the Customs Department for the year ended the 31st day of December, 1856—						
In Bonds	.....	64,128	16	7		
In Cash	.....	15,982	8	10		
					80,111	5 5

POSTAL REVENUE.

" Amount received from William L. Solomon, Post Master General, for Postal Revenue, for the year ended the 30th day of June, 1856	.....				565	2 0

SHERIFFS' FEES.

" Amount received from Benjamin G. Garrett, Sheriff of the Central District, on account the years 1854, '55, and '56		138	7	2		
" Amount received from Garland C. Gaden, Sheriff of the Northern District, for the year ended the 1st day of July, 1856		87	9	2		
					225	16 4

CLERK OF COURTS FEES.

" Amount received from Charles Simms, Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, for the year ended 30th June, 1856	.....				220	0 10

Treasury Accounts.

GENERAL'S ACCOUNTS ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1856.

Outstanding Warrants	.....	.....	£9,182	18	9
Outstanding Interest	.....	.....	4,766	8	3
Light Houses	.....	.....	3,255	0	3
Treasury Note Account	.....	.....	260	0	0
		Liabilities.....	£17,464	7	3

Debentures issued, viz.,—

St. John's Re-building Act, 15th Vic.	.....	£56,373	13	4
Harbor Grace Street Act, 9th and 10th Vic.	.....	1,372	14	8
St. John's Academy Act 7th Vic.	.....	195	10	0
Colonial Building and Market House Acts	.....	18,466	0	0
Colonial Penitentiary Act, 14th Vic.	.....	7,500	0	0
Lunatic Asylum Act, 15th and 16th Vic.	.....	5,750	0	0
Act 9th Vic., cap. 7, general purposes	.....	790	0	0
" 12th " 20, "	.....	7,868	14	8
" 17th " "	.....	6,000	0	0
" 18th & 19th Vic., cap. 14, general purposes....		45,000	0	0
Consolidated Stock Act, 19th Vic., cap. 6	.....	17,941	5	4
			£162,257	18	0
Revenue and Expenditure, being excess of Assets over Liabilities	.....	.....	24,098	9	6
		Total Creditors.....	£208,820	14	9

Examined and found correct,

JAMES TOBIN,

Financial Secretary.

Treasury Accounts.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.

DR.

1856.

QUARANTINE FEES.

To amount received from William Gill, for amount collected in the Customs Department, from brig *Eliza,* from St. Jago de Cuba				£10	0 6

LICENSES.

" Received from Robert R. W. Lilly, Acting Clerk of the Peace, St. John's, for amount collected for the year ended 31st December, 1856	£733	19	0		
" Received from Lewis W. Emerson, Clerk of the Peace, Harbor Grace, for amount collected for the year ended 31st December, 1855	50	8	0		
" Received from Benjamin Sweetland, Magistrate, Trinity, for amount collected for the year ended 31st December, 1855	15	0	0		
" Received from John Lawrence, Clerk of the Peace, Bonavista, for amount collected for one year and nine months ended the 30th September, 1856	18	0	0		
" Received from Marmaduke Clow, Clerk of the Peace, Ferryland, for amount collected for the year ended the 30th September, 1856	5	0	0		
				822	7 0

FINES AND FORFEITURES.

" Received from Robert R. W. Lilly, Acting Clerk of the Peace, St. John's, for fines collected, for the year ended 31st December, 1856	69	14	8		
" Received from Lewis W. Emerson, Clerk of the Peace, Harbor Grace, for amount of fines collected for one year and six months ended the 30th day of June, 1856	10	10	0		

Treasury Accounts.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.

DR.

1856.

CLERKS OF THE PEACE FEES.

To amount Received from Robert R. W. Lilly, St. John's, for the year ended 31st December, 1856	£20	0	0		
" Received from Lewis W. Emerson, Harbor Grace, for three quarters ended 30th June, 1856.	9	18	4		
" Received from John Mackey, Carbonear, for the quarter ended 31st December, 1855 ..	5	0	6		
" Received from John Stentaford, Brigus, for three quarters ended 30th June, 1856	8	17	6		
" Received from Robert Bayly, Trinity, for the year ended 30th September, 1856	4	0	8		
" Received from John Lawrence, Bonavista, for one year and three quarters, ended 30th September, 1856	8	12	6		
" Received from Abraham A. Pearce, Twillingate, for the year ended 30th September, 1856	4	12	0		
" Received from Marmaduke Clow, Ferryland, for one year and six months ended 30th September, 1856	3	13	0		
" Received from James Murphy, Placentia, for the year ended 31st December, 1855	3	8	10		
" Received from Patrick Morris, Burin, for the half-year ended 31st December, 1855..	0	13	0		
" Received from Andrew Ellis, Harbor Briton, for three quarters ended 31st December, 1855	3	12	6		
				72	8 10

GAOLERS' FEES.

" Received from Richard Brace, St. John's, for the half-year ended 30th September, 1856	12	14	0		
" Received from David Rogers, Harbor Grace, for the year ended 31st December, 1855 ...	2	13	3		
				15	7 3

Treasury Accounts.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.

Dr.

1856.

CROWN LANDS.

To amount received from the following parties for rent due the Crown :—

St. John's Gas Light Company....	6	0	0	
Michael Connell	0	2	6	
Peter Doyle	1	4	8	
Nathaniel Hill	12	15	0	
Estate of Mrs. DesBarres	64	10	0	
				£431 7 10

" Received from Ed. Hanrahan, Surveyor General, being amount received by him for sales of Crown Lands to the 31st December, 1855 .... 27 8 1

" Received from the following parties, for fines on renewal of leases :—

Michael Connell	£0	10	0	
Bridget Daly	5	0	0	
Estate of late Dr. Fleming	4	8	0	
Walter Furlong	0	8	0	
				10 6 0

" Received from Edmund Hanrahan, Surveyor General, being amount received by him for the use of the Market House for exhibition of Panorama in the year 1855 ..... 10 8 0

" Received from Edmund Hanrahan, Surveyor General, being amount received by him from C. F. Bennett, for two licenses of occupation to work mines in the vicinity of Turks Gut and English Cove in Conception Bay 20 0 0

" Received from Clift, Wood and Co., for rent of store under the Market House, for the year ended November 1st, 1856 ..... 144 14 8

Treasury Accounts.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.

DR.

1856.

To amount received from Benjamin Sweetland, Magistrate, Trinity, for fines collected for the year ended 31st December, 1855	£2	8	2	
" Received from Richard Rankin, Magistrate, Old Perlican, for fines collected for the year ended 31st December, 1855	3	16	7	
" Received from Garland C. Gaden, Sheriff of the Northern District, for fines collected for the year ended 30th June, 1856	21	4	0	
				£107 13 5

CROWN LANDS.

" Received from the following parties, for rent due the Crown :—

William Joy	£11	0	0
Thomas Horthsay	0	0	9
Michael Connell	0	2	6
Jonas Barter	14	0	0
Martin Walsh	6	18	8
Widow Aylward	1	2	0
Terance Morrissey	0	3	6
John Keating	5	15	6
Bridget Daly	7	10	0
Johanna Keating	1	6	6
Estate of late Dr. Fleming	14	17	0
Walter Furlong	3	0	0
P. Rogerson & Son 100	0	0	
William Irwin	3	10	0
John Costin	2	12	6
Charles Loughnan	60	0	0
Michael Cahill	4	5	6
Andrew Fitzgerald	5	0	0
Estate of late John Thomson	40	10	0
William West	0	14	0
Estate of late Denis Hanigan ...	52	10	0
Richard Frelegan	9	0	0
Thomas Brown	0	12	3
Richard Doyle	1	5	0
John Curran	1	0	0

Treasury Accounts.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.

DR.

1856.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL.

" Received from W. & H. Thomas & Co., for Hospital Money retained from Crew of brig *Caledonia*	1	19	0		
" Received from Edmund Hanrahan, Chairman of Board of Works, being balance in his hands unexpended	11	5	5		
				273	5	9

PENITENTIARY.

" Received from Benjamin G. Garrett, Chairman of late Commissioners, being balance remaining unappropriated	49	1	0		
" Received from Benjamin G. Garrett, Chairman of late Commissioners, being amount received by him for rent of House on Penitentiary Grounds	3	14	1		
" Received from Patrick Sullivan, for Materials purchased by him from the Board of Works and belonging to the Penitentiary ...	81	8	5		
				137	6	6

PATENTS' FEES.

" Received from John Kent, Colonial Secretary, for Fees received by him on granting Patents to the following Parties :

Charles Horatio Waterous	£5	0	0
William J. Williams	5	0	0
Henry Bessemer	5	0	0

15 0 0

CONSOLIDATED STOCK.

" Amount received for Debentures issued for the year 1856, under Act 19, Vic., Cap. 6. 17,941 5 4

Treasury Accounts.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.

Dr.

1856.

CROWN LANDS.

To amount received from John Kent, Colonial Secretary, for Fees received by him on granting Mining Licenses to the undermentioned Parties :—					
C. F. Bennett,	.....	£5	0	0	
Patrick Kemp,	.....	5	0	0	
F. N. Gisborne and others,	.....	5	0	0	
C. F. Bennett,	.....	5	0	0	
R. F. Sweetman,	.....	5	0	0	
Thomas Kough,	.....	5	0	0	
				£30	0 0
" Received from Edmund Hanrahan, Surveyor General, being amount received by him from C. F. Bennett for upset price of 1280 Acres of Land for Mining Purposes, situate at Turks Head and the adjoining grounds in Conception Bay		£127	2 8		
" Received from Edmund Hanrahan, Surveyor General, being amount received by him from Messrs. KcKay, Chapman and Kough, for License of occupation to search for Minerals on Frenchman's Hill, (Placentia.)		10	0 0		
				£811	3 7

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL.

" Received from William Gill for amount of Hospital Dues collected in the Customs Department for one year and three months ended 31st December, 1856	153	10	4	
" Received from Sundries for Board and Lodging of sick Seamen whilst in the St. John's Hospital	103	8	8	
" Received from George J. Hogsett, Secretary to Board of Works, for 18 Hhds. slack Coal sold at 4s. per Hhd.....	3	2	5	

Treasury Accounts.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.

DR.

1856,								
		MISCELLANEOUS.						
August 5—	"	Received from James Tobin, Financial Secretary, for return expenditure, on account Civil and Criminal Prosecutions in the case of McLeod and McKenzie				19	8	4
Dec. 18—	"	Received from George J. Hogsett, Secretary to the Board of Works, being amount remaining in his hands unexpended, on account able-bodied Poor, St. John's District				127	17	6
27—	"	Received from George J. Hogsett, Secretary to the Board of Works, being amount remaining in his hands unexpended, on account the undermentioned Roads :—						
		Kelligrews to Holyrood, ...	£11	0	10			
		Junction of Conception Bay Road and Salmonier Road to Salmonier, ...	8	18	9			
		Colinet to Salmonier River, ...	5	7	1			
		Colinet River to Placentia, ...	3	9	5			
						28	16	1
							423	6	0
Dec 31—	"	Outstanding Warrants				9,182	18	9	
	"	Outstanding Interest				4,766	8	3	
							13,949	7	0
							£146,519	1	5

Treasury Accounts.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.

Dr.

1856.				
	PREMIUM ON CONSOLIDATED STOCK.			
	" Amount received on £17,941 5 4, Debentures issued for the year 1856, under Act 19th, Vic., Cap. 6	465	19	6
	LIGHT DUES.			
	" Amount received from the Customs Department for the year ended the 31st December, 1856, on account Light-houses	5,034	15	6
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
Jan. 14—	" Received from Benjamin G. Garrett, Sheriff of the Central District, being amount refunded for Coals supplied for the use of the Sheriff's Private Office during the year 1855 and charged to government	13	0	0
15—	" Received from Assistant Judge DesBarres, being amount overdrawn on account Salary for the quarter ended 31st March, 1854, and now refunded £16 10 6 Army Stg.	17	3	8
18—	" Received from Garland C. Gaden, Sheriff of the Northern District, being balance unexpended of the sum of £20 received 30th August, 1855, to defray the cost of Civil and Criminal Prosecutions on Northern Circuit	6	8	0
March 27—	" Received from Edmund Hanrahan, Surveyor General, on account St. John's Streets	24	5	9
May 19—	" Received from Edmund Hanrahan, Surveyveyor General, for Land purchased from the Government by Bishop Field, and formerly belonging to Young's Estate	130	0	0
31—	Received from Robert R. W. Lilly, Acting Clerk of the Peace, St. John's, being amount received by him from the late Telegraph Company, on account monies paid by the Poor Commissioners in the year 1854, to labourers employed by said Company	56	6	8

Treasury Accounts.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.

Cr.

1856.						
Jany, 17—	By Warrant No.	38—	relief of the poor	392	6	6
"	"	39—	pumps and tanks	6	3	8
"	"	2—	roads	21	12	6
19—	"	40—	gaol expenses	31	14	3
"	"	41—	relief of the poor	100	0	0
"	"	42—	pumps and tanks	20	0	0
"	"	43—	relief of the poor	150	0	0
23—	"	44—	St. John's hospital	349	14	4
"	"	45—	Con. Bay steam company	300	0	0
"	"	46—	printing and stationery.....	44	11	9
"	"	47—	fuel and light	5	18	5
"	"	48—	relief of the poor	107	9	4
"	"	49—	C. and C. prosecutions ...	3	12	3
"	"	50—	lunatic asylum	2	1	2
"	"	52—	printing and stationery ..	54	8	1
"	"	53—	relief of the poor	158	19	1
"	"	55—	postal act	4	10	0
26—	"	3—	roads	93	1	7
29—	"	56—	relief of the poor	14	18	10
"	"	57—	ditto	100	0	0
"	"	58—	ditto	303	6	8
"	"	59—	miscellaneous	39	15	0
"	"	60—	crown lands act	10	13	8
"	"	61—	postal act	15	0	0
"	"	62—	relief of the poor	50	0	0
31—	"	63—	gaol expenses	2	0	7
"	"	64—	crown lands act	334	11	1
"	"	65—	gaol expenses	33	16	2
Feby. 2—	"	66—	relief of the poor	120	0	0
"	"	67—	pumps and tanks	20	0	0
6	"	68—	penitentiary	462	2	1
"	"	69—	St. John's hospital	1	16	4
"	"	70—	contingency act	18	19	7
"	"	71—	postal act	8	7	0
13	"	72—	circuit expenses	14	3	0
"	"	73—	relief of the poor	260	0	0
15	"	74—	ditto	23	8	0
"	"	75—	ditto	100	0	0
"	"	76—	pumps and tanks	10	0	0
		78—	lunatic asylum	10	0	0

Treasury Accounts.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.

CR.

1856.							
Jany. 1	By outstanding warrants from last year		£6,668	12	11		
	" Outstanding interest "		3,591	7	8		
						£10,260	0 7
2	" Warrant No. 1—relief of the Poor		105	16	8		
	" " 2 ditto		43	17	11		
	" " 3—pumps and tanks		4	3	2		
4	" " 4—printing and stationery		39	17	9		
	" " 5—C. and C. prosecutions		62	13	8		
	" " 6—relief of the poor		223	0	8		
8	" " 7—crown lands act		24	19	0		
	" " 8—court houses and gaols		10	16	1		
	" " 9—contingency act		20	17	7		
	" " 10—unforeseen contingency		38	7	4		
	" " 11—gaol expenses		15	0	0		
	" " 12—salary		8	15	0		
	" " 13—coroners		7	10	0		
	" " 14—pumps and tanks		1	7	3		
	" " 1—roads		80	7	9		
9	" " 15—printing and stationery		73	13	10		
	" " 16—relief of the poor		17	3	2		
	" " 17 ditto		30	16	9		
	" " 18—unforeseen contingency		39	12	7		
	" " 19—circuit expenses		19	19	0		
10	" " 20—St. John's gas company		71	13	4		
	" " 21—contingency act		3	15	0		
	" " 22—coroners		27	19	2		
	" " 23—relief of the poor		15	11	5		
11	" " 24 ditto		155	8	7		
	" " 25—printing and stationery		69	13	7		
12	" " 26—pumps and tanks		1	6	0		
	" " 27—lunatic asylum		317	7	5		
15	" " 28—gaol expenses		91	13	7		
	" " 29—printing and stationery		12	5	8		
	" " 30—relief of the poor		102	13	3		
	" " 31—miscellaneous		9	2	6		
	" " 32—crown lands act		79	15	11		
16	" " 33—contingency act		12	14	7		
	" " 34—crown lands act		8	13	4		
	" " 35—unforeseen contingency		152	6	11		
	" " 36—relief of the poor		93	12	0		

Treasury Accounts.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.

CR.

1856.							
March 31—	By Warrant	No. 117	...salaries	.....	£247	7	0
	"	"	118.... ditto	.....	76	2	6
	"	"	119....education	.....	387	10	0
	"	"	120.... ditto	.....	724	0	0
	"	"	121 ... ditto	.....	713	10	0
	"	"	122.... ditto	.....	95	0	0
April 2—	"	"	123....relief of the poor	.....	24	8	9
	"	"	124....crown lands' act	.....	12	10	0
	"	"	6....roads	.....	80	0	0
4—	"	"	125....relief of the poor	.....	72	10	0
7—	"	"	126....miscellaneous	.....	9	2	6
8—	"	"	127.... ditto	.....	0	7	0
	"	"	128....printing and stationery	..	45	1	0
	"	"	129....legislative contingency	..	87	4	9
12—	"	"	130....C. and C. prosecutions	...	4	14	6
	"	"	131....relief of the poor	.....	473	1	7
	"	"	132 .. election expenses	.....	4	6	8
21—	"	"	133....colonial building	.....	423	11	5
22—	"	"	135....St. John's hospital	.....	569	12	3
	"	"	136.... ditto	.....	44	9	4
	"	"	137....lunatic asylum	.....	749	0	7
	"	"	138....crown lands' act	.....	45	6	3
	"	"	139....pumps and tanks	.....	15	12	10
	"	"	140....printing and stationery	..	40	7	1
24—	"	"	141....relief of the poor	.....	400	0	0
	"	"	142....court houses and gaols	...	55	10	0
	"	"	143.... ditto	.....	97	1	4
	"	"	144.... ditto	.....	65	4	0
	"	"	145....postal act	.....	2	12	0
	"	"	7....roads	.....	39	14	0
	"	"	8.... ditto	.....	30	19	2
25—	"	"	146....miscellaneous	.....	16	5	0
26—	"	"	147...relief of the poor	.....	589	12	8
	"	"	148....colonial building	.....	28	7	4
	"	"	149...relief of the poor	.....	150	0	0
28—	"	"	150...circuit courts	.....	11	11	0
29—	"	"	9 ...roads	.....	7	7	3
30—	"	"	10... "	.....	92	11	2
	"	"	151...relief of the poor	.....	271	12	2
	"	"	152...gaol expenses	.....	8	2	6

Treasury Accounts.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.

Cr.

1856.

Feby. 15—	By Warrant No.	79....St. John's hospital	.....	£10	0	0
19—	" "	80....salaries	.....	36	5	0
21—	" "	81....penitentiary	.....	55	7	2
"	"	82.... ditto	.....	4	6	8
23—	" "	83....relief of the poor	.....	3	9	4
25—	" "	4....roads	.....	36	11	7
26—	" "	84...gaol expenses	.....	8	18	8
"	"	85...relief of the poor	.....	67	13	1
"	"	86....postal act	.....	6	0	0
"	"	87...penitentiary	.....	12	8	11
27—	" "	88...crown lands act	.....	3	6	0
"	"	89....relief of the poor	.....	400	0	0
"	"	90....night watch	.....	26	0	0
"	"	91....relief of the poor	.....	75	0	0
29—	" "	92...postal act	.....	1	14	8
March 7—	" "	93....relief of the poor	.....	30	17	11
8—	" "	94... ditto	.....	150	0	0
"	"	95...legislative contingency		101	6	5
10—	" "	96....protection of fisheries		8	0	0
"	"	97....relief of the poor	.....	3	0	8
"	"	98...coroners	.....	2	2	0
"	"	99. . gaol expenses	.....	1	4	1
15—	" "	100...relief of the poor	.....	400	0	0
"	"	101.... ditto	.....	39	18	0
19—	" "	102 .. education	.....	200	0	0
"	"	103....miscellaneous	.....	12	7	4
28—	" "	104...night watch	.....	17	14	5
29—	" "	5....roads	.....	15	3	9
31—	" "	105...salaries	.....	850	0	0
"	"	106.... ditto	.....	194	0	0
"	"	107.... ditto	.....	515	0	1
"	"	108... ditto	.....	462	10	0
"	"	109... ditto	.....	97	10	0
"	"	110.... ditto	.....	236	5	0
"	"	111.... ditto	.....	119	15	0
"	"	112... ditto	.....	70	0	0
"	"	113... ditto	.....	51	15	0
"	"	114.... ditto	.....	225	0	0
"	"	115... ditto	.....	281	5	0
"	"	116... ditto	.....	201	15	0

Treasury Accounts.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.

CR.

1856.						
May 21	By Warrant No.	191	...miscellaneous	£670	1	11
"	"	192	...postages and incidentals....	13	18	3
"	"	193	...relief of the poor	90	15	5
22	"	194	...postal act	2	0	0
26	"	195	...seed potatoes	31	4	0
"	"	196	....relief of the poor	309	0	0
"	"	197	....contingency act	200	0	0
"	"	198	....miscellaneous	16	5	0
"	"	199	....crown prosecutions	1	16	6
27	"	200	....miscellaneous	46	0	0
"	"	201	.... ditto	75	0	0
28	"	14	....roads	43	6	8
29	"	202	....salaries	8	10	0
"	"	203	....miscellaneous	60	0	0
"	"	204	. . gaol expenses	9	10	6
"	"	205	....coroners	1	18	0
"	"	206	....miscellaneous	225	9	2
"	"	207	.... ditto	250	0	0
"	"	208	...penitentiary	73	12	10
"	"	209	....relief of the poor	2	12	0
"	"	210	...crown lands' act	21	14	0
30	"	15	—roads	25	0	0
"	"	16	.... ditto	18	4	0
June 2	"	211	....postal act	5	0	0
"	"	213	...miscellaneous	90	0	0
3	"	214	....salaries	32	1	0
"	"	215	....registration of voters	4	6	8
"	"	216	....seed potatoes	99	13	4
"	"	217	...miscellaneous	150	0	0
"	"	218	....crown prosecutions	9	2	0
"	"	219	....contingency act	80	0	0
"	"	220	....miscellaneous	4	6	8
4	"	221	.... ditto	75	0	0
"	"	222	....printing and stationery ..	3	13	8
5	"	17	...roads	5	11	1
6	"	223	...shipwrecked crews	3	18	0
"	"	224	....crown prosecutions	1	0	0
"	"	225	.. miscellaneous	120	0	0
"	"	226	..relief of the poor	206	16	10
"	"	227	...shipwrecked crews	4	17	0

Treasury Accounts.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.

Cr.

1856.

May 2—	By Warrant No.	153	...postal act	.....	£20 16	0
"	"	11	...roads	.....	17 19	8
3— "	"	154	...coroners	.....	5 2	0
"	"	155	....postal act	.....	24 18	4
7— "	"	156	...relief of the poor	.....	492 19	11
"	"	157	—shipwrecked crews	.....	34 13	2
"	"	158	—crown lands act	.....	20 0	0
"	"	159	—shipwrecked crews	.....	10 3	5
"	"	160	...salaries	.....	8 1	8
"	"	161	—St. John's hospital	.....	16 18	0
8— "	"	162	—relief of the poor	....	80 0	0
9— "	"	163	—crown lands act	.....	40 19	5
"	"	164	—C. and C. prosecutions	.....	0 15	0
12— "	"	165	—court houses and gaols	...	10 3	8
"	"	166	—printing and stationery	....	7 16	0
"	"	167	—crown lands act	.....	13 6	0
"	"	168	—fuel and light	.....	100 0	0
"	"	169	—relief of the poor	.....	200 0	0
"	"	170	—shipwrecked crews	.....	7 16	0
13— "	"	171	legislative contingencies	.....	1023 19	3
"	"	172		.....	909 5	7
"	"	173		....	1031 5	7
"	"	174		.....	502 14	9
"	"	175		.....	1365 0	0
14— "	"	176	....postal act	.....	33 19	11
"	"	177	—crown prosecutions	.....	0 18	0
"	"	178	....miscellaneous	....	50 0	0
16— "	"	179	....relief of the poor	.....	81 0	0
"	"	180	....C. and C. prosecutions	...	3 9	4
"	"	181	—coroners	....	35 12	4
"	"	182	—miscellaneous	....	25 0	0
"	"	183	....crown lands' act	.....	31 9	2
19— "	"	185	....relief of the poor	.....	150 0	0
"	"	186	—legislative contingency	....	21 0	0
"	"	187	....coroners	.....	5 17	6
"	"	188	....miscellaneous	.....	200 0	0
"	"	189	....court houses and gaols	...	1 12	11
"	"	12	...roads	.....	14 0	0
"	"	13	.... ditto	.....	27 14	0
20— "	"	190	...relief of the poor	.....	71 0	0

Treasury Accounts.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.

CR.

1856,						
June 30—By Warrant No.	263—salaries	.....	£850	0	0
" "	264.... ditto	.....	480	10	8
" "	265.... ditto	.....	462	10	0
" "	266... ditto	.....	97	10	0
" "	267... ditto	.....	146	5	0
" "	268.... ditto	.....	90	0	0
" "	269.... ditto	.....	119	15	0
" "	270... ditto	.....	70	0	0
" "	271... ditto	.....	51	15	0
" "	272.... ditto	.....	225	0	0
" "	273... ditto	.....	281	5	0
" "	274....postal act	.....	204	14	6
" "	275... ditto	.....	27	7	0
" "	276...salaries	.....	67	10	0
" "	277...education	.....	387	10	0
" "	278... ditto	.....	713	10	0
" "	279.... ditto	.....	724	0	0
" "	280.... ditto	.....	95	0	0
" "	24....roads	.....	80	0	0
July 2— " "	281....lunatic asylum	.....	474	2	6
" "	282....court houses and gaols	.....	115	9	11
" "	283... ditto	.....	52	7	4
" "	284... ditto	.....	4	10	10
" "	285...crown lands act	.....	81	6	1
7— " "	286....St. John's hospital	.....	250	3	2
" "	287.... ditto	.....	506	13	7
" "	288—printing and stationery	..	178	12	10
" "	289....relief of the poor	.....	70	10	0
" "	290....unforeseen contingencies	..	6	16	2
8— " "	295....pumps and tanks	.....	18	13	11
" "	296....colonial building	.....	178	18	3
" "	297....printing and stationery	....	18	8	0
" "	298....miscellaneous	.....	167	17	6
" "	299....salaries	.....	13	14	5
12— " "	300...miscellaneous	.....	13	0	10
" "	301.... ditto	.....	28	12	0
" "	25....roads	.....	36	16	5
" "	26....ditto	.....	150	0	0
16— " "	302....C. and C. prosecutions	.....	15	19	1
" "	303....salaries	.....	9	10	2

Treasury Accounts.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.

Cr.

1856.						
June 9—	By Warrant No.	228....relief of the Poor	.....	£44	1	8
"	"	229....seed potatoes	.....	520	0	0
"	"	18....roads	.....	8	4	8
11— "	"	230....miscellaneous	.....	8	13	4
"	"	231....seed potatoes	.....	128	16	0
"	"	232.... ditto	.....	408	0	0
"	"	234....salaries	.....	7	9	11
"	"	19....roads	.....	108	6	8
"	"	20....ditto	.....	8	0	0
13— "	"	235...C. and C. prosecutions	...	11	5	1
14— "	"	236 ... ditto	.....	2	19	0
"	"	237....colonial building	.....	122	8	4
"	"	21....roads	.....	100	0	0
16— "	"	238 ...penitentiary	....	0	6	9
"	"	239....miscellaneous	.....	25	0	0
"	"	240....seed potatoes	.....	62	2	2
"	"	241....miscellaneous	.....	40	0	0
18— "	"	242....relief of the poor	.....	3	18	0
"	"	243....miscellaneous	.....	99	5	0
20— "	"	244—relief of the poor	.....	231	8	0
"	"	245—seed potatoes	.....	30	6	8
"	"	246....shipwrecked crews	....	37	5	4
24— "	"	247...relief of the poor	.....	7	14	7
"	"	248....postal act	.....	23	16	4
"	"	249....miscellaneous	.....	5	0	0
"	"	250—relief of the poor	.....	4	6	8
"	"	251—telegraph company	.....	6	0	0
"	"	22...roads	.....	3	9	4
28— "	"	252—C. and C. prosecutions	....	3	11	9
"	"	253—relief of the poor	.....	2	12	0
"	"	254....printing and stationery	..	6	11	7
"	"	255—shipwrecked crews	.....	3	18	0
"	"	256....seed potatoes	.....	27	5	6
"	"	257 ...shipwrecked crews	.....	13	0	0
"	"	258....relief of the poor	.....	200	0	0
"	"	259—miscellaneous	.....	7	13	0
"	"	260 ditto	.....	9	2	6
"	"	261....relief of the poor	.....	63	5	7
"	"	23....roads	.....	31	4	0
30— "	"	262 .. salaries	.....	520	0	0

Treasury Accounts.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.

CR.

1856.						
Aug. 23—By Warrant No.	338...unforeseen contingency	£50	0	0
" "	339....relief of the poor	13	0	0
27— " "	341....contingency act	14	8	10
" "	342....relief of the poor	100	0	0
Sept. 1— " "	33....roads	330	4	7
4— " "	343...relief of the poor	74	14	4
" "	344....miscellaneous	52	0	0
" "	345....coroners	1	18	0
6— " "	346....pumps and tanks	50	0	0
" "	34—roads	914	9	3
8— " "	347....government house	100	0	0
" "	348....court houses and goals ...	4	0	0
" "	349....relief of the poor	2	5	5
10— " "	351 ...printing and stationery ..	16	5	3
" "	352....miscellaneous	50	0	0
" "	353....protection of fisheries ...	195	0	0
" "	354....contingency act	80	0	0
" "	355... miscellaneous	100	0	0
" "	356....printing and stationery ..	3	13	8
" "	357....circuit courts	55	0	0
" "	358—C. and C. prosecutions.....	10	0	0
13— " "	359....relief of the poor	200	0	0
" "	360....printing and stationery ..	6	11	1
17— " "	361....postal act	5	4	0
" "	362—printing and stationery	3	14	4
19— " "	35....roads	38	6	10
22— " "	364....protection of fisheries.....	100	0	0
26— " "	365....postal act	10	12	0
30— " "	366....unforeseen contingencies..	19	8	6
" "	367...coroners	18	12	0
" "	368.... ditto	29	19	0
" "	369 ...penitentiary	676	11	0
" "	370—salaries	511	5	0
" "	371.... ditto	794	5	11
" "	372.... ditto	448	14	7
" "	373... ditto	437	10	0
" "	374... ditto	97	10	0
" "	375.... ditto	146	5	0
" "	376.... ditto	90	0	0
" "	377... ditto	119	15	0

Treasury Accounts.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.

CR.

1856.

July 16—	By Warrant No.	304—	printing and stationery	£19	12	11
"	"	305....	relief of the poor	150	0	0
"	"	306....	miscellaneous	9	0	0
"	"	307....	ditto	250	0	0
"	"	308....	ditto	50	0	0
"	"	309....	court houses and gaols	8	10	0
"	"	27....	roads	13	19	6
"	"	28....	ditto	107	10	2
18— "	"	310....	miscellaneous	1	10	0
"	"	311....	seed potatoes	23	16	4
"	"	312....	penitentiary	15	16	11
"	"	313....	printing and stationery ..	38	0	8
"	"	29....	roads	8	0	0
21— "	"	314....	miscellaneous	89	19	9
"	"	315....	relief of the poor	200	0	0
26— "	"	316....	miscellaneous	37	9	11
"	"	317....	ditto	46	5	0
"	"	318....	ditto	3	0	0
"	"	319....	printing and stationery ..	170	17	0
"	"	320....	miscellaneous	1	4	0
"	"	30....	roads	8	12	2
"	"	31....	ditto	18	9	4
Aug. 1— "	"	321....	miscellaneous	32	10	0
"	"	322....	postal act	0	19	6
"	"	323....	relief of the poor	2	12	0
"	"	324....	miscellaneous	140	14	8
"	"	325....	unforeseen contingency ...	10	8	10
"	"	326....	court houses and gaols ...	13	4	8
4— "	"	327 ..	salaries	2	11	4
9— "	"	328....	miscellaneous	225	0	0
"	"	329....	jury act	6	0	0
"	"	330....	St. John's hospital	69	5	0
"	"	32....	roads	256	12	10
"	"	331....	miscellaneous	28	10	8
14— "	"	332—	relief of the poor	100	0	0
"	"	333—	education act	25	0	0
"	"	334....	miscellaneous	31	7	10
19— "	"	335....	court houses and gaols ...	59	7	4
21— "	"	336—	relief of the poor	177	15	2
23— "	"	337....	circuit courts	93	6	9

Treasury Accounts.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.

Cr.

1856,							
Oct. 20—	By Warrant No.	418....C. and C. prosecutions ...	£10	0	0
22—	"	"	40....roads	67	7	11
	"	"	41....ditto	179	1	6
23—	"	"	42....ditto	69	1	1
	"	"	419....relief of the Poor	10	0	0
	"	"	420....gaol expenses	2	13	10
27—	"	"	421....postal act	4	11	0
29—	"	"	422—relief of the poor	200	0	0
	"	"	423...quarantine act	20	6	10
31—	"	"	43....roads	294	13	8
	"	"	44....ditto	94	6	4
	"	"	45....ditto	127	13	2
Nov. 4—	"	"	46....ditto	304	14	3
5—	"	"	47....ditto	81	4	9
	"	"	426....circuits	141	11	1
6—	"	"	427....unforeseen contingency	7	15	11
	"	"	48....roads	61	2	0
10—	"	"	428....relief of the poor	200	0	0
	"	"	49....roads	76	8	4
	"	"	50....ditto	73	6	6
	"	"	51....ditto	104	17	4
13—	"	"	429—printing and Stationery ..	13	13	6
	"	"	52....roads	63	14	0
	"	"	53....ditto	107	5	3
17—	"	"	430....unforeseen contingency	28	0	0
	"	"	432....miscellaneous	118	15	0
	"	"	434—education act	25	0	0
	"	"	54....roads	412	6	3
	"	"	55....ditto	103	9	7
12—	"	"	56 ... ditto	42	14	3
	"	"	435....miscellaneous	200	0	0
	"	"	436 ..fishery protection	0	12	6
	"	"	438....court houses and gaols.....	17	15	11
	"	"	439....relief of the poor	24	18	6
	"	"	57...roads	47	11	4
21—	"	"	441...relief of the poor	26	14	5
	"	"	442...court houses and gaols.....	4	0	0
	"	"	444...relief of the poor	500	0	0
	"	"	58...roads	77	1	4
	"	"	59....ditto	90	14	6

Treasury Accounts.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.

Cr.

1856.						
Sept. 20—	By Warrant No.	378...salaries	.....	£70	0	0
"	"	379.... ditto	.....	51	15	0
"	"	380... ditto	.....	225	0	0
"	"	381.... ditto	....	344	15	4
"	"	382....postal act	.....	218	5	0
"	"	383... ditto	.....	147	7	0
"	"	384...salaries	.....	67	10	0
"	"	385...education	.....	387	10	0
"	"	386... ditto	.....	713	10	0
"	"	387.... ditto	.....	724	0	0
"	"	388.... ditto	.....	95	0	0
Oct. 2—	"	389....St. John's hospital	.....	318	9	0
"	"	390....lunatic asylum	.....	426	19	5
"	"	391—court houses and gaols	...	99	1	0
"	"	392... ditto	.....	153	1	5
"	"	393... ditto	.....	59	3	10
"	"	394....government house	.....	179	9	6
"	"	395....colonial building	.....	6	14	3
"	"	36....roads	.....	179	13	7
6—	"	398...miscellaneous	.....	9	2	6
"	"	399....St. John's streets	.....	80	0	0
"	"	400—crown lands act	.....	21	12	10
"	"	401....unforeseen contingency	...	215	13	5
"	"	402—miscellaneous	....	6	18	8
"	"	403....relief of the poor	.....	400	0	0
"	"	37...roads	.....	92	17	5
7—	"	404....postal act	.....	9	3	4
10—	"	405....printing and stationery	....	124	15	5
11—	"	406....pumps and tanks	.....	7	9	11
13—	"	407...jury act	.....	1	10	0
"	"	408....C. and C. prosecutions	....	12	10	0
"	"	409....salaries	.....	26	13	4
14—	"	411...relief of the poor	.....	92	10	8
"	"	412—St. John's streets	.....	100	0	0
17—	"	414...jury act	.....	4	10	0
"	"	38....roads	.....	144	10	9
"	"	39....ditto	.....	47	11	3
18—	"	415...postages and incidentals	....	4	6	9
20—	"	416....pumps and tanks	.....	2	17	2
"	"	417...circuits	.....	184	0	0

Treasury Accounts.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.

Cr.

1856.						
Decr. 18	By Warrant No.	466	miscellaneous	£176	18	2
"	"	80	....roads	50	19	2
"	"	81	.... ditto	111	1	1
"	"	82	....ditto	47	0	7
19— "	"	468	....unforeseen contingency ...	67	18	9
"	"	83	....roads	24	9	7
"	"	84	....ditto	16	11	0
22— "	"	85	....ditto	80	2	2
"	"	86	....ditto	85	15	0
"	"	87	....ditto	50	14	8
"	"	88	....ditto	51	4	11
"	"	89	...ditto	55	16	11
"	"	469	....circuits	14	8	11
"	"	470	....education	40	0	0
"	"	471	...crown lands act	242	13	4
24— "	"	472	....miscellaneous	40	15	0
"	"	473	—relief of the poor	13	8	8
26— "	"	90	....roads	182	6	2
"	"	91	....ditto	46	12	2
"	"	92	...ditto	30	11	2
"	"	93	....ditto	124	6	4
"	"	474	....miscellaneous	141	16	9
29— "	"	475	... ditto	103	3	0
"	"	476	...relief of the poor	448	19	9
30— "	"	477	....miscellaneous	723	3	0
"	"	94	...roads	60	4	10
"	"	95	....ditto	77	9	11
31— "	"	478	....St. John's hospital	200	7	3
"	"	479	... ditto	43	14	1
"	"	480	... ditto	38	18	8
"	"	481	....lunatic asylum	462	1	9
"	"	482	... ditto	75	8	10
"	"	483	....court houses and gaols.....	215	15	10
"	"	484	.... ditto	73	3	1
"	"	485	... ditto	94	4	2
"	"	486	....pumps and tanks	18	2	9
"	"	487	....colonial building	25	13	10
"	"	493	—miscellaneous	50	7	2
"	"	495	...salaries	511	5	0
"	"	196	.... ditto	800	0	0

Treasury Accounts.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.

Cr.

1856.						
Nov. 24—	By Warrant No.	60...roads	.....	£68	4	11
28—	" "	445....education act	.....	217	10	0
"	"	446....fishery protection	.....	50	0	0
"	"	447...C. and C. prosecutions ...		10	0	0
"	"	448....miscellaneous	.....	34	14	0
"	"	449... ditto	.....	100	0	0
"	"	61...roads	.....	75	2	7
"	"	62....ditto	.....	73	7	11
"	"	63....ditto	.....	259	7	5
"	"	64....ditto	.....	105	1	3
"	"	65....ditto	.....	74	1	6
Decr. 5—	" "	450....education act	.....	40	0	0
"	"	451....printing and stationery ...		1	13	2
"	"	452...legislative contingencies....		147	14	4
"	"	453....coroners	.....	5	18	6
"	"	454—relief of the poor	.....	125	17	4
6—	" "	66...roads	.....	107	6	0
"	"	67..ditto	.....	62	16	1
"	"	68...ditto	.....	81	17	1
"	"	69...ditto	.....	102	7	10
"	"	70...ditto	.....	116	6	1
"	"	71..ditto	.....	45	7	10
8—	" "	455...unforeseen contingency		3	18	0
"	"	456....fishery protection	.....	43	6	8
10—	" "	458....court houses and gaols.....		16	18	0
"	"	459....lunatic asylum	.....	73	6	1
"	"	460...St. John's hospital	.....	56	2	10
"	"	72....roads	.....	117	0	0
11—	" "	461...unforeseen contingency ...		5	5	0
"	"	462....relief of the poor	.....	300	0	0
"	"	73....roads	.....	70	0	6
"	"	74...ditto	.....	61	5	10
"	"	75...ditto	.....	25	5	9
"	"	76....ditto	.....	41	8	1
13—	" "	463....miscellaneous	.....	30	2	4
"	"	77...roads	.....	41	2	0
"	"	78....ditto	.....	38	7	6
"	"	79....ditto	.....	73	10	5
17—	" "	464....telegraph company	.....	2000	0	0
18—	" "	465....miscellaneous	.....	50	0	0

Treasury Accounts.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.

Cr.

1856.				
	INTEREST TO SAVINGS' BANK.			
Decr. 31	By amount paid the Newfoundland Savings's Bank for interest on the following amounts borrowed for the general purposes of the colony during the past year :—			
	£866 13 4 from 14th May to 31st July, being 78 days, at 6 per cent.	£11	2	3
	£2600 from 11th June to 31st July, being 50 days, at 6 per cent.....	21	7	3
	DEBENTURES PAID OFF.			
January 2—	" No. 24, in favor of John Furlong, due 12th July, 1855, under Colonial Building act	100	0	0
May 27—	" 13, in favor of Richard Hillman, due 23rd May, 1856, under Act 9th Vic., ...	300	0	0
28—	" 5, in favor of Patrick Strapp, due 28th May, 1856, under Act 9th Vic., ...	400	0	0
June 17—	" 9, in favor of William Jenkins, due 15th June, 1856, under Act 9th Vic., ...	250	0	0
23—	" 4, in favor of Patrick Doyle, due 26th May, 1856, under Act 9th Vic.,	910	0	0
	" 6, in favor of Grace Tibbs, due 1st June, 1856, under Act 9th Vic.,	200	0	0
	" 12, in favor of John Gregory, due 1st June, 1856, under Act 9th Vic.,	1000	0	0
	" 16 & 17, in favor of Catherine and Ann McCarthy, due 10lh June, 1856, under Act 9th Vic,, ...	900	0	0
27—	" 7, in favor of Mary Bulger, due 1st June, 1856, under Act 9th Vic.,	350	0	0
July 23—	" 1, in favor of Elizabeth Woodley, due 22nd May, 1856, under Act 9th Vic., ...	400	0	0

Treasury Accounts.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.

Cr.

1856.						
Decr. 31—By Warrant No.	497	...salaries	.....	£449	3	1
" "	498	.... ditto	.....	437	10	0
" "	499	... ditto	.....	97	10	0
" "	500	.... ditto	....	131	5	0
" "	501	.... ditto	.....	90	0	0
" "	502	.... ditto	.....	119	15	0
" "	503	.... ditto	.....	70	0	0
" "	504	... ditto	.....	51	15	0
" "	505	.... ditto	.....	225	0	0
" "	506	.. pensions	.....	350	0	0
" "	507	....postal act	.....	224	5	0
" "	508	... ditto	.....	323	5	5
" "	509	....salaries	.....	67	10	0
" "	510	...education	.....	387	10	0
" "	511	... ditto	.....	713	10	0
" "	512	.... ditto	.....	724	0	0
" "	513	.... ditto	.....	95	0	0
" "	515	....printing and stationery	..	98	3	5
" "	516	....miscellaneous	.....	207	13	3

" Warrant for compensation to the following parties for damage sustained under the operation of the Acts for the reconstruction of the town :—

J. Norris, River-head, St. John's	£8	13	4		
T. Knight, Cathedral-street "	12	11	4		
				21	4	8

" Amount of Warrants for Light Houses Expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1856, as per Light Houses Account 3473 15 10

Total amount of Warrants drawn on the Receiver General £76275 13 4

SINKING FUND.

" This amount paid into Savings' Bank on account Sinking Fund, being 2 per cent. on £17,941 5 4, Debentures issued under Consolidated Stock Act, 19th Vic., cap. 6 ..... 358 16 6

Treasury Accounts.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.

CR.

1856.

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.

By 12 months' interest on £7,500, Debentures issued under Act 12th Vic., cap. 20, at 6 per cent., for the year ended 31st December, 1856								£450	0 0
" Interest on £9,250, Debentures issued under Act 9th Vic., cap 7, for the year ended 31st December, 1856, Viz :—									
£790	for 12 months, at	6 p cent.			£47	8	0		
1300	"	6 "	144 days,	"	69	15	5		
600	"	6 "	39	" 5½ "	20	0	6		
250	"	5½ "		"	6	6	0		
900	"	5 "	10	"	21	19	6		
450	"	5 "	8	"	10	17	1		
2050	"	5 "		"	46	19	7		
400	"	4 "	28	"	9	0	4		
1210	"	4 "	26	"	26	15	9		
400	"	4 "	25	"	8	16	9		
500	"	4 "	23	"	10	18	0		
400	"	4 "	22	"	8	13	2		
9250								287	10 1
" 12 months' interest on £195 10 0, Debentures issued under St. John's Academy Act, at 6 per cent, for the year ended 31st December 1856								11	14 8
" 12 months' interest on £5750, Debentures issued under Lunatic Asylum Acts, for the year ended 31st December, 1856									
£3500	at 5	per cent.		.....	£175	0	0		
1450	$4^{19}/_{20}$	"		.....	71	15	6		
800	$4\frac{7}{8}$	"		.....	39	0	0		
5750								285	15 6
" 12 months' interest on 1372 14 8, Debentures issued under Harbor Grace Street Act, at 5 per cent, for the year ended 31st December, 1856								68	12 8

Treasury Accounts.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.

CR.

1856.						
July 28	By No. 3, in favor of Michael Power, due 25th May, 1856, under Act 9th Vic., ...	400	0	0		
Aug. 1	" 14, in favor of Margaret Whelan, R. J. Pinsent, and Rev. Denis Mackin, due 8th June, 1856	450	0	0		
	" 8, in favor of the Newfoundland Savings' Bank, due 1st June, 1856, under Act 9th Vic., ...	500	0	0		
21	" 28, in favor of Eliza Dunscombe, due 30th April, 1856, under Colonial Building Act	600	0	0		
28	" 2, in favor of Richard Hillman, due 23rd May, 1856, under Act 9th Vic., ...	500	0	0		
Sept. 18	" 15, in favor of Michael Gould, due 8th August, 1856, under Act 9th Vic., ...	600	0	0		
30	" 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, & 8, in favor of Bryan Robinson, due 26th September, 1856, under St. John's Re-building Act	390	0	0		
Oct. 28	" 9, in favor of Twisdens, due 27th October, 1856, under St. John's Rebuilding Act	41	12	0		
Nov. 24	" 18, in favor of Charles Loughnan, due November 21, 1856, under Act 9th Vic., ...	1300	0	0		
					£9591	12 0

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.

" Interest on £19,066, Debentures issued ununder Colonial Building and Market House Acts, for the year ended 31st December, 1856, viz :—					
£18,466 for 12 months, at 6 per cent		£1107	19	2	
600 6 "		18	0	0	
£19,066		1125	19	2	

Treasury Accounts.

Dr. STATEMENT OF LIGHT

1856.									
Jany. 17—	To Warrant No.	37,	favor	sundries	.....	£190	9	7
23—	" "	51	"	Michael Quigley	.....	4	6	8
"	" "	54	"	George Woolfrey	.....	5	1	10
Feb. 15—	" "	77	"	Board of Works	.....	10	0	0
April 21—	" "	134	"	Sundries	.....	237	0	10
May 19—	" "	184	"	ditto	.....	130	4	0
June 12—	" "	233	"	Ambrose Shea	.....	49	19	3
July 8—	" "	291	"	Sundries	.....	41	1	6
"	" "	292	"	ditto	.....	38	18	3
"	" "	293	"	ditto	.....	551	10	11
"	" "	294	"	ditto	.....	172	5	0
Aug. 8—	" "	331	"	N. Stabb & Sons	.....	19	10	11
25—	" "	340	"	Jeremiah White	.....	4	10	9
Sept. 10—	" "	350	"	Henry Foster	.....	8	2	11
17—	" "	363	"	Sundries	.....	683	6	8
Oct. 6—	" "	396	"	ditto	.....	142	6	7
"	" "	397	"	ditto	.....	68	10	1
13—	" "	410	"	Abraham Gallishew	...	1	6	0
15—	" "	413	"	Sundries	....	9	3	7
Nov. 4—	" "	424	"	ditto	.....	3	18	0
5—	" "	425	"	Patrick Kough	.....	2	8	6
17—	" "	431	"	Sundries	.....	471	8	2
"	" "	433	"	William Mulloy	.....	6	7	10
22—	" "	437	"	Edward Oke	.....	5	4	0
"	" "	440	"	Robert Slade & Co.	...	3	18	0
24—	" "	443	"	William Devereux	.....	14	14	8
Dec. 8—	" "	457	"	Sundries	.....	86	8	11
18—	" "	467	"	Board of Works	.....	12	14	8
31—	" "	488	"	Sundries	.....	84	0	8
"	" "	489	"	ditto	.....	58	5	1
"	" "	490	"	ditto	.....	73	17	10
"	" "	491	"	ditto	.....	75	6	5
"	" "	492	"	ditto	.....	124	4	7
"	" "	494	"	ditto	.....	35	5	10
"	" "	514	"	ditto	.....	48	17	4
							£3473	15	10
	" Balance as per Balance Sheet				.....		3255	0	3
							£6728	16	1

Treasury Accounts.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.

CR.

1856.

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.

By 12 months' interest on £45,000, Debentures issued under Act 18th & 19th Vic., for the year ended 31st December, 1856, viz. :—								
£17650 at 5½ per cent.	.....	£970	15	0				
27350 5 "	.....	1367	10	0				
45000					£2338	5	0	
" 12 months' interest on £6000, Debentures issued under Act 17th Vic., for the year ended 31st December, 1856, viz. :—								
£2650 at 5 per cent.	.....	£132	10	0				
1800 $4^{18}/_{20}$ "	.....	88	4	0				
1000 $4\frac{7}{8}$ "	.....	48	15	0				
550 $4\frac{5}{8}$ "	.....	26	2	6				
6000					295	11	6	
" 12 months' interest on £7500, Debentures issued under Penitentiary Act, for the year ended 31st December, 1856, viz. :—								
£7300 at 5 per cent.	.....	£365	0	0				
200 6 "	.....	12	0	0				
7500					377	0	0	
" Interest on £56,265 5 4, Debentures issued under St. John's Re-building Act, at 5 per cent, for the year ended 31st December, 1856					2673	3	0	
" Interest on £17,941 5 4, Debentures issued under Consolidated Stock Act, 19th Vic., at 6 per cent., to the 31st December, 1856					524	1	2	
							£8437	12 9
							104956	4 8
Dec. 31— " Balance in Treasury—In Cash	.....				22044	16	11	
In Bonds	.....				19517	19	10	
							41562	16 9
							£146519	1 5

Examined and found correct

JAMES TOBIN,
Financial Secretary.

Treasury Accounts.

STATEMENT OF PUBLIC DEBT ACCOUNT.

DR.

1856.		
Jan. 1—To Balance	£151,804	14 8
Aug. 30— " amount of Debentures issued under Consolidated Stock Act, 19th Vic., Cap. 6, for the year 1856	17,941	5 4
Dec. 31— " amount of Debentures issued under St. John's Rebuilding Act, 15th Vic., Cap. 4, during the year 1856	7,103	10 0
	£176,849	10 0

CR.

1856,		
Dec. 31—By amount of Debentures paid off for the year ended the 31st December, 1856, as per preceding account	£9,591	12 0
" Balance as per Balance Sheet	167,257	18 0
	£176,849	10 0

Examined and found correct.

JAMES TOBIN,

Financial Secretary.

Treasury Accounts.

HOUSES ACCOUNT. Cr.

1856.							
Jan. 1	By amount of Light Dues remaining unexpended from the year 1855, and transferred to the credit of Light-houses				£1,694	0	7
March 31	" amount of Light Dues collected in the Customs Department for the quarter ended this day	£786	2	2			
June 30	" amount of Light Dues collected in the Customs Department for the quarter ended this day	1936	0	8			
Sept. 30	" amount of Light Dues collected in the Customs Department for the quarter ended this day	1423	18	1			
Dec. 31	" amount of Light Dues collected in the Customs Department for the quarter ended this day	888	14	7			
					£5,034	15	6
					£6728	16	1

Examined and found correct

JAMES TOBIN,

Financial Secretary.

Treasury Accounts.

SUB-COLLECTORS.

Harbor Grace,	£160 ;	Trinity,	£150 ;	LaPoile,	£135			
Carbonear,	125 ;	Fogo,	125 ;	Greenspond,	125			
Lamaline,	100 ;	Gaultois,	100 ;	Brigus,	100			
Placentia,	100 ;	Burin,	100 ;	Hr. Briton,	100			
	485		475		460	£1,420	0	0

PREVENTIVE OFFICERS.

Bay Bulls,	£50 ;	Ferryland,	£50 ;	.....	£100			
Burgeo,	50 ;	Twillingate,	50 ;	.....	100			
Channell,	50 ;	Oderin,	50 ;	.....	100			
Little Placentia,	50 ;	St. Mary's	50 ;	.....	100	400	0	0
Per Centage on Duties to Sub-Collectors and others						500	0	0
							£5325	0 0

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

The Financial Secretary	.....	.....				300	0 0

BOARD OF WORKS.

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

CROWN LANDS' ACT.

Superintendent Public Buildings	.....	50	0	0		
Chainman to Surveyor General	.....	40	0	0		
Repairs of Government House	.....	350	0	0		
Deputy Surveyors and Incidentals	.....	300	0	0		
Mrs. Westcott's Pension	.....	30	0	0		
					770	0 0

COLONIAL BUILDING.

The Keeper	.....	60	0	0		
Repairs	.....	300	0	0		
Fuel and Light	.....	250	0	0		
					610	0 0

CUSTOM HOUSE.

Repairs	.....	60	0	0		
Fuel and Light	.....	60	0	0		
					120	0 0

Treasury Accounts.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1857.

EXPENDITURE.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

The Governor, £3000 payable in dollars at 4s. 2d.	£3120	0	0		
Private Secretary	200	0	0		
Gate Keeper, Government Lodge.....	60	0	0		
				£3380	0 0

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

The Colonial Secretary	500	0	0		
Two Clerks	400	0	0		
Office Keeper	60	0	0		
Messenger	60	0	0		
				1020	0 0

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Receiver General	500	0	0		
Clerk	150	0	0		
				650	0 0

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

The Assistant Collector	£300	0	0		
Landing and Tide Surveyor	250	0	0		
Two Landing Waiters	400	0	0		
1st Clerk and Warehouse-keeper	200	0	0		
2nd Clerk	150	0	0		
3rd Clerk	150	0	0		
Two Lockers	115	0	0		
Tide Waiters and Boatmen	1200	0	0		
Allowance to unofficial members of Board of Revenue	50	0	0		
House Keeper	40	0	0		
Incidental Expenses	150	0	0		
				3005	0 0

Treasury Accounts.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

SALARIES.

Three Magistrates	£900	0	0		
Clerk of the Peace	300	0	0		
Inspector of Police	80	0	0		
Sergeant of Police	50	0	0		
Constables—14 at £45 is £630 and clothing £70	700	0	0		
Gaolers	150	0	0		
Stipendiary Magistrates, Clerks of the Peace, Constables, and Gaolers in Outports, as per detailed statement	3437	0	0		
				£5617	0 0

RELIEF OF THE POOR.

SALARIES.

Commissioner of the Poor	250	0	0		
District Surgeon, St. John's	200	0	0		
ditto Conception Bay	100	0	0		
Gaol Surgeon ditto	30	0	0		
Physician Lunatic Asylum	200	0	0		
Medical attendance St. John's Hospital	250	0	0		

MISCELLANEOUS.

Permanent and Casual Poor St. John's and Outports	7000	0	0		
Servants and Paupers St. John's Hospital	1700	0	0		
ditto Lunatic Asylum	2000	0	0		
				11,730	0 0

EDUCATION.

Amount to be distributed under Act	£7880	0	0			
General Repairs of Schools	200	0	0			
				8080	0	0

ACADEMY ACT.

Master Roman Catholic Academy	250	0	0			
" Episcopalian "	200	0	0			
" General Protestant "	150	0	0			
" Harbor Grace "	150	0	0			
" Carbonear "	150	0	0			
				900	0	0
					8980	0 0

Treasury Accounts.

COURT HOUSES AND GAOLS.

Repairs of Court Houses, St. John's	.....	£250	0	0			
ditto Outports	.....	300	0	0			
Gaol Expenses	.....	850	0	0			
Ordinary Repairs of Court Houses and Gaols		200	0	0			
					£1600	0	0

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL.

Repairs of Building, Fencing, Draining	.....				250	0	0
						£1850	0 0

MISCELLANEOUS IN AID OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

Expenditure under Street Act	.....	.....			1000	0	0
Printing and Stationery	.....	.....			750	0	0
Postages and Incidentals	.....	.....			100	0	0
Insurance on Public Buildings	.....	.....			200	0	0
Fuel and Light, Government House		.....			200	0	0
Unforeseen Contingencies	.....	.....			500	0	0
						2750	0 0

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SALARIES.

The Chief Justice, £1,200 payable in dollars at 4s. 2d.					1248	0	0
Two Puisne Judges, 1,400 ditto					1456	0	0
Attorney General	.....	.....			500	0	0
Solicitor General	.....	.....			200	0	0
Sheriff Central District £300, Baliff £50		.....			350	0	0
Sheriff Northern District	.....	.....			300	0	0
Sheriff Southern District	.....	.....			200	0	0
Chief Clerk and Registrar Supreme Court, including Clerk and Stationery					420	0	0
Chief Clerk and Registrar Northern Circuit Court		.....			200	0	0
ditto Southern ditto		.....			200	0	0
Crier and Tipstaff St. John's	.....	.....			60	0	0
ditto Harbor Grace	.....	.....			20	0	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Crown Prosecutions	.....	300	0	0			
Coroners	.....	200	0	0			
Circuit of Judges	.....	400	0	0			
						6054	0 0

Treasury Accounts.

Protection of Fisheries, Cape John and Belle Isle	£1000	0	0		
Estimate for New Gaol	3000	0	0		
Estimate for taking a Census and other Statistics	2000	0	0		
Delegatien to London	500	0	0		
				£6500	0 0

INTEREST OF PUBLIC DEBT.

Amount of Public Debt £167,257 18 0					
Interest payable half yearly	9000	0	0		

SINKING FUND.

2 per cent. on amount of Consolidated Stock, say on £37,604 5 4	752	1	8		

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Estimated amount of appropriation for Roads	10000	0	0		

LEGISLATIVE CONTINGENCIES.

Estimated amount of Expenditure	5000	0	0		
Balance in favor of the Colony	10145	0	2		
				34897	1 10
				£98084	19 11

A S S E T S.

Balance from 1856				15234	19 11
Estimated amount of Revenue from Customs Duties	80000	0	0		
Ditto Crown Lands	750	0	0		
Ditto Licenses, Fines, Fees, &c.	1500	0	0		
Ditto Post Office	600	0	0		
				82850	0 0
				£98,084	19 11

THOMAS GLEN,

Receiver General.

Treasury Accounts.

FERRIES.

Estimated amount for support of that service		£270	0 0

RETIRED ALLOWANCE ACT.

PENSIONS.

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

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Post Master General	275 0 0		
Chief Clerk	130 0 0		
Assistant	50 0 0		
Messenger and Assorter	50 0 0		
Post Masters in Outports	290 0 0		
Way Masters	52 0 0		
Conveying Mails	1353 0 0		
Incidentals	100 0 0		
		2300	0 0

MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL.

Men stationed at Fort Amherst	36 10 0		
Duties on Wine, Military Mess	50 0 0		
Gas Company, Lighting Streets St. John's	166 0 0		
Ditto Harbor Grace	50 0 0		
Water Company, St, John's	100 0 0		
Shipwrecked Crews	200 0 0		
Dorcas Society, St. John's	50 0 0		
Ditto, Harbor Grace and Carbonear £25 each ...	50 0 0		
Mechanics' Institute	50 0 0		
Orphan Asylum Industrial Department	50 0 0		
Reading Room	25 0 0		
Agricultural Society	250 0 0		
Allowance to Robert Smith	10 0 0		
Keeper halfway house Salmonier	35 0 0		
Conception Bay Steam Packet Company	500 0 0		
Phœnix Fire Company £100 and others £50	150 0 0		
Almanac, Newfoundland	25 0 0		
Pumps and Tanks	200 0 0		
Factory £100, and repairs £250	350 0 0		
General Repairs Roads and Bridges	200 0 0		
Amount of Account for Postage Stamps	414 8 1		
		2961	18 1

Treasury Accounts.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND, ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1856.

ASSETS.

Cash in the Union Bank	£22,044 16 11		
Customs Bonds Outstanding	19,517 19 10		
			£41,562 16 9

LIABILITIES.

Outstanding Warrants	£9182 18 9		
Outstanding Interest	4766 8 3		
Balance due Light House Account	3255 0 3		
Treasury Notes in circulation	260 0 0		
		£17464 7 3	
Unexpended Grants	6664 14 11		
Unpaid Debentures	1868 14 8		
Outstanding Contracts, Post Office, Lock-up, and Hospital	330 0 0		
		8863 9 7	
Balance in favor of the Colony.....		15234 19 11	
			£41,562 16 9

THOMAS GLEN,

Receiver General

Treasury Accounts.

STATEMENT OF LIGHT HOUSE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1857.

The Inspector of Light Houses.....	.....	£130 0 0	
Keeper Cape Pine Light House	.....	95 0 0	
Assistant Keeper ditto	.....	70 0 0	
Keeper Cape Spear Light House ...	.....	95 0 0	
" Harbor Grace Island Light House	.....	105 0 0	
" " Beacon	.....	31 0 0	
" Cape Bonavista Light House	.....	95 0 0	
" Fort Amherst "	.....	70 0 0	
" Green Island "	.....	100 0 0	
" Cape Race "	.....	100 0 0	
Assistant Keeper Cape Race Light House	.....	70 0 0	
Oil Supplies, &c.	.....	1300 0 0	
			£2261 0 0
Estimated balance for the erection of Light Houses	.....		5494 0 3
			£7755 0 3

ASSETS.

Balance from 1856	.....	£3255 0 3	
Estimated amount of Light Dues for 1857	.....	4500 0 0	
			£7755 0 3

THOMAS GLEN,

Receiver General.

Treasury Accounts.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND, ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1856.

ASSETS.

Cash in the Union Bank	.....	£22,044 16 11	
Customs Bonds Outstanding	.....	19,517 19 10	
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LIABILITIES.

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Outstanding Interest	.....	4766 8 3	
Balance due Light House Account	.....	3255 0 3	
Treasury Notes in circulation	.....	260 0 0	
			£17464 7 3
Unexpended Grants	.....	6664 14 11	
Unpaid Debentures	.....	1868 14 8	
Outstanding Contracts, Post Office, Lock-up, and Hospital		330 0 0	
			8863 9 7
Balance in favor of the Colony.....	.....		15234 19 11
			£41,562 16 9

THOMAS GLEN,

Receiver General.

STATEMENT

OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE SANCTIONED BY GOVERNOR'S WARRANTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1856.

Financial Secretary's Office.

	Legislative Vote and Credit Balance.	Expended.	Credit Balance.	Overdrawn.	Number of Detail.
Breakwater, Oliver's Cove, 15th Vic., Cap. 19	£34 14 0	£34 14 0			
Civil and Criminal Prosecutions, Supply Act	451 16 6	216 14 8	£235 1 10		Detailed accounts herewith as per Index.
Crown Lands' Act, 7th Vic., Cap. 1	1342 13 8	1399 9 6	...	£56 15 10	
Circuit Courts, Supply Act	400 0 0	513 19 9	...	113 19 9	
Coroners, Supply Act	304 17 4	142 8 6	162 8 10		
Repairs of Court Houses and Gaols	226 13 8	298 9 11	...	71 16 3	
Education Act and Repairs and School Houses, 19th Vic., Cap. 8	8065 0 0	8027 10 0	37 10 0		
Addresses House of Assembly, 1855	280 8 5	49 6 0	231 2 5		
Election Expenses, Supply Act	4 6 8	7 6 8	...	3 0 0	
Fuel and Light Colonial Building, Supply Act	250 0 0	204 12 1	45 7 11		
" (Old Liability)		5 18 5	...	5 18 5	
" Government House, Supply Act	200 0 0	200 0 0			
Ferrymen, Supply Act	295 0 0	286 2 6	8 17 6		
Fishery Protection and Herring Fishery Improvement, Supply	813 6 8	451 2 6	362 4 2		
Insurance Public Buildings, Supply	200 0 0	185 15 4	14 4 8		
General Protestant Academy Board	200 0 0	200 0 0			
Gaol Expenses, Supply...	728 19 7	1178 3 1	...	449 3 6	
Light Houses	6728 16 1	3473 15 10	3255 0 3		
Legislative Contingencies, (Council Chamber)	314 12 10	407 0 8	...	92 7 10	
Addresses of House of Assembly, 1856	460 15 8	460 15 8			
Lunatic Paupers, Supply	2000 0 0	2742 10 7	...	742 10 7	
Men stationed at Fort Amherst, Supply.....	45 12 6	36 10 0	9 2 6		
Night Watch, Supply	292 10 0	102 4 5	100 5 7		
Newfoundland, New York, and London Electric Telegraph Company, 17th Vic., Cap. 2	3500 0 0	2000 0 0	1500 0 0		
Jury Act, 19th Vic., Cap. 13		45 7 4		45 7 4	
Post Office and Lock-up, &c., Addresses and Governor's Responsibility	520 18 0	300 0 0	220 18 0		
Public Wharf, Carbonear, Supply	250 0 0	52 0 0	198 0 0		
Outport Magistrates, Supply	1802 10 0	1792 10 0	10 0 0		
Outport Clerks of the Peace, Supply	585 0 0	570 0 0	15 0 0		
St. John's and Outport Gaolers, Supply.....	322 10 0	322 10 0			
Outport Constables, Supply	966 0 0	966 0 0			
Miscellaneous Salaries, Supply	4256 8 9	4256 8 9			
Printing and Stationery, Supply	500 0 0	1122 18 2	...	622 18 2	
Postages and Incidentals, Supply	230 18 5	41 3 11	189 14 6		
Relief of the Poor "	9107 17 3	11651 5 1	...	2543 7 10	
Postal Act "	2000 0 0	2119 17 9	...	119 17 9	
Penitentiary Commissioners	685 2 4	1305 14 2	...	620 11 10	
Pumps, Wells, and Sanitary Arrangements, Supply	377 16 4	279 5 2	98 11 2		
St. John's Gas Light Company, Supply.....	230 0 0	190 8 4	39 11 8		
Registration of Voters	40 6 4	4 6 8	35 19 8		
Miscellaneous Votes, 1854, Supply	65 0 0	65 0 0			
" " 1855, "	433 15 0	333 15 0	100 0 0		
Seed Potatoes "	979 4 2	1331 5 0	...	352 0 10	
Shipwrecked Sealing Crews "	305 18 6	107 14 11	198 3 1		
St. John's Hospital "	2176 10 10	2513 13 0	...	337 2 2	
Unforeseen Contingencies "	882 16 2	698 5 11	184 10 3		
Colonial Building "	574 7 1	574 7 1			
Quarantine Act		20 6 10	...	20 16 10	
St. John's Streets and Drains, Act 14th Vic., Cap. 2	1000 0 0	1170 16 3	...	170 16 3	
Roads & Bridges, District Trinity, 16th "	32 5 3	21 0 4	11 4 11		
" " " Fogo, 16th & 19th Vic.	188 12 3	40 0 0	148 12 3		
" " " Fortune Bay, 16th "	183 6 1	105 15 0	77 11 1		
" " " Burin, 16th "	108 12 5	92 11 2	16 1 3		
General Repairs Roads & Bridges, 16th Vic., Cap. 5, and Supply Act	626 0 0	423 8 5	202 11 7		
Retired Officers' Allowances, 18th & 19th Vic.	1257 5 4	1257 5 4			
Salaries of Principal Officers, " " "	3303 16 1	3303 16 1			
Special Salaries, Supply Act	1200 0 0	1200 0 0			
St. John's Re-building Act, 15th Vic, Cap. 4		21 4 8	...	21 4 8	
Legislative Contingencies	5363 5 1	5313 5 1	50 0 0		
Miscellaneous Votes, Supply Act	2600 13 11	2450 13 11	150 0 0		
Road Act, 19th Vic.	10100 0 0	6884 14 11	3215 5 1		
Repairs Public Buildings, Supply	820 0 0	702 9 0	117 11 0		
	£81126 18 8	£76275 13 4	£11240 11 2	£6389 5 10	
Reserved Salaries, viz.:—The Governor, Chief Justice, and two Assistant Judges £5,561 1 2, Army Sterling		5782 9 3			

From the following sum "Credit Balances" £11,240 11 2
Deduct Light Dues, accounted for by Receiver General ... £3255 0 3
Deduct amount of Balances unnecessary for new account 1320 16 0
4575 16 3
£6664 14 11

JAMES TOBIN,
Financial Secretary.

Customs Returns.

PORT OF ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND,

A Consolidated Account of Dutiable Goods imported in the year ended 31*st December*, 1856, *shewing the aggregate Quantities and Value of the various Articles, and amount of duty collected thereon.*

Articles Imported.	Quantity.		Value.	Duty.
Ale, Porter, Cider and Perry, viz., in Bottles	1,910	Dozens	£599 13 6	£71 12 6
in Casks	46,008	Gals.	3229 17 11	575 2 0
Animals, viz., Horses				
Oxen and Cows	24		215 10 0	6 0 0
Sheep, Swine & Calves	27		23 0 0	1 7 0
Apples	131½	Barrels	26 1 0	9 17 3
Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Smoked Beef and Sausages	271 3	3 Cwts,	1148 12 10	101 18 1
Beef, (Salted and Cured)	131	Barrels	414 9 4	13 2 0
Biscuit	72,676¾	Cwt.	89076 18 10	908 9 1
Butter	6,579 3 24	"	25744 2 9	985 14 2
Cheese	179 2 1	"	635 4 4	44 17 6
Chocolate and Cocoa	2,890	Lbs.	71 0 7	12 0 10
Cigars	197,650	M.	686 12 0	98 10 6
Coals	7,634½	Tons	6087 9 6	381 14 6
Coffee	205,305	Lbs.	4285 15 2	855 8 9
Feathers	51,236	"	1514 17 7	213 9 8
Flour	8,270⅓	Barrels	17712 17 1	620 5 6
Fruit (dried)	77,469	Lbs.	1824 7 8	322 15 9
Other descriptions			696 19 2	69 14 0
Lumber	194,425	Feet	678 17 0	24 6 1
Leather (manufactures of)			40920 15 2	4092 1 6
Molasses	912,190	Gals.	66666 2 3	9499 3 9
Oatmeal and Indian Meal	1,113	Barrels	1324 4 6	27 16 6
Pork	1,195	"	5424 15 6	179 5 0
Ready-made Clothing			32586 0 0	3258 12 2
Salt	41,628½	Tons	31230 0 10	1040 14 3
Shingles	4,835	M.	1897 19 3	241 15 0
Spirits, viz., Brandy, Gin and Cordials	25,004	Gals.	8437 1 3	5000 2 10
Rum	165,641	"	25016 7 7	12423 1 6
Sugar, viz., Refined	1,086 3 15	Cwt.	3169 4 7	649 9 1
Unrefined	15,459 2 13	"	20406 19 1	5797 10 1
Bastard	164 0 6	"	258 10 0	61 10 3
Tea	420,448	Lbs.	20092 12 0	6976 16 10
Timber	580¼	Tons.	692 10 6	24 0 3
Tobacco (manufactured)	431,448	Lbs.	11517 0 8	5430 0 4

Treasury Accounts.

STATEMENT of the Consolidated Debentures issued in 1856, *under Act 9th Vic., Cap.* 6, *bearing Interest at* 6 *per cent. per annum, with amonnt of premium received.*

Date 1856.	No. of Debenture.	Names.	Amount of Stock.	Rate of Premium.	Amount of Premium.
June 23—	1 to 3	Patrick Doyle	£1000 0 0	2½ ℔ cent.	£25 0 0
25—	4 to 11	William Donnelly	4000 0 0	2 "	80 0 0
	12	Patrick Dulanty	173 6 8	3 "	5 4 0
	13	Trustees to Marriage Settlement of Jas. and Emily Tobin	3250 0 0	£2:1:6"	67 8 9
	14	Executors of late Dr. Fleming	350 0 0	1¾ "	6 2 6
	15 & 16	Philip F. Little	226 13 4	1¾ "	3 19 1
27—	17 & 18	Executors of late A. Bartlett	200 0 0	4 "	8 0 0
30—	19 to 28	Johanna Renouf	800 0 0	3 "	24 0 0
July 22—	29 to 38	Catherine Halern	1000 0 0	3 "	30 0 0
	39 to 47	St. John's Marine Insurance Company	4333 6 8	3 "	130 0 0
	48 to 51	Executors of late A. Bartlett	420 0 0	3⅛ "	13 2 6
	52 to 54	William Stirling	300 0 0	3⅛ "	9 7 6
	55 to 58	Christopher Ayre	365 0 0	£3:1:0"	11 2 7
	59	Trustees for Margaret Kent...	200 0 0	4 "	8 0 0
	60	Thomas Glen	200 0 0	3 "	6 0 0
61 & 62		Maurice Brazil	260 0 0	3½ "	9 2 0
	63	Executors of late Jas. Furlong	500 0 0	3 "	15 0 0
	64	Newfoundland Savings' Bank	362 18 8	4 "	14 10 4
			£17,941 5 4		£465 19 6

THOMAS GLEN,

Receiver General.

St. John's,
December 31st, 1856.

Customs Returns.

PORT OF ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

DR. A CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT CURRENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAY-

1856.							
Dec. 31—To Outport Balances from last year, viz.,							
Fogo	.....	.....	£127	4	2		
Trinity	.....	.....	162	6	6		
Carbonear	.....	.....	260	11	9		
Harbor Grace	.....	.....	1146	1	8		
Burin	.....	.....	190	0	1		
Harbor Briton	.....	.....	214	4	6		
						£2100	8 8
" Duties, viz.,							
Outport	.....	.....	15379	0	7		
St. John's	.....	.....	71617	4	0		
10 per cent.	.....	.....	7161	14	4		
Local Distillation	.....	.....	305	19	8		
						94463	18 7
" Light Dues, viz.,							
St. John's	.....	.....	3080	9	11		
Outports	.....	.....	1954	5	7		
						5034	15 6
" Copywright Duties	.....	.....				1	15 1
Colony's Share of Seizures		.....				49	1 4
Proceeds of Sale of Barque *Canada*		.....				134	5 7
Surcharges on Outport Accounts		.....				17	5 10
Board of Revenue	.....	.....				324	8 0
T. Birkett (balance on account of Seizures)						456	19 11
Balances due the following Outport Officers, viz.							
Sub-Collector Lamaline		.....	6	0	0		
Preventive Officer St. Mary's		.....	7	6	9		
						13	6 9
						£102,596	5 3

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

THOMAS GLEN,

Receiver General.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
The 31st day of December, 1856.

Customs Returns.

PORT OF ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND,

A Consolidated Account of Dutiable Goods imported in the year ended 31st December, 1856, shewing the aggregate Quantities and Value of the various Articles, and amount of duty collected thereon.—(Continued.)

Articles Imported.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
Tobacco Stems			
Vinegar	1,802¾ Gals.	£158 13 3	£22 10 7
Wines, viz., in bottles	766 "	565 13 0	191 10 0
not in bottles—viz., Port, Madeira, Hock, Burgandy and Claret	6,166 "	2315 10 0	1233 4 0
Sherry	8,533 "	1659 8 0	1122 5 11
Other Wines	3,751 "	999 16 5	375 2 0
Goods, Wares and Merchandize enumerated to pay 5 per cent.		92276 4 6	4613 16 2
Goods which pay duty at the rate of 7½ per cent.		53818 19 11	4036 8 5
Silk (Manufactures of)		6569 2 6	656 18 3
Goods not otherwise enumerated or described		147262 5 3	14726 1 6
		£730,041 2 3	£86,996 4 7

THOMAS GLEN,

Receiver General.

Custom-House,
31st December, 1856.

Customs Returns.

IMPORTS INTO NEWFOUNDLAND IN THE YEAR 1856.

Articles Imported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.						
			British Colonies.					
Description.	Quantity.	Great Britain. £	West Indies. £	North Am'ca. £	Elsewhere. £	U.S. of America. £	Foreign States. £	Total. £
Animals, Viz,—								
Horses	28			454				454
Oxen & Cows	3040			22509			160	22669
	16							
	3056							
Sheep	2911			1920				1920
Apothecaries Ware		2390		41		463		2894
Arms & Ammunition viz,—Lead Shot	61 18 2	1774						1776
	1			2				
	61 19 2							
Gunpowder ...	68488 lbs.	2129						2131
	56 "			2				
	68544							
Guns	356	569						640
	18				44			
	1					27		
	375							
Bacon & Hams	54 2 26	237						2508
	41 3 19			192				
	420 2 2					1186		
	212 1 6						893	
	729 1 25							
Carried forward ...	£	7099		25120	44	1676	1053	34992

Customs Returns.

MENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1856. CR.

1856.					
Dec. 31—By remittance from Placentia, charged in account current, quarter ended 31st December, 1855	.....	.....			£17 6 8
" Drawbacks, (St. John's)	.....	.....			2579 19 8
(Outports	.....	.....			24 18 0
" Return Duties	.....	.....			312 13 6
" Over Entries	.....	.....			218 0 1
" Incidental Charges and repairs of Building		.....			370 17 6
" Salaries, viz.,		.....			
Reserved	.....				5782 9 1
Customs, viz.,					
St. John's	.....	£2830	3 9		
Outport	.....	2191	18 11		
					5022 2 8
" Superintendant of Distilleries	.....		.....		26 0 0
" Expenses of Cruizer...	.....		.....		192 6 4
" Treasury, viz.,					
Cash	.....	21017	4 4		
Bonds	.....	64128	16 7		
					85146 0 11
" Outport Balances to next quarter					
Trinity	.....	525	8 7		
Carbonear	.....	211	16 9		
Harbor Grace	.....	1486	15 5		
Placentia	.....	30	18 0		
Burin	.....	164	11 10		
Harbor Briton	.....	39	17 10		
Gaultois	.....	388	16 9		
Little Placentia	.....	55	5 8		
					2903 10 10
					£102,596 5 3

We do hereby certify that we have duly audited the aforegoing Account, and that we have finally settled and closed the same.

Financial Secretary's Office,
Examined and found correct.

JAMES TOBIN,
Financial Secretary.

Custom-House,
4th March, 1867.

M. J. KELLY,
CLEMENT BENNING,
JOHN BEMISTER.

Customs Returns.

IMPORTS.—[*Continued.*]

Articles Imported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.						
			British Colonies.					
Description.	Quantity.	Great Britain. £	West Indies. £	North Am'ca. £	Elsewhere. £	U.S. of America. £	Foreign States. £	Total. £
Brought forward....		20417		34329	663	19916	78965	154290
Butter	665 cwts	2904						
	8457 0 13			33316				
	126 1 0				499			69195
	2823 0 21					10420		
	5737 0 12						22056	
	17798 2 18							
Cabinet Wares		500	30	68		855	156	1609
Candles, viz.,								
Sperm	250 lbs.	21						
	206 "					16		
	840 "						22	59
	1296							
Tallow	665 2 12	2074						
	39 3 4			140				
	2 0 0				5			5025
	803 3 14					2764		
	16 0 18						42	
	1527 1 2							
Caoutchouc or India Rubber		4		811		614		1429
Chalk, Lime, &c.....		365		77		30		472
Clocks & Watches		169		1		480		650
Carried forward		26454	30	68742	1167	35095	101241	232729

Customs Returns.

IMPORTS.—[*Continued.*]

Articles Imported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.						
			British Colonies.					
Description.	Quantity.	Great Britain. £	West Indies. £	North Am'ca. £	Elsewhere. £	U.S. of America. £	Foreign States. £	Total. £
Brought forward		7099		25120	44	1676	1053	34992
Beef	66 brls.	156						
	742 "			2017				11152
	3435 "					8964		
	6 "						15	
	4249							
Beer and Cider	37380	3000						
	9171			715				
	1375				40			3938
	1002					83		
	800						100	
	49728							
Bran	50 bush.			4				
	6696					1299		1303
	6746							
Bread	9606	9944						
	6023			6448				
	530				533			101772
	7913					7470		
	63981						77377	
	88053							
Bricks	144940	218						
	19700			25				
	30000				46			1133
	226325					424		
	393140						420	
	814105							
Carried forward	£	20417		34329	663	19916	78965	154290

Customs Returns.

IMPORTS.—[*Continued.*]

Articles Imported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.						
			British Colonies.					
Description.	Quantity.	Great Britain. £	West Indies. £	North Am'ca. £	Elsewhere. £	U.S. of America. £	Foreign States. £	Total. £
Brought forward ...		53520	330	85468	1837	37690	104091	282936
Corks & Corkwood		26		2		14	61	103
Corn, Grain, &c., viz.								
Barley & Oats	38 qrs.	144						
	6300			4398				
	4					9		4615
	25						64	
	6367							
Oatmeal	670 brls	778						
	2728			2619				
	129					161		3759
	168						201	
	3695							
Pease, Split	5 2 0	6						
	852 2 0			885				1064
	137 2 0						173	
	995 2 0							
" Round	68 brls.	69						
	1837			1433				
	501					262		2066
	245						302	
	2651							
Corn, Indian	1478 bush.			230				
	4259					725		955
	5737						302	
Cotton Manufact's.		60904		678	383	2684	554	65203
Carried forward ...	£	115447	330	95713	2220	41545	105446	360701

Customs Returns.

IMPORTS.—[*Continued.*]

Articles Imported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.						
			British Colonies.					
Description.	Quantity.	Great Britain. £	West Indies. £	North Am'ca. £	Elsewhere. £	U.S. of America. £	Foreign States. £	Total. £
Brought forward		26455	30	68742	1167	35095	101241	232729
Cheese	151 1 17	554						
	81			318				
	240 3					767		1663
	6 3 19						24	
	480 0 8							
Chocolate & Cocoa	6760 lbs,	165						
	11828 "			339				
	900 "					23		530
	100 "						3	
	19588							
Coals	5683	4429						
	20881			15780				
	296				310			20739
	159					165		
	80						50	
	27099							
Coffee	827 3 2	1899						
	104 2		300					
	8			25				4881
	461 2 11					1157		
	522 0 14						1500	
	1923 3 27							
Cordage	475 8 1	20019						
	7 13			259				
	9 3				360			22394
	8					483		
	25 10						1273	
	525 14 1							
Carried forward	£	53520	330	85468	1837	37690	104091	282936

Customs Returns.

IMPORTS.—[*Continued.*]

Arcicles Imported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.						
			British Colonies.					
Description.	Quantity.	Great Britain £	West Indies. £	North Am'ca. £	Elsewhere. £	U.S. of America. £	Foreign States. £	Total. £
Brought forward....		145537	330	162895	3327	266892	105830	684811
Lobsters	2 cans					5		5
Fruit, viz., ...								
Apples	513 bush.			246		1385		1631
	3262							
	3775							
Raisins & Currants	113 3 10	362						
	105 3 27			273		613		1688
	194 0 25						500	
	201 2 27							
	615 3 5							
Oranges & Lemons	110 bxs.					61		
	318						108	169
	428							
Preserved	2121 lbs.	22						
	132						6	28
	2253							
Other sorts		128	58	91		134	248	659
Glassware		1270		6		124	573	1973
Hardware		17826		356	27	2069	54	20382
Hats		582				45	8	635
Hay & Straw	13 tons			50				50
Carried forward	£	165667	388	163917	3354	271328	107327	711981

Customs Returns.

IMPORTS.—[*Continued.*]

Articles Imported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.						
			British Colonies.					
Description.	Quantity.	Great Britain. £	West Indies. £	North Am'ca. £	Elsewhere. £	U.S. of America. £	Foreign States. £	Total. £
Brought forward....		115447	330	95713	2220	41545	105446	360701
Corn Meal	6561 brls.			6599				
	18092					17394		23993
	24656 brls.	185						
Flour	100			60029				
	35894					207686		
	130254						32	267932
	26							
	166274							
Earthenware		3114		124	23	29	10	3300
Feathers	34872 lbs.	1440						
	1853					50		1832
	14511						342	
	51236							
Fishing Tackle		25303		164	1084	169		26720
Fish, viz.,								
Salmon	12 cases	40						
	3			7				17
	15							
Herrings	20 kegs	8						
	1056 boxes			88				96
	1076							
Mackerel	3 cases			7				7
Oysters	385 bush.			164				
	104					19		183
	489							
Carried forward		145537	330	162895	3327	266892	105830	684811

Customs Returns

IMPORTS.—[*Continued.*]

Articles Imported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.						
			British Colonies.					
Description.	Quantity.	Great Britain. £	West Indies. £	North Am'ca. £	Elsewhere. £	U.S. of America. £	Foreign States. £	Total. £
Brought forward		224904	19268	177884	5217	278669	151383	867325
Oakum	795 cwts.	1040					70	1110
	75 1 0							
	870 1 0							
Oil, viz.,								
Linseed	12133 galls.	2027						
	39			7				
	70				12			2108
	325					62		
	12567							
Olive	313	77						
	2713						514	591
	3026							
Paper manufactures		2060		145		149		2354
Pearl Barley		1		4			3	8
Pickles, Sauces, Spices & Pepper		824		9		108		941
Pictures		83		64		122	8	277
Pitch & Tar	2296 brls.	1349						
	136			71				
	41				27			3083
	2269					1248		
	341						388	
	5083							
Plate & Jewellery		347		724	50	3		1124
Carried forward	£	242712	19268	178908	5306	280361	152366	878921

Customs Returns.

IMPORTS.—[*Continued.*]

Articles Imported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.						
			British Colonies.					
Description.	Quantity.	Great Britain. £	West Indies. £	North Am'ca. £	Elsewhere. £	U.S. of America. £	Foreign States. £	Total £
Brought forward ...		165667	388	163917	3351	271328	107327	711981
Ironmongery		15653		493	272	973	146	17537
Lard	1979 lbs.			65				
	10550					294		362
	112						4	
	12641							
Lead	483 0 26	634						
	16 0 0			34				699
	0 0 12					1		
	499 1 10							
Lead Paint	1911 2 18	1687						
	2 2 0			9				1710
	6 0 0				7			
	7 0 0					7		
	1927 0 18							
Leatherware		41092		959	1269	1868	4978	53165
Linens		9053		34	177			9264
Meats, fresh	3830			5377				5377
Miscellaneous		1118	63	1495	138	803	118	3736
Molasses	281481 gals.		18817					
	61454			5501				
	3849					396		63524
	555164						38810	
	901948							
Carried forward ...		£ 234904	19268	177884	5217	278669	151383	867325

Customs Returns.

IMPORTS.—[*Continued.*]

Articles Imported.			Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.						
				British Colonies.					
Description.	Quantity.		Great Britain. £	West Indies. £	North Am'ca. £	Elsewhere. £	U.S. of America. £	Foreign States. £	Total. £
Brought forward....			268958	19271	201601	6292	361651	171600	1029373
Soap	6290 3 5		6215						
	150 1 1				156				
	27 0 0					36			6538
	108 2 25						128		
	0 2 0							3	
	6577 1 3								
Spirits, viz., Brandy	4996	galls.	3017						
	625				134				
	1853						777		4132
	432							207	
	7906								
Geneva	11865	galls,	2346						
	19					5			
	1003						174		2679
	1076							154	
	13962								
Whiskey	2101	"	502						
	52				10				531
	167						19		
	2320								
Rum	8576	"	1583						
	40302			5229					
	27316				4327				25678
	29534						4113		
	69668							10426	
	175386								
Carried forward		£	282621	24500	206225	6333	366862	182390	1068931

Customs Returns.

IMPORTS.—[*Continued.*]

Articles Imported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.						
			British Colonies.					
Description.	Quantity.	Great Britain £	West Indies. £	North Am'ca. £	Elsewhere. £	U.S. of America. £	Foreign States. £	Total. £
Brought forward....		242712	19268	178908	5306	280361	152366	878921
Pork	1096 brls.	4437						
	2537			10024				
	23299					80443		95949
	232						1045	
	27164							
Potatoes & Vegetables	925 bush.	153						
	6		3					
	81971			10043				
	3140				665			11482
	1632					371		
	1456						247	
	89138							
Rice	1667 cwts.	1499						
	28			20				
	148					192		1719
	8						8	
	1851							
Salt	14419 tons	12230						
	1546			2509				
	335				321			33166
	130					193		
	24657½						17913	
	41087½							
Seeds		418		72		18	20	528
Silk manufactures		7509		25		73	1	7608
Carried forward	£	268958	19271	201601	6292	361651	171600	1029373

Customs Returns.

IMPORTS.—[*Continued.*]

Articles Imported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.						
			British Colonies.					
Description.	Quantity.	Great Britain. £	West Indies. £	North Am'ca. £	Elsewhere. £	U.S. of America. £	Foreign States. £	Total. £
Brought forward....		289442	24500	207128	6333	367841	182500	107774
Sugar, viz.,								
Unrefined	108 2 0	187						
	5405 0 2		7794					
	125 0 0			300				29181
	8 2 0					17		
	17573 2 23						20883	
	23220 2 25							
Bastard	164 cwt.	264						264
Tea	283421 lbs.	12978						
	20610			1148				
	2752				152			20125
	118980					5736		
	1787						111	
	427550							
Tobacco, viz.,								
Leaf	920 lbs.					40		40
Manufactured ..	6936	121						
	970		25					
	16236			547				10972
	399068					10249		
	839						30	
	424049							
Cigars	2500	125						
	8000			32				
	57800					217		687
	106150						313	
	196950							
Carried forward	£	303117	32319	209155	6485	384100	203837	1139013

Customs Returns

IMPORTS.—[*Continued.*]

Articles Imported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.						
			British Colonies.					
Description.	Quantity.	Great Britain. £	West Indies. £	North Am'ca. £	Elsewhere. £	U.S. of America. £	Foreign States. £	Total. £
Brought forward ...		282621	24500	206225	6333	366862	182390	1068931
Spirits, viz.,								
Undefined	930 galls.					176		176
Cordials	4 "	2					6	8
	$7\frac{1}{2}$ "							
	$11\frac{1}{2}$							
Stationery		3010		757		138	16	3921
Straw manufact's....		54				9	2	65
Stone, viz.,								
Building	5 tons	15						495
	83			125				
	116					355		
	204							
Stone Lime	574 "	57					32	89
	222							
	796							
Other sorts		720		10		121	45	896
Slates	2500	16						16
Sugar, viz.,								
Refined	997 1 16	2947						
	4 0 0			11				3147
	70 3 10					180		
	2 0 24						9	
	1074 1 22							
Carried forward ...	£	289442	24500	207128	6333	367841	182500	1077744

Customs Returns.

IMPORTS.—[*Continued.*]

Articles Imported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.						
			British Colonies.					
Description.	Quantity.	Great Britain, £	West Indies. £	North Am'ca. £	Elsewhere. £	U.S. of America. £	Foreign States. £	Total. £
Brought forward....		396369	32329	218204	7311	388428	214133	1256774
Wood, viz.,								
Board & Plank....	3956241 feet.			9613				
	30925				264			9889
	886					12		
	3988052							
Timber	801 tons			892				
	10					18		910
	811							
Shingles	5588750			2278				
	75000					54		2332
	5663750							
Masts & Spars	1379			1361				
	11					79		1440
	1390							
Lathes	132000			49				49
Blocks	5		1					
	42			2				
	20					5		134
	867						126	
	934							
Hoops	187 bdls.		22					
	1400				41			
	230					12		76
	2						1	
	1819							
	£	396392	32329	232399	7616	388608	214260	1271604

THOMAS GLEN, *Receiver General.*

Customs Returns.

IMPORTS.—[*Continued.*]

Articles Imported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.						
			British Colonies.					
Description.	Quantity.	Great Britain. £	West Indies. £	North Am'ca. £	Elsewhere. £	U.S. of America. £	Foreign States. £	Total. £
Brought forward		303117	32319	209155	6485	384100	203837	1139013
Tobacco, Stems	74 lbs.			38				39
	8					1		
	82							
Turpentine and Varnish	3618 galls.	292						548
	1435					256		
	5053							
Vinegar	1280 galls.	133						
	52			6				
	140				3			17
	477					31		
	45						6	
	1994							
Wine	3564 galls.	1248						
	117			32				693
	22085						5656	
	25766							
Woollens & Slops		90863		1225	790	1574	3727	98179
Wood Wares		435		1049	33	1540	864	3921
Wood, viz.,								
Shooks & Casks	6915	281						
	95		10					
	22557			1354				1801
	2180					113		
	610						43	
	32397							
Staves	1436796			5345				6158
	368185					813		
	1804981							
Carried forward	£	396369	32329	218204	7311	388428	214133	1256771

Customs Returns

EXPORTS.—[*Continued.*]

Articles Exported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.						
			British Colonies.					
Description.	Quantity.	Great Britain. £	West Indies. £	North Am'ca. £	Elsewhere. £	U. S. of America. £	Foreign States. £	Total. £
Brought forward		89	1464	256		82	2 428	2319
Cotton manufactures		45		10		178		233
Feathers	24 bags					48		48
Fish, viz., Dry Cod	90056 cwts.	54696						
	142275		85846					
	87596			48212				
	17388				10652			
	64293					40374		
	866727						549344	789124
	1268334							
Cod Roe ..	629	314						
	3490			1675				
	1927					954		
	6046							2943
Caplin ..	191 pgs.	71						
	52			26				
	90				45			
	66					33		
	3						1	176
	402							
Herrings	4248 brls.	3289						
	5676		3761					
	14718			6748				
	1000				667			
	6652					4755		19220
	32294							
Carried forward ...		£ 58504	91071	56927	11364	46424	549773	814063

Customs Returns.

EXPORTS FROM NEWFOUNDLAND IN THE YEAR 1856.

Articles Exported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.						
			British Colonies.					
Description.	Quantity.	Great Britain. £	West Indies. £	North Am'ca. £	Elsewhere. £	U. S. of America. £	Foreign States. £	Total. £
Ale and Beer	1 brl.					2		2
Bread	503		626					
	54			80				706
	557							
Butter	6	25						25
Bricks	2000			2				2
Copper and Metal	53 2 0	64						
	40					80		144
	93 2							
Cordage	9			18				18
Corn, Grain, and Flour	62 brls			133				
	1302						2252	2385
	1364							
Meal	452 brls.		642					
	23			23				
	21						26	591
	496							
Pease	20 brls.		20					20
Oats	3597 bush.		276					276
Corn	720 "						150	150
Carried forward ...	£	89	1464	256		82	2428	2319

Customs Returns.

EXPORTS.—[*Continued.*]

Articles Exported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.						
			British Colonies.					
Description.	Quantity.	Great Britain. £	West Indies. £	North Am'ca. £	Elsewhere. £	U. S. of America. £	Foreign States. £	Total. £
Brought forward		59754	91878	58945	11674	51819	550420	824490
Fish, viz.,	Trs. Brls. Bxs.							
Trout.....	2	4						
	3 1		11					
	1			2				
	39 12					216		
	1						3	236
	42 15 2							
Lobsters..	6 boxes						15	15
Fruit, viz.,								
Apples	2 bush.	1						1
Berries	1262 gals.	49						
	160 "			8				
	350 "				15			
	1123 "					47		119
	2895							
Preserved	56 lbs.	3						3
Iron and Wares		53		170		858	150	1231
Lead Wares	58 2 0					90		90
Leatherwares				120				120
Meat, viz.,								
Venison ..	2 boxes						5	5
Miscellaneous		106	8	118	3	27	8	270
Carried forward ...	£	59970	91897	59363	11692	53062	550596	826580

Customs Returns.

EXPORTS.—[*Continued.*]

Articles Exported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.						
			British Colonies.					
Description.	Quantity.	Great Britain. £	West Indies. £	North Am'ca. £	Elsewhere. £	U. S. of America. £	Foreign States. £	Total. £
Brought forward ...		58504	81071	56927	11364	46421	549773	814063
Fish, viz.,	Trs. Brls. Bxs.							
Salmon ...	127 57 59	1197						
	17 194 33		785					
	138 393 11			1866				
	15 75				231			
	798 485 10					5081		
	136 12 2						641	9801
	1216 1156 190							
Mackerel	1	2						
	2		5					
	9				30			
	1 6					25		62
	1 18							
Halibut ..	15 brls.			17				
	3 "				10			42
	30 "					15		
	48							
Eels	1 box.					2		2
Sounds ...	120 pgs.	51						
	34 "		17					
	527 "			135				
	43 "				39			
	625 "					272		
	13 "						6	520
	1362							
Carried forward ...	£	59754	91878	58945	11674	51819	550420	824490

Customs Returns.

EXPORTS.—[*Continued.*]

Articles Exported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.						
			British Colonies.					
Description.	Quantity.	Great Britain. £	West Indies. £	North Am'ca. £	Elsewhere. £	U. S. of America. £	Foreign States. £	Total. £
Brought forward		381585	92386	86672	15572	102926	550597	1229738
Oil, viz.,								
Blubber & Dregs	T. H. G.							
	407 2 33	5051						
	1 1			21				
	9				85			
	16 1 50					247		5404
	434 1 19							
Ore, Mineral	41 cwt.	62						62
Vegetables, viz.,								
Potatoes	2 brls.		1					
	12					3		4
	14							
Rap and Paper Stuff	T. C.							
	11 16	103						
	74			740				
	2				20			
	158 8					1584		2447
	246 4							
Salt	1442 hhds.			734				735
Spirits, viz., Brandy	59 gals.		53					
	87			57				110
	146							
Rum	10		3					
	1845			185				188
	1855							
Carried forward ...	£	386801	92443	88409	15677	104760	550597	1238687

Customs Returns.

[EXPORTS.—*Continued.*]

Articles Exported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.						
			British Colonies.					
Description.	Quantity.	Great Britain. £	West Indies. £	North Am'c a. £	Else-where. £	U. S. of Ameri-ca. £	Foreign States. £	Total. £
Brought forward		59970	91898	59363	11692	53062	550596	826580
Molasses	59884 gals.	4432						
	27833			2729				
	25830					1727		8888
	113547							
Nets and Twines ...		34						34
Oakum	6 cwt			9				9
	T. H. Q.							
Oil, viz., Cod	2892 3 40	116991						
	288 1 28			11217				
	65 3				2978			
	751 3 10					31127		162313
	3998 3 14							
	T. H. G.							
Cod Liver	159 1 17	12434						
	19 3 18			1107				
	1				32			
	27 2 31					2334		
	6						1	15908
	207 3 8							
	T. H. Q.							
Seal	4373 3 55	187724						
	11 0 45		489					
	277 3 24			12247				
	19 1 0				870			
	327 0 42					14676		216006
	5009 1 38							
Carried forward ...	£	381585	92386	86672	15572	102926	550597	1229738

Customs Returns.

EXPORTS.—[*Continued.*]

Articles Exported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.						
			British Colonies.					
Description.	Quantity.	Great Britain. £	West Indies. £	North Am'ca. £	Elsewhere £	U. S. of America. £	Foreign States. £	Total. £
Brought forward		461264	92466	102278	16076	109323	550597	1332004
Tea	245 lbs.			14				14
Tobacco, viz.,								
Manufactured	105			5				
	1200					45		50
	1305							
Cigars	20000	60						60
Whale bones	71 cwt.	15						15
Wine	523 gals.	218						
	630		270					
	6223			2747				
	867					376		
	27						13	3624
	8270							
Woollens		67						67
Wood, viz.,								
Shooks & Packs	25		5					
	4356						631	636
	4381							
Shingles	5000			3				
	20000				100			103
	25000							
Spars	23 No.	46						
	8		4					
	31						25	75
	62							
Carried forward ...	£	461670	92745	105047	16176	109744	551266	1336648

Customs Returns

EXPORTS.—[*Continued.*]

Articles Exported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.						
			British Colonies.					
Description.	Quantity.	Great Britain. £	West Indies. £	North Am'ca. £	Elsewhere. £	U. S. of America. £	Foreign States. £	Total. £
Brought forward ...		386801	92443	88409	15677	104760	550597	1238687
Skins, viz.,								
Seal	354848 No.	70373						
	369			27				
	730				180			
	5370					806		71386
	361317							
Hides, viz.,								
Cow and Ox	628 No.	309						
	69			41				
	15				4			
	4205					2949		3303
	4917							
Furs	3469 No.	3781						
	39			43				
	208				215			
	10					5		4044
	3726							
Soap	25 cwt.		23					
	53 2 0			50				73
	78 2 0							
Sugar, viz.,								
Unrefined	8942 cwt.							
	514			1370	8			
						803		14511
	9456							
Carried forward ...		£ 461264	92466	102278	16076	109323	550597	1332004

Crown Lands.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure by the Surveyor General, under the Crown Lands' Act, for the year ending 31st December, 1856.

1856.					
January 4	Thomas McConnon, Stationery	£12	9	0	
	E. M. J. Delaney, Deputy Surveyor	12	10	0	
29	J. C. Withers, Printing	10	13	8	
Feb. 26	John English, Deputy Surveyor, St. Mary's, &c.	3	6	6	
March 31	John Shaw, Chainman	10	0	0	
	P. Kough, Superintending Colonial Building	12	10	0	
	E. M. J. Delaney, Deputy Surveyor	12	10	0	
May 6	John English, Deputy Surveyor, St. Mary's	13	6	0	
	Mrs. Westcott, ...	31	9	2	
29	James Leamon, Deputy Surveyor, Brigus	21	14	0	
June 24	E. M. J. Delaney, Surveying	6	0	0	
	P. Kough, Superintending Colonial Building	12	10	0	
	John Shaw, Chainman	10	0	0	
July 1	E. M. J. Delaney, Deputy Surveyor	12	10	0	
October 1	P. Kough, Superintending Colonial Building	12	10	0	
3	John Shaw, Chainman	10	0	0	
4	J. J. Graham, Stationery	0	2	10	
	E. M. J. Delaney, Deputy Surveyor	12	10	0	
Dec. 13	Thos. Morry, (per H. Camp) Surveys, Fortune Bay	8	2	6	
31	Patrick Kough, Superintending Colonial Building	12	10	0	
	John Shaw, Chainman	10	0	0	
	William Hogan, Theodilite Case	0	17	4	
	E. M. J. Delaney, Deputy Surveyor	12	10	0	
	Purchase of the Horticultural Gardens, per Order in Council	242	13	4	
					£512 3 10

EDMUND HANRAHAN,

Surveyor General.

Examined,

JAMES TOBIN,

Financial Secretary.

Customs Returns

EXPORTS.—[*Continued.*]

Articles Imported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.						
			British Colonies.					
Description.	Quantity.	Great Britain. £	West Indies. £	North Am'ca. £	Elsewhere. £	U.S. of America. £	Foreign States. £	Total. £
Brought forward ...		461670	92745	105047	16176	109744	551266	1336648
Wood, viz.,								
Hoops	1303 bdls.	308						
	5881		1347					1662
	27						7	
	7181							
Board & Plank....	3362 feet.	22						
	33642		261					300
	3957						17	
	40961							
Timber	2 tons					4		
	3						7	11
	5							
Staves	25140	128						
	1980		25					153
	27120							
Firewood	8 cords	8						
	15						15	23
	23							
	£	462136	94378	105047	16176	109748	551312	1338797

THOMAS GLEN,
Receiver General.

Board of Works.

CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Light Houses, for the five quarters ending 31st December, 1856.

Cape Bonavista, per account	.....	.....	£333	16	3		
Harbor Grace Island, per account	.....	.....	362	14	6		
Harbor Grace Beacon	ditto	.....	.....	149	8	3	
Fort Amherst,	ditto	.....	.....	178	16	2	
Cape Spear,	ditto	.....	.....	241	2	4	
Cape Pine,	ditto	.....	.....	364	4	0	
Cape Race,	ditto	.....	.....	175	8	0	
Green Island	ditto	.....	.....	118	6	2	
General Light Houses,	ditto	.....	.....	321	16	10	
						£2245	12 6
Green Island Light House erection	.....	.....				1228	3 4
						£3473	15 10

Board of Works, 31st December, 1856.

EDMUND HANRAHAN,
Chairman.

GEORGE J. HOGSETT,
Secretary B. W.

Examined,

JAMES TOBIN,
Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Government House, for the year ending 31*st December*, 1856, (*Crown Lands' Act.*)

1856.		W Voucher 1855.			
January 19	Patrick O'Sullivan, Carpenters' work	1	£63	19	2
	Thomas McGrath, Blacksmith's account ...	2	3	9	5
	James Brown, glazing and painting	3	3	3	4
	Edward Roach	4	9	4	0
	Dunn & Goff	5	8	13	4
	Patrick Kough, repairs outhouses, &c.	6	334	11	1
		1856.			
April 10	Patrick O'Sullivan, repairs slating	1	11	6	2
11	St. John's Gas Light Company	2	32	13	7
	John Sheehan, lanterns	3	0	18	2
	Bowring Brothers, for tapestry	4	40	19	5
	Thomas McGrath, Blacksmith's account	5	0	8	4
	Maurice Casey, labor on lawn and pleasure ground	6	20	0	0
June 30	Patrick Kough, repairs	7	68	16	1
Sept. 30	Brooking & Son, for room paper	8	32	4	8
	Patrick Kough, repairs to 30th June	9	65	9	7
	Ditto ditto 30th September	10	79	9	3
	Laurence Maccassey, coal G. H. Lodge	11	2	5	6
Dec. 31	Ditto ditto	12	4	2	4
	Patrick Kough, repairs, fittings and account	13	105	12	3
					£887 5 8

EDMUND HANRAHAN, *S.G.*
Chairman.

Board of Works,
31st December, 1856,

GEORGE J. HOGSETT,
Secretary, B. W.

Examined,

JAMES TOBIN,
Financial Secretary.

Detailed Statement, Surveyor General's Office ...	£512	3	10	
Ditto Expenditure Government House	887	5	8	
Board of Works (Crown Lands' Act) Total				£1399 9 6

J. TOBIN.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Light House on Harbor Grace Island, for the five quarters ending 31st December, 1856.

1856.		W. Voucher.			
		1855.			
January 17	E. Oke, quarter salary due 31st Dec., 1855	1	£26	5	0
		1856.			
April 10	Ditto ditto 31st March ...	1	26	5	0
	Ditto ditto for fuel	2	28	0	0
June 24	Baine Johnston & Co., 700 gallons oil £46 10 0	3	114	18	10
30	P. & T. Hearn, paints, oil, &c., ...	4	5	17	0
	Michael Scanlan, candles	5	3	0	8
	Duncan Weir, Soap	6	2	13	3
	E. Oke, quarter salary to 30th June	7	26	5	0
	Baine Johnston & Co., glass cloths	8	3	13	1
	Henry Forbes, Plumber work	9	8	2	11
Sept. 3	Premium on Keeper's Life Assurance	10	2	1	10
30	E. Oke, quarter salary to 30th Sept.	11	26	5	0
	Ditto, freight of oil	12	6	10	0
	Charles Mahony, cartage	13	0	8	8
	James Fanning, cost of boat	14	6	1	4
Nov. 22	E. Oke, repairs	15	5	4	0
Dec. 31	Ditto, quarter salary to date	16	26	5	0
	William Power, Sundries	17	3	0	5
	J. J. Dearin, ditto	18	1	7	11
	P. & T. Hearn, ditto	19	0	9	1
	Job, Brothers & Co., chamois skins	20	0	4	9
	McBride & Kerr, tellescope	21	5	17	6
	W. T. Parsons, clock and case	22	2	12	0
	J. J. Graham, stationery	23	2	4	2
	L. O'Brien & Co., sundries	24	1	14	1
	P. & L. Tessier, cooking stove	25	5	12	8
	Nicholas Stabb, premium on E. Oke's, Life Insurance	26	2	1	10
	Robert Lee Whiting, carpenter work	27	8	0	4
	Bowring Brothers, sundries	28	2	3	5
	Robert Peace, stove pipe	29	2	11	1
	John Kenny, compensation	30	6	18	8
					£362 14 6

Board of Works, 31st December, 1856.

EDMUND HANRAHAN, *Chairman.*
GEORGE J. HOGSETT, *Secretary B. W.*

Examined,
JAMES TOBIN, *Financial Secretary.*

Board of Works

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Light House at Cape Bonavista, for the five quarters ending 31*st December*, 1856.

1856.		Voucher 1855.			
January 19	Jeremiah White, quarter salary to 31st December, 1855	1	£23	15	0
		1856.			
April 10	Jeremiah White, quarter salary to 31st March	1	23	15	0
	Jeremiah White, Fuel	2	28	0	0
June 24	Baine Johnston & Co., 711 gallons oil, £46 11 0	3	113	0	2
30	Duncan Weir, groceries	4	2	13	3
	Michael Scanlan, candles	5	3	0	8
	Felix Dowsley, oil and lead	6	1	15	8
	Patrick Hogan, candles	7	2	12	0
	Michael Manning, freight oil	8	15	0	0
	P. & T. Hearn, paint and oil	9	6	11	7
	Jeremiah White, quarter salary to 30th June	10	23	15	0
	Baine Johnston & Co., glass cloths	11	4	10	0
August 25	Jeremiah White, cartages, &c., ...	12	4	10	9
Sept. 2	Premium on Keeper's Life Assurance	13	7	4	0
30	Jeremiah White, quarter salary to 30th September	14	23	15	0
Nov. 5	Thomas Kough, whitelead .....,	15	2	8	6
October 7	Premium on Keeper's Life Assurance to 5th October, 1857	16	7	4	0
Dec. 31	Jeremiah White, quarter salary to date	17	23	15	0
	J. & W. Stuart, oil cloths	18	6	5	4
	Samuel Carnell, two ladders	19	1	1	8
	John Martin, for railing	20	1	8	2
	Robert Poun, for two sheets iron	21	7	15	6
					£333 16 3

Board of Works, 31st December, 1856.

EDMUND HANRAHAN,
Chairman.

GEORGE J. HOGSETT,
Secretary B. W.

Examined,

JAMES TOBIN,
Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT of the Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Light House at Fort Amherst, for the five quarters ending 31st December, 1856.

1856.		Voucher 1855.			
January 17—	J. Sheppard, keeper, quarter salary 31st Dec.	1	£13	15	0
	James Brown, glazing	2	1	2	4
	Patrick O'Sullivan, repairs	3	7	3	3
		1856.			
April 10—	John Sheppard, quarter salary to 31st March	1	17	6	8
	Baine Johnston & Co., 147 gals. oil, £46 10	2	23	7	3
	P. & T. Hearn, paints, &c., ...	3	2	0	11
	Ditto ditto	4	1	10	4
	Patrick Hogan, candles	5	1	10	4
	Duncan Weir, soap	6	1	1	8
June 30—	John Sheppard, quarter salary to 30th June	7	17	6	8
	Baine Johnston & Co., cloths	8	2	3	11
	James Murphy, whitewashing exterior.....	9	11	5	4
Sept. 30—	John Sheppard, quarter salary to 30th Sept.	10	17	6	8
	Lawrence Maccasey, coals	11	9	9	7
October 7—	Premium of Insurance on John Sheppard's life for 12 months	12	3	0	0
Dec. 31—	Sohn Sheppard, quarter salary to date	13	17	6	8
	J. J. Dearin, whitening	14	0	8	5
	James Brown, glazing and painting	15	0	19	9
	John Martin, 3 chimney tops	16	3	5	0
	W. T. Parsons, repairs	17	0	17	4
	J. & W. Boyd, lumber	18	0	5	5
	Peter Wood, freight	19	4	15	4
	Bowring Brothers, blacklead	20	1	19	10
	Nicholas Stabb & Sons, rope	21	1	4	4
	Robert Peace, tin tube	22	0	7	5
	Patrick O'Sullivan, repairs	23	17	16	9
					£178 16 2

Board of Works, 31st December, 1856.

EDMUND HANRAHAN,
Chairman.

GEORGE J. HOGSETT,
Secretary, B. W.

Examined,

JAMES TOBIN,
Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Beacon at Harbor Grace, for the year ending 31st December, 1856.

1856.		W. Voucher. 1855.			
January 17—	George Brown, keeper, quarter salary, 31st Dec., 1855	1	£7	11	8
	Ridley & Sons, coal	2	4	6	8
	Halpny, smith work	3	5	1	10
		1856.			
April 10—	Harbor Grace gas company, gas	1	43	6	8
	John Shutlin	2	3	13	4
	George Brown, keeper, quarter salary, 31st March	3	7	11	8
	Harbor Grace gas company, gas	4	13	16	0
June 24—	Baine Johnston & Co., 153 gallons oil	5	25	2	3
	Duncan Weir, soap	6	0	10	10
	Baine Johnston & Co., glass cloths	7	0	15	7
30—	George Brown, quarter salary to 30th Sept.	8	7	11	8
Sept. 30—	Ditto ditto ditto	9	7	11	8
Dec. 31—	Ditto ditto to 31st Dec.	10	7	11	8
	Harbor Grace gas company, gas from 15th August to 20th Dec., ...	11	14	16	9
					£149 8 3

Board of Works,
31st December, 1856.

EDMUND HANRAHAN,
Chairman.

GEORGE J. HOGSETT,
Secretary, B. W.

Examined,

JAMES TOBIN,
Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Light House at Cape Pine, for the five quarters ending 31st December, 1856.

1856.		W. Voucher.				
		1855.				
January 17	Henry Herder, quarter's salary to 31st Dec.	1	23	15	0	
	S. Austin, assistant, ditto	2	17	6	8	
		1856.				
April 10	Bowring, Brothers, oil...	1	1	7	3	
	Hy. Hearder, quarter's salary to 31st March	2	23	15	0	
	S. Anstin, assistant, ditto	3	17	6	8	
	Robert Oke, paid for labor, ...	4	1	19	10	
May 12	Hy. Herder, allowance for fuel	5	33	4	0	
	S. Austin, ditto	6	13	0	0	
June 24	Baine, Johnston & Co., 400 galls. oil	7	63	11	6	
30	Michael Scanlan, candles	8	3	0	8	
	Duncan Weir, soap.....	9	2	13	3	
	P. & T. Hearn, paints and oil	10	6	9	6	
	Felix Dowsley, lamp wick, &c.	11	5	6	10	
	Hy. Herder, quarter's salary to 30th June....	12	23	15	0	
	S. Austin, assistant ditto	13	17	6	8	
	Baine, Johnston & Co., glass cloths	14	4	10	0	
	Richard O'Dwyer, boiler, &c.	15	1	14	0	
Sept. 30	Hy. Herder, quarter's salary to 30th Sept...	16	23	15	0	
	S. Austin, ditto	17	17	6	8	
Oct. 31	James Waddleton, freight	18	0	17	4	
Nov. 24	William Devereux, ditto	19	14	14	8	
Dec. 31	Hy. Herder, quarter's salary to 31st Dec....	20	23	15	0	
	S. Austin, ditto	21	17	6	8	
	William Power, screw plate	22	1	10	2	
	James Hunt, passage Robert Oke	23	0	13	0	
	Job, Brothers, chamois skins	24	0	5	9	
	W. T. Parsons, repairs	25	0	19	6	
	J. J. Graham, almanac	26	0	3	10	
	J. & W. Boyd, lumber	27	2	14	7	
						£364 4 0

Board of Works, 31st December, 1856.

EDMUND HANRAHAN, *Chairman.*
GEORGE J. HOGSETT, *Secretary B. W.*

Examined,

JAMES TOBIN, *Financial Secretary.*

Board of Works

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Light House on Cape Spear, for the five quarters ending 31st December, 1856,

1856.		W. Voucher.		
		1855.		
January 17—James Cantwell, quarters' salary to 31st December		1	£23 15	0
		1856.		
April 10—Thomas McGrath, grate		1	0 2	2
J. Cantwell, quarter's salary to 31st March		2	23 15	0
Ditto, allowance for fuel		3	28 0	0
June 24—Baine, Johnston & Co., 339 galls. Oil, £46 10s		4	53 17	7
30—P. & T. Hearn, paints and Oil		5	7 7	4
Michael Scanlan, candles		6	3 0	8
Duncan Weir, soap		7	1 12	6
J. Cantwell, quarter's salary to 30th June....		8	23 15	0
Baine, Johnston & Co., glass cloths		9	2 9	5
D. Cantwell, freight oil		10	5 12	8
Sept. 30—J. Cantwell, quarter's salary to 30th Sept.		11	23 15	0
W. & H. Thomas & Co., iron, cloths, &c.		12	3 17	0
Oct. 2—James Murphy, Mason Work		13	4 12	8
16—Philip Gallishew, boat hire		14	1 6	0
Thomas Power, ditto		15	1 6	0
Dec. 31—J. Cantwell, quarter's salary to 31st Dec.....		16	23 15	0
Samuel Carnel, for one case		17	0 5	7
J. J. Dearin, oil		18	1 1	4
W. T. Parsons, repairs		19	0 13	0
Alexander Smith, stone		20	0 19	6
Robert Peace, tinwork		21	1 1	10
Bowring Brothers, sundries		22	5 2	1
				£241 2 4

Board of Works, 31st December, 1856.

EDMUND HANRAHAN,
Chairman.

GEORGE J. HOGSETT,
Secretary B. W.

Examined,

JAMES TOBIN,
Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT of the Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Light House on Green Island, for the year ending 31st December, 1856.

		W. Voucher			
1856.					
June 24	Baine, Johnston & Co., 128 galls. oil	1	£20	3	0
	James Saint, for freight	2	3	0	8
	Patrick Houlahan, salary from 24th Nov. to 31st Dec.	3	10	8	2
	William Power	4	2	10	6
	J. J. Dearin	5	10	13	5
	Laurence Maccassey, coal	6	12	7	0
	McBride & Kerr	7	5	4	11
	P. & T. Hearn	8	24	11	10
	John Maher, railing	9	13	13	0
	William Campbell, making & glazing sashes	10	1	17	8
	J. & W. Boyd, lumber	11	2	14	2
	Robert Peace, stove pipe	12	1	15	6
	Bowring, Brothers	13	2	16	4
	Nicholas Stabb & Sons, for stove	14	6	10	0
			£118	6	2

Board of Works,
31st December, 1856,

EDMUND HANRAHAN,
Chairman.

GEORGE J. HOGSETT,
Secretary, B. W.

Examined,

JAMES TOBIN,
Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Light House at Cape Race, for the year ending 31st December, 1856.

1856.		W. Voucher			
June 24	Baine, Johnston & Co., 331 galls. oil	1	£69	0	6
Dec. 31	Laurence Maccassey, for coal	2	21	4	8
	William Power, for nails	3	0	4	6
	J. O. Whiteford, for barometer	4	11	6	2
	G. Hunt, assistant keeper, salary, 31st Dec,	5	8	8	9
	P. & T. Hearn, sundries	6	33	13	7
	John Maher, stove pives	7	1	8	2
	William Hally, keeper, salary to 31st Dec.	8	12	1	1
	Thomas McConnan, stationery	9	1	0	0
	Robert Peace, chimney tops	10	3	18	0
	N. Stabb & Sons, for stove	11	2	7	8
	Denis Byrne, labcur	12	3	11	6
	Bowring Brothers, sundries	13	1	10	4
	Robert Peace, stove pipe	14	0	9	1
	Richard Walsh, labor	15	5	4	0
					£175 8 6

Board of Works, 31st December, 1856.

EDMUND HANRAHAN,
Chairman.

GEORGE J. HOGSETT,
Secretary, B. W

Examined,

JAMES TOBIN,
Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on the erection of the Light House at Green Island, Catalina, for the year ending 31st December, 1856.

		W. Voucher				
1856.						
Sept. 6	Alexander Smith, first instalment of contract for erection of Light-house	1	£233	6	8	
	Baine Johnston & Co., for cost of lantern, and other articles, per Invoice	2	528	3	4	
Nov. 14	Alexander Smith, for balance contract, for erection of Light-house	3	466	13	4	
						£1228 3 4

Board of Works, 31st December, 1856.

EDMUND HANRAHAN,
Chairman.

GEORGE J. HOGSETT,
Secretary, B. W.

Examined,

JAMES TOBIN,
Financial Secretary.

Board of Works

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of General Light Houses, for the five quarters ending 31st December, 1856.

1856.		W. Voucher. 1855.			
January 17—	R. Oke, Inspector, ¼ salary, due 31st Dec., '55	1	£16	13	4
	Brooking, Son & Co., lamp wick	2	9	18	9
	E. D. Shea, advertising	3	0	5	9
	Robert Oke, travelling charges	4	1	16	2
	J. J. Dearin, ashes, sponges	5	1	8	3
	Bowring Brothers, rope and sundries	6	9	0	0
	Quigley, boat hire.....	7	4	6	8
February 15—	Cash paid Secretary of Board of Works, for petty expenses	8	10	0	0
	J. & W. Boyd, lumber	9	2	3	4
		1856.			
April 10—	Ewen Stabb, candles	1	2	12	0
	Robert Oke, quarter salary to 31st March	2	25	0	0
	Robert Peace, tinwork	3	3	18	3
	Henry Foster, repairing reflector	4	1	10	4
June 12—	Ambrose Shea, balance due him by the late Commissioners, per acct. 6th Oct., 1855	5	49	19	3
	Baine Johnston & Co., Invoice per *Dante*	6	26	18	10
30—	R. Oke, Inspector, ¼ salary to 30th June	7	32	10	0
	Ditto expenses to Catalina	8	5	7	10
Sept. 3—	Premium on Inspector's Life Assurance	9	6	7	2
30—	R. Oke, Inspector, ¼ salary to 30th Sept.	10	32	10	0
	Ditto, travelling expenses	11	6	1	7
Oct. 16—	Ditto, cartage	12	0	10	9
	William Daymond, car work	13	0	10	10
Nov. 14—	Robert Oke, travelling expenses	14	4	14	10
	William Molloy, cooperage	15	6	7	10
	Robert Slade & Co., freight	16	3	18	0
Dec. 5—	Brooking, Son & Co., lamp wick	17	8	5	7
18—	Cash paid Secretary Board of Works for petty expenses	18	12	14	8
31—	R. Oke, ¼ salary, as Inspector to date.....	19	32	10	0
	William Molloy, labor	20	2	7	8
	N. Stabb & Sons, difference of Premium of Insurance on Light-house keeper's lives ...	21	1	9	1
					£321 16 10

Board of Works, 31st December, 1856.

EDMUND HANRAHAN, *Chairman.*
GEORGE J. HOGSETT, *Secretary B. W.*

Examined,
JAMES TOBIN, *Financial Secretary.*

Financial Secretary's

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT of Expenditure on Roads, Streets and Bridges, by the various Outport Road Boards, under the Act 19th Vic., Cap. 3, to 31st December, 1856.

1856.

Harbor Grace,	District of	.....	£706 1 6
Bay de Verds	ditto	.....	59 2 0
Brigus	ditto	.....	312 10 0
Carbonear	ditto	.....	406 13 8
Trinity	ditto	.....	553 19 8
Bonavista	ditto	.....	356 3 10
Twillingate and Fogo	ditto	.....	239 5 6
Fortune Bay	ditto	.....	79 6 11
Burgeo	ditto	.....	95 0 0
Burin	ditto	.....	37 0 0
Ferryland	ditto	.....	83 19 2
Placentia	ditto	.....	660 9 10
			£3589 12 1

JAMES TOBIN,
Financial Secretary.

31st December, 1856.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on Roads, in the District of St. John's, West, for the year ending 31*st December*, 1856.

		W. Voucher.					
1856.							
July 14	James Haley, amount contract	1	£1	14	8		
28	Thomas Summers, amount contract on road through Blackhead	2	6	5	8		
Sept. 25	Denis Mahony and others, repairs of Waterford Bridge	3	13	13	0		
	Maurice Hinds and others, repairs Bridges on Bay Bulls and Petty Harbor Road...	4	1	8	10		
Oct. 2	James Haley, balance contract at Maddox Cove		9	2	0		
11	Alexander McDonald, repair Job's Bridge	5	4	17	6		
	Henry Supple, labor Petty Harbor Road....	6	2	1	7		
	Anthony Fitzgerald, labour and material for Job's Bridge.....	7	3	3	5		
	James Dunn, in part of contract for Monday's Pond Road	7½	8	13	4		
						£51	0 0
		C.					
Nov. 17	William Byrne, 22½ days' labour	8	3	18	0		
	Andrew Finey 23½		4	1	6		
	John Byrne 6¼		1	1	8		
	Michael Morrisey 2¾		0	9	6		
	William Callahan 5½		0	19	1		
	Francis Foley 5½		0	19	1		
	John Mulcahy 6¾		1	3	5		
	Philip Stamp 6½		1	13	9		
	Thomas Eagan 6½		1	13	9		
	James Shaw 6¼		1	12	6		
	Thomas Haw		0	8	8		
	Robin Morrisey		0	9	7		
	James Molally		0	15	7		
						19	16 1
		W.					
29	Luke Power, compensation for land taken for Public Road through Maddox Cove....	9	2	3	4		
	Henry Supple, draining bog on Eastern Side of Petty Harbor Road	10	11	9	0		
Dec. 4	James Haley, for contract at Maddox Cove	11	6	10	0		
	James Dunn, in part contract for Monday's Pond Road	12	8	13	4		

Board of Works.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on Roads, Streets, and Bridges, under the Act 9th Vic., Cap. 3, and Orders in Council for the year ending 31st December, 1856.

19 *Vic., Cap.* 3.

December 31—District of St. John's, West	.....	£186	1	7			
District of St. John's, East	.....	99	8	1			
					£285	9	8
Road from Kelligrews to Holyrood	.....	188	10	6			
Road through Holyrood	.....	171	0	5			
Road through Harbor Maine	.....	247	12	11			
					£607	3	10
District of Placentia and St. Mary's, road from Conception Bay, junction of Salmonier road to Salmonier	.....	469	17	1			
Road from Salmonier to Colinet	.....	831	1	0			
Road from Colinet to Placentia	.....	282	10	7			
					1583	8	8
					£2476	2	2
Orders in Council.							
Road from Salmonier to Colinet	.....	£300	1	10			
Ditto ditto	.....	103	19	9			
Bridges from Salmonier to St. Mary's	.....	47	15	11			
Road from Colinet to Placentia	.....	338	7	1			
					£790	4	7
					£3266	6	9

EDMUND HANRAHAN,
Chairman
GEORGE J. HOGSETT,
Secretary B. W.

Board of Works, 31st December, 1856.

Expenditure by Board of Works	.....	£3266	6	9			
December 27—This sum returned to Receiver General, and accounted for by that officer	.....	28	16	1			
Expenditure by Outport Road Boards, detailed by Financial Secretary's Road Expenditure...		3589	12	1			
Total Expenditure Road Act.....					£6884	14	11

JAMES TOBIN,
Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT of the Expenditure by the Board of Works, on the Roads in the District of St. John's, East, for the year ending 31st December, 1856.

		W. Voucher			
1856.					
July 14	Austin Oke, for cartage	1	£2	1	2
Aug. 7	Brazil Grace, repair Shoe Cove Bridge	2	1	1	8
20	Nicholas Rourke, lot No. 1, contract on road from Beechy Cove towards Topsail	3	13	15	7
	Thomas Tucker, contract on road from Coady's Well towards Broad Cove	4	2	12	8
	Patrick Rourke, constructing cross drains on road from Coady's Well to Broad Cove	5	4	15	4
Sept. 30	Molloy, Dunphy & Goss, for repairing bridge at Torbay	6	1	12	6
Oct. 25	Patrick Coady and Nicholas Bow, for work on the old Portugal Cove road	7	8	10	8
	Patrick Roach and Nicholas Nash, for contract on road from George's Bridge to Westward Point	8	12	4	3
Nov. 7	John Savage, repairs of Emerson's Bridge and Logy Bay Bridge	9	6	1	4
17	Thomas Power, labor from Belle Isle Beach to Lance Cove	9½	7	17	3
Dec. 1	Michael Coady, work on road from Beachy Cove to Topsail	10	10	8	0
	Nicholas Rourke, contract between Beachy Cove and Topsail	11	20	16	0
23	Thomas Hanlon, work, from Beachy Cove...	12	1	1	8
	W. J. Ward, rent of office	13	6	10	0
					£99 8 1

Board of Works, 31st December, 1856.

EDMUND HANRAHAN, *S.G.*
Chairman.

GEORGE J. HOGSETT,
Secretary B. W.

Examined,

JAMES TOBIN,
Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT.—Continued.

			W. Voucher.				
1856.							
Dec.	8—James Dunn, in part contract for Monday's Pond Road	.....	13	£10	8	4	
	James Toole, repairing bridges	.....	14	3	0	8	
							£42 4 8
	John Finlay, contract on road to Goulds		15	6	18	8	
			C.				
	9—Wm. Byrne and others, for labor	.....	16	4	11	6	
			W.				
	James Barron, for contract	.....	17	2	12	0	
	John Brennock and others, for labor	.....		1	14	4	
	Michael Rielly and Sons, ditto	.....	18	10	8	0	
			C.				
	John Collut and othes, ditto	.....	19	6	4	6	
			W.				
	Ditto,	ditto	 20	2	1	7	
	Ditto,	ditto	 21	2	1	7	
	15—Michael Molally	ditto	 22	2	17	2	
	27—John Colbert and John Momery, for labor		23	2	12	0	
	22—James Toole, repairing bridge	.....	24	6	10	0	
	William Doyle, deepening gut, Petty Harbor		25	25	0	0	
							73 10 10
							£186 1 7

Board of Works, 31st December, 1856.

EDMUND HANRAHAN, *S.G.*
Chairman.

Examined,

JAMES TOBIN,
Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT.—Continued.

1856.			W. Voucher.					
	Brought forward	.....					£166	4 8
Nov. 13—	Christopher Daw, 34 days labor	.....	4	7	7	4		
	James Allan, 23 "	.....		4	19	8		
	James Wills, 31 "	.....		6	14	4		
	Robert Welsh, for 2 sticks	.....		0	8	8		
	James Nurse, repairing blasting irons	.....		0	2	2		
							19	12 2
Dec. 26—	Michael Nowlan, for 2 bags bread, omitted to be charged in diet list	.....	5				2	13 8
							£188	10 6

Board of Works,
31st December, 1856,

EDMUND HANRAHAN, *S.G.*
Chairman.

GEORGE J. HOGSETT,
Secretary, B. W.

Examined,

JAMES TOBIN,
Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on the main Road from Kelligrews to Holyrood, in Conception Bay, for the year ending 31*st December,* 1856.

1856.			W. Voucher			
Sept. 30	—John Maher for iron tools	.....	1	£7 18 0		
Oct. 2	—Peter Fagan and E. Cahill, cartage of lumber to Seals' Cove	.....	2	2 12 0		
					£10 10 0	
			C.			
Nov. 8	—Thomas Whellan, 14½ days labor	.....	3	3 2 10		
	Michael Ellard, 8½ "	.....		1 16 10		
	John Murphy, 41½ "	.....		8 19 10		
	William Warren, 39 "	.....		8 11 2		
	John Barron 35½ "	.....		7 13 10		
	John Noseworthy 25 "	.....		5 8 4		
	Joseph Kelly, 14 "	.....		3 0 8		
	C. Sullivan, 6 "	.....		1 6 0		
	Matthew Nugent 20 "	.....		4 6 8		
	Edward Nugent 16½ "	.....		3 11 6		
	Thomas Nugent, 17 "	.....		3 13 8		
	James Wills 13 "	.....		2 16 4		
	George Roberts 14 "	.....		3 0 8		
	John Tilly 3 "	.....		0 13 0		
	Edward Allan, 5 "	.....		1 1 8		
	James Allan, 9 "	.....		1 19 0		
	Thomas Tobin, 7 "	.....		1 10 4		
	John Nugent, horse and cart, 6 days	.....		2 12 0		
	W. Hennessey, superintendant, 61½ "	.....		23 1 0		
	Abraham Daw, 25 "	.....		5 8 4		
					93 13 8	
13	—Expenses at Seals Cove Bridge, viz.,					
	Matthew Nugent, 33 days labor	.....	4	7 3 0		
	Nicholas Andrews, 23 "	.....		4 19 8		
	John Nugent and horse, 23 "	.....		4 19 8		
	John Noseworthy, 13 "	.....		2 16 4		
	W. Hennessey and horse, 10 "	.....		4 6 8		
	Richard Duffy, 8 "	.....		1 14 8		
	R. Walsh and horse, 57 "	.....		18 17 10		
	Joseph Kelly, 36 "	.....		9 7 2		
	Abraham Daw, 36 "	.....		7 16 0		
					62 1 0	
	Carried forward	.....			£166 4 8	

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMNET of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on the Main Road through Holyrood, Conception Bay, for the year ending 31*st December*, 1856.,
19 *Vic., Cap.* 3.

1856.					W. Voucher		
October 6	John Fitzgerald, 7 days blasting	.....	1			£1	16 0
				C.			
Nov. 25	Patrick Murphy	55 " labour	.....	2	£11	18	4
	James Kelly	55	.....		11	18	4
	Michael Brophy	4	.....		0	17	4
	Barth. Dunphy	5	.....		1	1	8
	Edward Beeson	9	.....		1	19	0
	Joseph Pennel	23	.....		4	19	8
	John Curran	45	.....		9	15	0
	James Bennet	8	.....		1	14	8
	Michael Woodford	19	.....		4	2	4
	Michael Hickey	9	.....		1	19	0
	John Payate	6	.....		1	6	0
	Thomas Austin	53	.....		11	9	8
	Thomas Finy	31	.....		6	14	4
	John Morrissey	6½	.....		1	8	2
	John Fling	17	.....		3	13	8
	George Murphy	27	.....		5	17	0
	Bartholomew Bryan	42	.....		9	2	0
	Thomas Barron	9	.....		1	19	0
	John Singleton	18	.....		3	18	0
	Mathew Duff	6	.....		1	6	0
	Thomas Murphy	12	.....		2	12	0
	John Myers	12	.....		2	12	0
	Charles Coveyduck	15	.....		3	5	0
	Thomas Murphy	23	.....		4	19	8
	John Kenevick	25	.....		5	8	4
	Edward Butler	29	.....		6	5	8
	Philip Pennel	12	.....		2	12	0
	James Byrne's horse	18	.....		4	5	9
	Richard Duff	11	.....		2	7	8

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on the Main Roads in the District of Harbor Maine, for the year ending 31st December, 1856.

19 *Vic., Cap.* 3.

		W. Voucher.			
1856.					
Sept. 18	—John Boland, compensation for land taken for the public road through Holyrood...	1	£16	9	4
	Michael Flynn, for 35 sticks for covering bridge	2	3	0	8
	Grace Barron, compensation	3	14	18	8
	Elizabeth Walsh, ditto	4	43	6	8
	Nicholas Wall, ditto	5	78	0	0
December 5	—Michael Woodford, for timber	6	71	4	9
22	—Daniel Moore, for labour and beams	7	9	10	8
31	—John Maher, blacksmith work	8	4	13	5
	William Power, for nails	9	6	8	9
			£247	12	11

Board of Works,
31st December, 1856,

EDMUND HANRAHAN,
Chairman.

GEORGE J. HOGSETT,
Secretary, B. W.

Examined,

JAMES TOBIN,
Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on the Main Road from the Conception Bay Road to Salmonier Roads, to Salmonier for the year ending 31st December, 1856.

1856.		W. Voucher			
July 31	Robert Walsh for labor	1	£3	9	4
	John Boland, do	1½	3	18	0
Sept. 18	Robert Walsh, 15 days' labor and horse	2	6	16	6
30	John Maher for iron tools	3	4	19	0
	William Power, for nails, &c., ...	4	8	5	3
Oct. 6	Richard Duffy, 24 days' labor	5	5	4	0
7	William Teppard, 16 ditto	6	3	9	4
10	Patrick Walsh, for labor	7	1	0	10
11	John Cummins, ditto	8	3	0	8
Nov. 4	John Dwyer, for cartage	9	7	7	4
14	Denis Byrne, Superintendent, 127 days'	10	41	5	6
			£88	15	9

			C.			
Johh Dunn,	50	days' labor and drains	11	15	3	4
Walter Brennan,	49½	ditto		10	14	6
Patrick Keefe,	48	ditto		10	8	0
Richard Duffy,	57½	less warrant £12 9 2, 5 4 0		7	5	2
Ed. Walsh, boy	37½	days' labor		5	13	9
John Green,	47½	ditto		10	5	10
Robert Paterson,	34	ditto		7	7	4
William Green,	45	ditto and 3 drains		11	1	0
Martin Walsh,	46	days' labor		10	1	6
John Holley	42½	ditto		9	4	2
John Laurence,	19	ditto		5	4	0
Wm. Lawson,	38	ditto and drains...		5	15	3
Ed. Lawson,	37½	ditto		5	13	9
John Green, Sr.,	35	ditto and 10 drains		11	18	4
Thomas Blanche,	37½	ditto		5	13	9
Patrick Rielly,	30½	ditto		6	12	2
Thomas Rielly,	13½	ditto		3	15	10
John Rielly,	32½	ditto		7	0	10
Patrick Collins,	34¼	ditto		7	8	5
John Collins,	20	ditto and 1 drain		8	5	9
Martin Grieve,	4	ditto and 4 ditto		4	7	9
Garret Rielly,	9½	ditto		5	11	7

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT.—Continued.

1856.				W. Voucher.					
	John Byrne	59 days'	superintendent		£25	11	1		
	James Byrne	18	labor		3	18	0		
	R. Walsh's horse	18	.....		4	5	9		
	John Byrne, sticks for bridge		.....	3	3	4	9		
								£168	7 1
4	—John Pennel, for labor			4				0	17 4
								£171	0 5

Board of Works, 31st December, 1856.

EDMUND HANRAHAN, *S.G.*
Chairman.

GEORGE J. HOGSETT,
Secretary, B. W.

Examined,

JAMES TOBIN,
Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT.—Continued.

1856.		C. Voucher						
Nov. 14—John Byrne, 11 sticks for bridge	.....	11	£0	4	9			
L. O'Brien & Co., powder and tar	....		2	2	8			
						£377	4	11
Dec. 9—John Byrne, horse hire	.....	12	3	7	9			
Ditto, cleaning windfalls	.....	13	0	8	8			
						3	16	5
						£469	17	1

Board of Works,
31st December, 1856.

EDMUND HANRAHAN, *S. G.*
Chairman.

GEORGE J. HOGSETT,
Secretary, B. W.

Examined,

JAMES TOBIN,
Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT.—Continued.

C.

Voucher.

1856.

Nov. 14—William Teppard, 22½ days' labor			£8	16	7				
less warrant, 7th Oct.,			3	9	4	11	£5	7	3
R. Walsh and Horse, 67 ditto			25	18	8				
less amount warrants, 31st July and 18th Sept.,			10	5	10		15	12	10
John Gurney,	65 days' labor		.....				14	1	8
Thos. Murphy,	64	ditto	.....				15	5	0
John Morrisey,	9	ditto	.....				1	19	0
John Cummins,	29	ditto	£6	5	8				
less warrant,			3	0	8		3	5	0
Patrick Buson,	8	ditto	.....				1	14	8
J. Byrne and horse,	48	ditto	.....				21	16	9
B. Dunphy ditto,	15	ditto	.....				3	16	3
John Turgate,	4	ditto	.....				0	17	4
Charles Neal,	3	ditto	.....				0	13	0
Thomas Collins,	21½	ditto	.....				4	13	2
Daniel Morrissey,	44	ditto	.....				9	19	4
John Murray,	12	ditto	.....				12	17	10
Patrick Walsh,	33½	ditto	£5	2	3				
less warrant, 10 Oct.,			1	0	10		4	1	5
Barth. Dunphy,	50 days' labor		.....				11	18	4
Michael Brophy,	50	ditto	.....				11	18	4
Barth. Brien,	39½	ditto	.....				9	8	3
John Boland	26	ditto	£6	3	11				
less warrant, 31st July			3	18	0		2	5	11
Edmund Butler,	47½ days' labor		.....				11	6	5
John Molloy,	32	ditto	.....				7	12	6
James Kelly,	45	ditto	.....				10	14	6
Thomas Murphy,	16	ditto	.....				3	16	3
Patrick Murphy,	12	ditto	.....				2	12	0
J. Byrne, Suptd.,	31½	ditto	.....				10	18	4
J. Byrne and horse,	3	ditto	and 4						
sticks			.....				0	16	10
Michael Walsh, horse hire,			.....				0	17	4

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT.—Continued.

			C. Voucher.					
1856.								
Sept.	1—Andrew Burk & sons	67 days' labor	1	£29	0	8		
	Thomas Lynch	68		11	15	8		
	John Delaney, personal expenses & horse			26	0	0		
	John Lacey	30 days' labor		5	17	0		
	James Bryan	30		5	17	0		
	John Fowlo	30		5	17	0		
	William Higgins	78		18	11	10		
	Thomas Tremlett	33		7	17	3		
	John Hurley	15		3	11	6		
	Matthew Morrissey	27		5	5	3		
	William Davis, for boat hire and labor.....			8	13	4		
	Denis Quigley, for hire of horse	.....		6	1	4		
	30 bags	....		0	17	4		
	20 bushels oats	....		1	14	8		
	10 ditto	....		1	1	8		
	Patrick Lenahan, for freight	.....		1	6	0		
	James Cullen, expenses on road	.....		0	8	8		
	William Higgins, ditto	.....		0	8	8		
	T. Connel, P. McDonald, & W. Donelly do.			0	3	3		
	Frank McLennan, ditto	.....		0	8	8		
							£781	18 6
	21—John Dwyer, for cartage provisions	.....	2	11	5	4		
Nov.	4—Thomas McGrath, for wheelbarrows	.....	3	5	8	4		
	James Fogarty, cartage provisions	.....	4	3	18	0		
	Thomas Casey, ditto ditto	.....	5	4	15	4		
	9—George J. Hogsett, for travelling expenses		6	20	0	0		
							45	7 0
	Margaret, Higgins, repair tents	.....	7	1	3	6		
	P. Hogan, difference on provisions	.....	8	2	12	0		
							3	15 6
							£831	1 0

Board of Works, 31st December, 1856.

EDMUND HANRAHAN, *S.G.*
Chairman.

GEORGE J. HOGSETT,
Secretary, B. W.

Examined,

JAMES TOBIN,
Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on the Main Road from Salmonier to Colinet River, for the year ending 31st December, 1856.

19 *Vic., Cap.* 3.

1856.				C. Voucher			
September 1	John Higgins	78 days' labor	.....	1	£21	19	4
	Michael Connors	59	.....		14	1	2
	John Vicars	78	.....		18	11	10
	Daniel Hayden	78	.....		18	11	10
	James Leary	78	.....		18	11	10
	James Walsh	59	.....		14	1	2
	James Cullen	78	.....		18	11	10
	Maurice Hearn	49	.....		14	1	2
	P. McDonald	78	.....		18	11	10
	Thomas Quigley, horse and stabling		.....		33	9	0
	Richard Power	80 days' labor	.....		19	1	4
	Denis Kelley	76	.....		18	2	3
	Thomas Walsh	74	.....		17	12	8
	Edmund Coady	76	.....		18	2	3
	Frank Bryan	78	.....		18	11	10
	Richard Ryan	61	.....		14	10	9
	John Davis	50	.....		11	18	4
	Arthur Lacey	70	.....		16	13	8
	Michael Ivory	77	.....		18	7	0
	John Butler	77	.....		18	7	0
	Richard English	78	.....		18	11	10
	James McLennan	64	.....		15	5	0
	Michael Sullivan	74	.....		17	12	8
	Martin Walsh	64	.....		15	5	0
	John Powel	49	.....		11	13	6
	James Spuny & sons	72	.....		31	4	0
	Michael Donelly	79	.....		18	16	6
	T. Connors and son	72	.....		28	1	7
	William Crow	39	.....		9	5	10
	John Maddox	66	.....		15	14	7
	Henry Smith & sons	72	.....		34	6	4
	Patrick Whelan	37	.....		7	4	3
	Richard Shea	37	.....		7	4	3
	A. Smith and son	64	.....		22	3	8
	John Roach	69	.....		15	9	10
	Thomas Connel	47	.....		11	4	10

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure, by the Board of Works, on the Road from Salmonier to Colinet River, by order of the Governor in Council, for the year ending 31st December, 1856.

1856.				C. Voucher.			
Oct. 25—John Higgins,	48	days' labor	.....	1	£13	10	4
M. Connors,	14	ditto	.....		3	6	8
John Vicars,	30	ditto	.....		7	3	0
James Leary,	2	ditto	.....		0	9	6
James Walsh,	1	ditto	.....		0	4	9
James Cullen,	47	ditto	.....		11	4	10
Wm. Higgins,	48	ditto	.....		11	8	9
M. Donnelly,	27	ditto	.....		6	8	8
Richard Power,	49	ditto	.....		11	13	6
Richard Ivory,	46½	ditto	.....		11	1	7
John Butler,	43½	ditto	.....		10	6	11
Richard English,	47	ditto	.....		11	4	10
Denis Kelly,	44½	ditto	.....		10	12	1
Thomas Walsh,	23	ditto	.....		5	9	7
Frank Bryan,	32	ditto	.....		7	12	6
Edward Coady,	1	ditto	.....		0	4	9
Michael Sullivan,	19	ditto	.....		4	10	6
Arthur Leary,	3	ditto	.....		0	14	3
T. Connors & Son,	47	ditto	.....		18	6	7
John Maddox,	37	ditto	.....		8	16	4
Thomas Lynch,	45	ditto	.....		7	16	0
John Roach,	7	ditto	.....		1	14	2
H. Smith & Son,	41	ditto	.....		15	19	9
A. Burke & Son,	25	ditto	.....		10	16	8
J. Spinney & Son,	9	ditto	.....		3	10	2
James McGrath,	7	ditto	.....		1	10	4
Wm. Devereux	35½	ditto	.....		7	13	10
T. Fennessey,	36½	ditto	.....		7	18	2
Thomas Keefe,	35	ditto	.....		6	1	4
John Hurley,	15	ditto	.....		3	5	0
John Dunn,	8	ditto	.....		1	14	8
John Morney,	8	ditto	.....		1	7	4
Thomas Quigley,	48	ditto	.....		8	6	4
J. Fennesssey,	36½	ditto	.....		7	18	2
Patrick Hurley,	sundries, and horse		.....		3	11	0
Peter Shaw,	9	days labor	.....		1	19	0
John Lamb,	26½	ditto	.....		5	14	10

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on the Main Road from Colinet River to Placentia, for the year ending 31st December, 1856, 19 Vic., Cap. 3.

1856.				C. Voucher			
Sept. 11—Edward Joyce,	72½	days' labor	.....	1	£17	5	7
James Coffee,	72	ditto	.....		17	3	2
T. Collins, & horse,	40¼	ditto	.....		21	6	10
Edward Walsh,	72	ditto	.....		17	3	2
Michael Breen,	6	ditto	.....		1	8	7
John Mullin,	63	ditto	.....		15	0	5
Michael Murphy	73½	ditto	.....		17	10	4
Philip Morrissey,	72	ditto	.....		17	3	2
Patrick Morrissey,	72½	ditto	.....		17	5	7
Laurence Furlong,	74½	ditto	.....		17	15	1
James Keddle,	73	ditto	.....		17	7	11
Walter Fewer,	68	ditto	.....		16	4	1
Thomas Foley,	51	ditto	.....		12	3	2
L. Patterson,	72½	ditto	.....		17	5	7
Mat. Patterson,	74	ditto	.....		17	12	8
Michael Kelly,	69½	ditto	.....		16	11	3
Wm. Cashman,	66½	ditto	.....		15	16	11
Michael St. Croix,	48½	ditto	.....		10	7	1
							£282 10 7

Board of Works,
31st December, 1856,

EDMUND HANRAHAN, *S. C*
Chairman.

GEORGE J. HOGSETT,
Secretary, B. W

Examined,

JAMES TOBIN,
Financial Secretary

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure, by the Board of Works, on account of the Road from Salmonier to Colinet River, per order in Council, for the year ending 31st December, 1856.

856.				C. Voucher			
Dec. 1—Richard Rose,	27½	days' labor	.....	13	£5	19	2
John Meehan,	26½	ditto	.....		5	14	10
S. Sullivan,	26½	ditto	.....		5	14	10
John Smith,	6	ditto	.....		1	2	6
Rd. English,	18	ditto	.....		3	10	2
James Cullen,	19	ditto	.....		3	14	1
Wm. Devereux,	26½	ditto	.....		5	1	4
Denis Kelly,	16½	ditto	.....		3	2	7
John Butler,	26½	ditto	.....		5	1	4
Thos. Whillan,	26½	ditto	.....		5	1	4
S. Sullivan,	26½	ditto	.....		5	1	4
James Spinney	26½	ditto	.....		5	1	4
M. Spinney, boy,	26½	ditto	.....		2	16	4
Thos. Keefe,	26	ditto	.....		4	10	1
John Higgins,	12	ditto	.....		2	12	0
Wm. Higgins,			.....		2	6	9
John Dwyer and horse, 12 days' labor			.....		3	7	7
John Delaney, expenses for horse and self					8	13	4
Patrick Hurley, hay and stabling			.....		1	6	0
R. F. Sweetman, repairs of tools			.....		4	2	4
Clift, Wood & Co., oats			.....		2	12	0
Wm. Power, for iron bedstead			.....		0	19	6
P. Hogan, for provision			.....		9	16	1
P. Duggan, ditto			.....		6	3	8
							£103 10 6
Patrick Gleeson, for shovels			.....	14			0 9 3
							£103 19 9

Board of Works, 31st December, 1856.

EDMUND HANRAHAN, *S.G.*
Chairman.

GEORGE J. HOGSETT,
Secretary B. W.

Examined,

JAMES TOBIN,
Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT.—Continued

			C. Voucher.			
1856.						
Oct. 25—Thomas Whillan,	6½ days' labor	.....	1	£1	8	2
James Spinney,	25 ditto	.....		3	15	10
Matthew Spinney,	25 ditto	.....		2	5	6
James Spinney,	21 ditto	.....		4	11	0
John Dwyer,	44 ditto, horse	.....		14	6	0
Garret Curtis, for freight		.....		1	14	8
John Byrne, travelling to St. John's		.....		0	6	6
P. Keefe,	ditto	.....		0	3	0
Walter Shelley, lodging		.....		0	5	2
Thomas Malone, following horse		.....		2	12	8
Expenses, per John Delaney		.....		17	6	8
						£300 1 10

Board of Works, 31st December, 1856.

EDMUND HANRAHAN, *S.G.*

Chairman.

GEORGE J. HOGSETT,

Secretary, B. W.

Examined,

JAMES TOBIN,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure, by the Board of Works, on the Main Road from Colinet River to Placentia, by order of the Governor in Council, for the year ending 31st December, 1856.

1856.		C. Voucher.			
Nov. 20	Michael Doody, for labour	1	£4	11	0
	Joseph Bird, ...		3	5	0
	William Kelly		5	3	6
	Matthew Patterson		3	9	4
	Lawrence Furlong		3	9	4
	James Kettle		3	9	4
	William Cashman		2	16	4
	Thomas Power		3	5	0
	Thomas Power's boy		2	12	0
	John Patterson		5	4	0
	James Hallohan		3	5	0
	William Fitzpatrick		2	5	6
	John Lamb		2	7	8
	Francis Walsh		2	16	4
	John Lamb		5	4	0
	John Lannan		5	12	8
	James Coffee		4	19	8
	Michael Carrol		7	16	0
	Thomas Carrol		5	0	9
	James McLellod		7	16	0
	Walter Finn		9	1	0
	Thomas Foley		3	0	8
	William Bird		3	5	0
	William Bird's boy		2	5	6
	Patrick Furlong		5	4	0
	William Collins		5	4	0
	James Kielly		4	2	9
	James Darmody		3	5	0
	James Cannon		6	1	4
	Michael Carrol		4	19	8
	Edward Walsh		3	5	0
	James Keefe		2	7	8
	William St. Croix		8	4	8
	Michael St. Croix		4	2	4
	Michael Kelly		3	5	0
	Lawrence Roach		3	19	1
	James Barron		2	7	8
	Thomas Whillan		2	7	8

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Salmonier and Little Harbor Bridges, in the District of Placentia and St. Mary's, by Order of Governor in Council, for the year ending 31st December, 1856.

1856.			Voucher			
Nov. 26	Samuel Knight, for fuses	.....	1	£0	4	10
	Brooking, Son & Co., powder	.....		1	3	5
	William Christopher, 22 days' labor	....		5	14	4
	Stephen Sullivan, 21	.....		4	1	10
	William Ryan, 21½	.....		4	3	10
	Patrick Rourke 20½	.....		3	19	10
	William Briggs, 21½	.....		4	3	11
	Robert Lee 19	.....		3	14	1
	John Higgins, 19	.....		4	11	0
	John Dwyer, hire of horse	.....		1	6	0
	William Higgins, 21 days' labor	....		2	11	7
	Patrick Hurley, stabling and hay	.....		0	17	4
	Thomas Quigley, hire of horse, and taking care of tools	.....		1	6	0
	William Davis, 2 days' labor	.....		0	8	8
	John Delaney, travelling expenses	.....		1	6	0
	Michael Nowlan, for oats	.....		0	13	5
	John Maher, blasting tools	.....		3	12	9
	John Meehan, 19 days' labor	.....		3	14	1
						£47 15 11

Board of Works,
31st December, 1856,

EDMUND HANRAHAN, *S. G.*
Chairman.

GEORGE J. HOGSETT,
Secretary, B. W.

Examined,

JAMES TOBIN,
Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure, by the Board of Works, on account of the Breakwater at Point Verd, for the year ending 31st December, 1856.

		C. Voucher				
1856						
May 17	John Walsh and others, building wharf ...	1	£17	6	8	
	Lawrence Hartican, ditto		8	13	4	
	James Green		8	13	4	
	J. Bradshaw and Michael Carrol ditto		8	13	4	
	John Rielly, Inspector		6	13	4	
						£50 0 0

Board of Works, 31st December, 1856.

EDMUND HANRAHAN, *S.G.*

Chairman.

GEORGE J. HOGSETT,

Secretary, B. W.

" Miscellaneous Vote,"
" Supply Act."

Examined,

JAMES TOBIN,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT.—Continued.

1856.			C. Voucher.					
	Lawrence Patterson	.....	1	£3	5	0		
	John Millar	.....	2	3	9	4		
	Michael Morrissey	.....		0	13	0		
	Patrick Morrissey	.....		3	9	4		
	Philip Morrissey	.....		3	5	0		
	Francis Bradshaw	.....		4	3	8		
	William Davis	.....		10	16	8		
	John Davis	.....		10	16	8		
	William Davis	.....		8	13	4		
	Richard Wise	.....		4	6	8		
	George Green	.....		5	4	0		
	Robert Green	.....		5	4	0		
	Patrick Croak	.....		4	19	8		
	Pearce Burke	.....		4	19	8		
	Thomas Sparrow	.....		3	5	0		
	Thomas Sparrow's boy	.....		2	12	0		
	Robert Green, for horse	.....		0	8	8		
	John Foley	.....		3	5	0		
	Patrick Croak, for horse	.....		1	1	8		
	Edward Joyce, for labor	.....		0	4	4		
	Michael Walsh	.....		4	6	8		
	James Blanch	.....		0	4	4		
							£249	13 1
	John Rielly, Inspector, for 10 per cent. on expenditure of £556.	.....	3				53	12 0
	Pearce Burke, for labor	.....	4	8	4	8		
	James Molally	.....	5	11	14	0		
	Thomas Fitzpatrick	.....	6	15	3	4		
							35	2 0
							£338	7 1

Board of Works, 31st December, 1856.

EDMUND HANRAHAN, *S.G.*
Chairman.

GEORGE J. HOGSETT,
Secretary B. W.

Examined,

JAMES TOBIN.
Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT.—Continued.

1850.		C. Voucher.	£	s.	d.
Sept. 6	Michael Keough and M. Walsh, labor	42	3	2	4
	Thomas Stapleton, for labor	43	5	4	0
	James Shaw, for horse hire	44	0	10	4
	Barth. Irvine, for stone	45	3	13	10
20	Edward Tobin, for laborers	46	11	19	2
	Ditto ditto	47	11	14	10
	Michael Keough and M. Walsh, labor	48	3	2	4
23	Thomas Stapleton, for labor	49	3	8	3
24	James Carbery, ditto	50	2	9	10
	Patrick Brazil, for sticks	51	0	6	6
27	Edward Tobin, for laborers	52	10	19	3
	Michael Keough and M. Walsh, labor	53	1	11	2
	M. Dwyer and Edward Cullen, ditto	54	3	2	4
	Anthony Phelan, ditto	55	0	15	7
	James Shaw, for horse hire	56	0	7	9
	James Carbery, for labor	57	0	19	6
Oct. 7	Edward Tobin, for laborers	58	11	9	8
	Ditto ditto	59	11	19	2
	Michael Keough and M. Walsh, labor	60	1	11	2
	Patrick Brine, for stone	61	4	12	7
11	Michael Keough and M. Walsh, labor	62	1	11	2
	James Carbery, for labor	63	0	11	11
20	Edward Tobin, for laborers	64	10	18	4
	Michael Keough and M. Walsh, labor	65	2	1	6
	Anthony Ferhaly, for labor	66	1	0	9
25	Edward Tobin, for laborers	67	10	16	8
	M. Keough and M. Walsh, labor	68	1	11	2
Nov. 4	Edward Tobin, for laborers	69	9	3	3
5	M. Keough and M. Walsh, labor	70	1	11	2
	Anthony Ferhaly, labor	71	1	16	4
8	M. Keough and M. Walsh, labor	72	1	11	2
	Edward Tobin, for laborers	73	11	5	9
	Anthony Ferlaly, labor	74	0	19	0
	James Carbery, ditto	75	0	4	4
14	Edward Tobin, for laborers	76	13	3	5
	M. Keough and M. Walsh, labor	77	1	11	2
	Anthony Tobin, labor	78	1	0	9
	Charles Conway, repairs dwelling-house damaged by blasting	79	0	19	6
21	Richard Howley, horse hire	80	1	11	2
22	Edward Tobin, for laborers	81	13	7	4

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure, by the Board of Works, on account of the St. John's Streets and Drains, for the year ending 31*st December*, 1856.

			C. Voucher			
1856.						
May 31	Paid labor	.....	1	£21	6	4
June 7	Ditto	.....	2	19	3	11
14	Ditto	.....	3	19	1	4
21	Ditto	.....	4	19	10	0
	Denis Byrne, for labor	.....	5	3	18	0
	Paid labor	.....	6	4	5	9
	Ditto	.....	7	1	6	0
24	Michael Prendergast	.....	8	0	17	4
28	Michael Keough and M. Walsh, labor	.....	9	1	6	0
	Wm. Gallavan, labor ...	.....	10	1	0	8
July 1	John O'Connor, sinking well	.....	11	1	6	0
	Paid laborers	.....	12	19	2	7
8	Michael Keough and M. Walsh, labor	.....	13	3	13	2
9	T. Hallern, for 6 kegs powder	.....	14	6	10	0
	Edward Tobin, for laborers	.....	15	22	7	2
	Ditto ditto	.....	16	2	9	4
12	Ditto ditto	.....	17	22	16	6
	Walter Furlong and others, labor	.....	18	3	19	3
14	Samael Knight, for fuses	.....	19	3	8	9
	John Christopher, labor	.....	20	0	4	4
19	Edward Tobin, for laborers	.....	21	16	5	11
	Ditto ditto	.....	22	6	16	7
	Ditto ditto	.....	23	5	12	8
26	Ditto ditto	.....	24	23	19	3
Aug. 2	Ditto ditto	.....	25	23	7	1
	James Shaw, for cartage	.....	26	1	19	10
	Thomas Stapleton and others, labor	.....	27	4	3	7
	Michael Keough and M. Walsh, do.	.....	28	1	11	2
9	Edward Tobin, for laborers	.....	29	23	6	3
	Ditto ditto	.....	31	8	7	3
	Michael Keough and M. Walsh, labor	.....	32	1	11	2
	James Shaw, for horse hire	.....	33	0	15	7
	Barth. Irvine, for stone	.....	34	0	9	1
16	Edward Tobin, for labourers	.....	35	18	5	1
23	Ditto ditto	.....	36	17	16	2
	Michael Keough and M. Walsh, labor	.....	37	3	7	6
	Thomas Stapleton, for labor,	.....	38	12	11	4
26	James Carbery, for labor	.....	39	2	17	7
	Edward Tobin, for laborers	.....	40	23	11	10
Sept. 6	Ditto ditto	.....	41	23	9	8

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT.—Continued.

1856.			W. Voucher.			
June 30—	John Maher, blacksmith work	.....	21	£5	6	8
	William Power, for American axes	.....	22	8	5	9
	Ditto for nails	.....	23	0	4	7
	Ditto ditto	.....	24	0	11	0
	Ditto ditto	.....	25	1	9	9
	Ditto ditto	.....	26	1	0	2
	C. F. Bennett, for 66 lbs. steel	.....	27	3	6	8
	L. Maccassey, for coal	.....	28	0	13	0
	Brooking, Son & Co., powder	.....	29	0	18	0
	R. O'Dwyer, ditto	.....	30	1	7	1
	Thomas Byrne, Inspector, quarter salary to 30th June	.....	31	40	0	0
	John Delaney, ditto	.....	32	20	0	0
	Edward Tobin, ditto	.....	33	20	0	0
Sept. 30—	John Maher, blacksmith work	.....	34	5	4	6
	Samuel Knight, for powder	.....	35	3	11	2
	Stewart & Cozens, lumber	.....	36	25	4	10
	William Power, for nails	.....	37	1	15	4
	Edward Tobin, quarter salary to 30th Sept.		38	20	0	0
	John Delaney, ditto	.....	39	20	0	0
	Thomas Byrne, ditto	.....	40	40	0	0
Dec. 31—	John Maher, sundries	.....	41	1	10	4
	Ditto for crowbar	.....	42	0	12	6
	Ditto for steeling sledge	.....	43	1	15	0
	John Cusack & Sons, brick	.....	44	10	8	0
	John Colbert and others, labor	.....	45	5	10	11
	J. & W. Boyd, sundries	.....	46	22	11	8
	L. O'Brien & Co., ditto	.....	47	29	2	7
	Brooking, Son & Co., powder	.....	48	3	1	4
	William Power, for nails	.....	49	1	18	1
	Thomas Stapleton, for paving	.....	50	1	6	0
	Edward Cahill, for cartage	.....	51	2	8	6
	Thomas Stapleton, for paving	.....	52	17	11	0
	Ditto ditto	.....	53	18	14	4
						£1170 16 3

Board of Works, 31st December, 1856.

EDMUND HANRAHAN, *Chairman.*

GEORGE J. HOGSETT, *Secretary B. W.*

Examined,

JAMES TOBIN, *Financial Secretary.*

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT.—Continued.

			C. Voucher				
1855.							
Nov. 22	M. Kough and M. Walsh, labor	....	82	£1	11	2	
	Anthony Ferhaly, for labor	....	83	1	0	9	
Dec. 9	Ditto ditto	.....	84	0	12	1	
	Anthony Keough and M. Walsh, labor	.....	85	1	11	2	
	Ditto ditto	.....	86	1	11	2	
10	Edward Tobin, for labor	.....	87	12	6	9	
	Ditto ditto	.....	88	12	12	2	
			1855. W.				
January 5	James Browne, painting	.....	1	£0	7	9	
	T. Byrne, Inspector, quarter salary to 31st December, 1855	.....	2	40	0	0	
	Edward Tobin, ditto	.....	3	20	0	0	
	John Delaney, ditto	.....	4	20	0	0	
							£80 7 9
			1856.				
April 10	John Maher, blacksmith work	.....	1	0	14	5	
	L. O'Brien & Co., nails	.....	2	0	16	10	
	Ditto ditto	.....	3	3	8	5	
	C. F. Bennett & Co., paint	.....	4	2	15	2	
	G. F. Bown, scantling....	.....	5	0	8	11	
	Bridget Moore, for stone	.....	6	5	7	3	
	G. F. Bown, for deals ...	.....	7	0	4	11	
	John Maher, blacksmith work,	.....	8	5	13	11	
	A. Emerson, for longers	.....	9	3	0	8	
	John Maher, blacksmith work	.....	10	8	8	8	
	James Byrne, for posts	.....	11	5	12	8	
	Thomas Walsh, for stone	.....	12	12	4	4	
	Thomas Byrne, Inspector, quarter salary to 31st March	.....	13	40	0	0	
	Edward Tobin, ditto	.....	14	20	0	0	
	John Delaney, ditto	.....	14½	20	0	0	
							128 16 2
June 30	Joseph Tobin, for powder	.....	15	3	12	2	
	John Maher, blacksmith work	.....	16	7	11	8	
	Ditto for grates	.....	17	0	13	6	
	Ditto blacksmith work	.....	18	0	14	4	
	Ditto ditto	.....	19	0	6	4	
	Ditto ditto	.....	20	4	7	11	

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure by the Board of Works, for General Repairs on Roads in the District of St. John's, for the year ending 31st December, 1856.

		W. Voucher.			
1856.					
January 1	—John Murphy, instalment of contract, Petty Harbor Road	1	£5	4	0
19	—James Edwards, contract repairing Petty Harbor Road	1½	5	4	0
February 26	—George Cook, work Bay Bulls road	2	4	6	8
	Samuel Knight, for fuses	2½	5	18	8
	Thomas Howlet, work Bay Bulls road.....	3	16	14	10
	Thomas Toole ditto	4	1	14	8
	Michael Rourke, instalment of contract Portugal Cove road	5	6	1	4
	Matthew Flannigan, labor on road between Petty Harbor and Goulds	6	1	14	8
May 29	—James Heally, balance contract Petty Harbor road	7	18	4	0
June 26	— Nicholas Rourke, proportion of contract Portugal Cove road	8	8	13	4
	James Walsh, proportion of contract on Torbay road	9	8	13	4
	William Vicars, proportion of contract on Torbay road	10	8	13	4
July 8	—John Murphy, balance contract Petty Harbor road	11	16	0	8
	James Edwards, balance of Contract Portugal Cove Road	12	5	4	0
14	—Denis Walsh, first instalment of contract, Topsail road	13	7	11	8
	Ditto, balance due ditto	14	2	10	6
	John M. Brien, for lime	15	3	18	0
	Brooking, Son & Co., for powder	16	2	10	6
Sept. 27	—James Walsh, last instalment of contract for 3rd year on Torbay road	17	4	6	8
Oct. 14	—Denis Walsh, second instalment contract on Topsail road	18	10	2	2
25	—John Murphy, first instalment of 3rd year's contract on Petty Harbor road	19	9	4	10
Nov. 22	—William Vicars, balance of contract on Torbay road	20	13	17	4

Board of Works.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S STATEMENT of Expenditure, on account of the General Repair of Roads, (including old Liabilities,) for the year ending 31st December, 1856.

1856.					
January 1—	Joseph Ryan, ...	£10	0	0	
February 25—	James Cormack, repairs of Northern and Southern Gut Bridge	6	18	5	
	Bryan Robinson, old liabilities, St. John's Streets	19	6	7	
	Michael Kelly, Placentia.....	20	0	0	
	Thomas Byrne, ditto	17	1	5	
	Matthew and E. Nugent.....	11	15	3	
	Charles Daw	1	17	0	
	John Dunn	6	18	8	
March 31—	Thomas Byrne, Placentia	10	17	1	
	William Henessey, Seal Cove Bridge	2	12	0	
April 17—	M. Percey and others, ditto	7	16	0	
	Martin Kearney, ditto	13	0	0	
	C. F. Bennett & Co., ditto	6	13	8	
	29—John Burke, ditto	5	1	1	
	Ewen Stabb, repairs Bridge, Cape Broyle	2	6	2	
June 9—	James Eagan and J. Funnel	8	4	9	
	23—Richard Mandeville	3	9	4	
July 8—	William Walsh, Salmon Cove Bridge	3	11	6	
	26—Patrick Kenneary	8	12	2	
					£166 4 0

EDMUND HANRAHAN,
Chairman.

GEORGE J. HOGSETT,
Secretary, B. W.

Examined,

JAMES TOBIN,
Financial Secretary.

Financial Secretary's Expenditure, general repair Roads and Bridges	£166	4	0	
Board of Work's Expenditure, general repairs B.W.	257	4	5	
Total Expenditure G. R, R. W.				£423 8 5

JAMES TOBIN,
Financial Secretary,

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure, by the Board of Works, on account of Pumps, Tanks, and sanitary arrangements for the town of St. John's, for the year ending 31st December, 1856.

1856		W. Voucher 1855.			
January 12	J. & W. Boyd, for plank	1	£2	18	3
	Michael Dee, labor	2	2	3	4
	P. Mullowney, Field, and Colbert, labor.....	3	1	7	3
	Patrick Camp, labor	4	1	19	10
	Patrick Sullivan, labor...	5	3	5	5
		1856.			
	Mollowney, Haydon, and Colbert, labor.....	6	1	6	0
April 10	John Maher, blacksmith work, ...	2	4	10	5
	Ditto ditto	3	0	14	5
	John Hally, for pump	4	2	18	0
	John Maher, amount due on contract for keeping pumps in repair	5	7	10	0
	John Maher, blacksmith's account	6	4	10	2
30	Ditto, amount due on contract for keeping pumps in repair	7	7	10	0
	Patrick Canning, for tinwork	8	0	19	6
	Richard Hally, for pump	9	5	14	4
Sept. 30	John Maher, amount due on contract for keeping pumps in repair	10	7	9	11
Oct. 20	Richard Hally, for pumps	11	2	17	2
Dec. 31	John Maher, for hooks and hinges	12	0	5	2
	Ditto, amount due on contract for keeping pumps in repair	13	7	9	11
	John Colbert and others, for labor	14	3	2	4
	Ditto ditto	15	2	1	2
	Robert Dwyer and John White, labor	16	1	11	2
	Thomas Liscomb, ditto	17	1	10	4
	John Mooney, for stone	18	2	2	3
	Patrick O'Sullivan, for labor	19	15	1	10
		C.			
January 19	Thomas Kent, for stone	1	1	14	0
21	John Maher, quarterly contract	2	7	9	11
22	T. Mullowney, Colbert and Haydon, sinking well	3	1	12	6
26	Ditto ditto	25	1	19	0

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT.—Continued.

		W. Voucher.			
1856.					
Nov. 22	James Heally, proportion of contract, Petty Harbor road	21	£6	1	1
		C.			
Dec. 9	William Bryan and others, annual contract Topsail road	22	14	12	11
		W.			
	James Neville, repairs Bridge	23	5	17	0
10	Nicholas Rourke, portion of yearly contract Portugal Cove road	24	8	13	1
15	James Walsh, annual contract Torbay road	25	1	6	8
12	James Whillan, annual contract, Portugal Cove road	26	8	13	4
	James Edwards, annual contract, Portugal Cove road	27	6	18	8
	William Vicars, contract, Torbay road.... ...	28	13	7	1
	Thomas Hanlon, work from Beechy Cove to Topsail	29	1	14	8
	Repairs of wharf at Portugal Cove, per cash paid Chairman Board of Works ...	30	20	0	0
					£257 4 5

Board of Works,
31st December, 1856.

EDMUND HANRAHAN, *S. G.*
Chairman.

GEORGE J. HOGSETT,
Secretary, B. W.

Examined,

JAMES TOBIN,
Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT.—Continued.

		C. Voucher		
1856.				
Sept. 8	—James Carbery, for labor	39	£2 12	0
20	—John Maher, smithwork	40	4 13	7
24	—D. Morley, constructing pump at Monks-Town	41	8 13	4
27	—John Colbert and J. Murray, labor	42	10 8	0
Oct. 7	—John Dwyer, for stone....	43	1 11	2
20	—Ditto ditto.....	44	3 2	4
Nov. 4	—John Colbert and J. Murray, labor	45	10 8	0
	John Martin, iron pipe	46	2 19	3
	James Coady, for labor	47	0 15	7
	Robert White and J. Dwyer, labor	48	1 0	9
	Ditto ditto	49	1 11	2
			£279 5	2

Board of Works,
31st December, 1856,

EDMUND HANRAHAN, *S. G.*
Chairman.

GEORGE J. HOGSETT,
Secretary, B. W.

Examined,

JAMES TOBIN,
Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT.—Continued.

			C. Voucher			
1856.						
Feby.	2—T. Mullowney, Colbert, and Haydon, sinking well	.....	5	£1	12	6
	9—Ditto	ditto	6	1	19	0
	16—Ditto	ditto	7	1	19	0
	17—David Morley, for repairs	.....	8	1	10	4
	23—T. Mullowney, Haydon, and Colbert, sinking wells	.....	9	1	19	0
March	1—Ditto	ditto	10	1	19	0
	8—Ditto	ditto	11	1	12	6
	15—Ditto	ditto	12	1	19	0
	22—Ditto	ditto	13	1	12	6
	29—Ditto	ditto	14	1	19	0
April	5—Ditto	ditto	15	1	9	0
	12—Ditto	ditto	16	2	6	9
	19—Barth. Irvine, for stone	.....	17	0	19	6
	Daniel Dwyer, sinking drain	.....	18	3	18	0
	Patrick Burke, for labor	.....	19			
	26—John Colbert and others, sinking drain	.....	20	3	18	0
May	3—Ditto	ditto	21	3	11	0
	10—Ditto	ditto	22	3	18	0
	17—Ditto	ditto	23	4	18	9
	24—Ditto	ditto	24	3	11	8
	Edward Tobin, for labor	.....	25	1	19	0
	31—Maurice Hynes and others, sinking drains....		26	4	18	9
June	30—John Colbert, for labor	.....	27	5	4	0
	James Mundy, ditto	.....	28	5	4	0
	Thos. Luscomb, ditto	.....	29	4	6	8
July	12—R. Dwyer, ditto	.....	30	5	4	0
	29—D. Morley, for blocks	.....	31	0	19	0
Aug.	2—John Colbert, labor	.....	32	5	4	0
	James Mundy, do.	.....	33	5	4	0
	9—John Maher, contract account	.....	33½	7	16	0
	D. Morley, sinking well	.....	34	20	15	6
	Ditto, casing pump	.....	35	1	11	9
	23—John Saunders, for lumber	.....	36	1	5	6
	John Shaw, for labor ...	.....	37	0	2	7
Sept.	4—John Colbert and J. Murray, labor	.....	38	11	8	9

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Fuel and Light for the Colonial Building, for the year ending 31st December, 1856.

1856.						
June 30—St. John's Gas Light Company, for gas			£14	7	3	
L. Maccassey, for coal			132	14	2	
John Maher, for grate			0	4	3	
L. Maccassey, for coal			9	10	8	
Ditto	ditto	.....	2	5	0	
Ditto	ditto	.....	2	12	0	
Ditto	ditto	....	7	5	7	
G. F. Bown,	ditto	.....	9	19	4	
						£178 18 3
Sept. 30—Thomas McGrath, smith work and grate ...			4	10	6	
James Brown, glazing			1	17	8	
St. John's Gas Light Company, for gas			18	10	6	
P. & T. Hearn, for brooms			0	15	2	
						25 13 10
						£204 12 1

Board of Works, 31st December, 1856.

EDMUND HANRAHAN, *S.G.*
Chairman.

GEORGE J. HOGSETT,
Secretary B. W.

Examined,

JAMES TOBIN,
Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Penitentiary, for the year ending 31*st December,* 1856.

		W. Voucher.				
1856.						
Feb. 8	John Dwyer, hauling stone	1	£4	10	1	
	Owners of Brigantine *Bloomer,* for freight of stone	2	24	5	4	
	E. D. Bingham & Co., Materials for building Penitentiary.....	3	433	6	8	
19	Owners of brig *Sonora,* for freight of 73 tons granite	4	55	7	2	
	James Carbery, proportion of contract as keeper to 1st February	5	4	6	8	
25	John Dwyer, cartage 73 tons stone	6	12	8	11	
May 1	James Carbery, balance contract as keeper to 1st May	7	4	6	8	
28	Owners of brigt. *Syren*, for freight of stone	8	73	12	10	
July 17	John Dwyer, for carting stone	9	15	16	11	
Sept. 30	E. D. Bingham & Co., for stone	10	676	11	0	
Dec. 31	John Carbery, for labor	11	0	15	2	
	J. B. Mullins, entering granite	12	0	6	9	
						£1305 14 2

EDMUND HANRAHAN,
Chairman.

GEORGE J. HOGSETT,
Secretary, B. W.

Examined,

JAMES TOBIN,
Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Insurance on Public Buildings, for the year ending 31st December, 1856.

Date.	Office in which Insured.	Commences on.	Expires on.	Government House.	Colonial Building.	Market House and Court House.	Lunatic Asylum.	Hospital.	Custom House.	Amount.
		1856.	1857.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
July 21	Liverpool and London Insurance Co., per Bowring Brothers	July 21	July 21	1000	2000	1000	1000			37 9 11
24	Royal Insurance Co. of Liverpool, per Brocklebank and Anthony	24	24	2000	4000					31 4 0
24	Equitable Insurance Co., per E. L. Jarvis	24	24	1000		1000	1000			18 14 10
25	Alliance Insurance Co., per Brooking, Son & Co.	25	25	1000	2000	1000			1000	41 4 11
26	Phœnix Insurance Co., London, per J. & W. Rendell...	26	26					866 13 4		10 16 8
31	Ditto Ditto	26	26	1000		1000	1000		2000	46 5 0
				£ 6000	8000	4000	3000	866 13 4	3000	185 15 4

Board of Works, 31st December, 1856.

EDMUND HANRAHAN,
Chairman.

GEORGE J. HOGSETT,
Secretary B. W.

Examined,

JAMES TOBIN,
Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure, by the Board of Works, on account of the Repairs of Public Buildings, for the year ending 31st December, 1856.

		C. Voucher.				
1856.						
August 8—John Downey, repair of sheds	.....	1	£8	13	4	
		W.				
Dec. 31—Patrick O'Sullivan, repairs of the Colonial Building	.....	2	24	10	2	
Ditto, repairs Market House	.....	3	125	16	10	
Ditto, repairs Gaol.....	.....	4	20	11	11	
William Coyle, repairs of Hospital	.....	5	513	14	5	
John Maher, repairs of Lock	.....	6	0	4	4	
Thomas McGrath, smith work	Colonial Building	7	2	5	5	
John Sheehan, repairing water closet	Colonial Building	8	1	19	0	
Nicholas Stabb & Sons, for stove	Colonial Building	9	2	9	10	
Patrick O'Sullivan, repairs of Post-office		10	2	3	9	
						£702 9 6

Board of Works,
31st December, 1856.

EDMUND HANRAHAN, *S. G.*
Chairman.

GEORGE J. HOGSETT,
Secretary, B. W.

Examined,

JAMES TOBIN,
Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT.—Continued.

1856.		W. Voucher 1856.	£		
March 31	J Score, turnkey, quarter salary to date	9	£ 10	19	2
	Elizabeth Sinnot, washing	10	2	19	11
	Clift, Wood & Co., for oil	11	0	17	4
	Patrick Hogan, for provisions	12	37	12	9
	St. John's Gas Company, for gas	13	4	5	9
	Proprietor *Newfoundlander*, advertising ...	14	0	18	2
	Brooking & Co., for coal	15	2	6	9
	Expenses prisoners Harbor Grace gaol ...	16	9	1	6
	David Rogers, allowance for Servants.....	17	7	10	0
	Louisa Kennedy, washing	18	2	3	4
	Rutherford Brothers, candles	19	6	17	7
	J. H. Carter, Ferryland, blankets	20	0	13	10
			£147	1	6
June 30	J. Burron's, Harbor Grace, advertising	21	0	7	6
	John Campbell, coal, Harbor Grace	22	1	11	2
	Cartage of coal	23	0	7	6
	William Donnelly, coal for Harbor Grace	24	7	4	8
	Rutherford Brothers, ditto	25	38	10	6
	Ditto, sundries	26	4	4	6
	Louisa Kennedy, washing	27	0	9	10
	David Rogers, allowance Servants wages...	28	7	10	0
	Ditto, gaol expenses	29	1	17	6
	William LeMessurier, coal, Bonavista.....	30	8	13	4
	E. Gibbons, washing, St. John's	31	0	12	6
	John Carew, half year's rent, lock-up	32	10	16	8
	Patrick Hogan, sundries for Court House	33	28	1	7
	Ditto ditto for Gaol	34	5	2	8
	Dicks & Brace, binding	35	1	1	2
	George A. Brace, Gaol servant, quarter salary to 30th June	36	10	0	0
	J. R. Jeans, keeper Court-house, ditto	37	13	15	0
	Joseph Score, turnkey, ditto	38	10	16	8
	Gas Company, for gas to 30th June, lock-up	39	3	0	2
	Ditto ditto for Court House	40	3	5	6
	L. Maccassey, coal ditto	41	3	18	0
	Cleaning Court-house, Bonavista	42	0	13	0
	Elizabeth Sinnot, washing	43	3	5	10
	G. F. Bown coal for lock-up	44	2	12	0
	F. L. Bradshaw, coal for Court-house, Placentia	45	4	0	0

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the ordinary expenses of Court Houses and Gaols, for the five quarters ending 31st December, 1856.

1856.		Voucher. 1855.				
January 19	A. & R. Blackwood, hair cutting and shaving	1	£15	0	0	
	Francis Harley, plastering	2	5	1	4	
	John Carew, Dietary, Lock-up	3	12	11	4	
	Job Brothers & Co., firewood	4	0	19	11	
	Samuel Kelly, tallying coals	5	0	6	0	
	Ellen Campbell, scrubbing	6	1	1	8	
	Sweeping chimnies	7	1	6	0	
	Richard Brace, repairs Gaol	8	3	10	3	
	Thomas McGrath, ditto	9	7	5	9	
	Patrick Jordan & Son, clothing, &c.	10	48	6	4	
	Elizabeth Gibbons, washing	11	0	14	4	
	Elizabeth Sinnot, ditto	12	4	16	7	
	William Sinnot, firewood	13	1	1	8	
	J. R. Jeans, Keeper Court House, quarter salary to 31st December, 1855	14	11	5	0	
	John Keefe, quarter salary to 31st Dec., 1855	15	10	0	0	
	Michael Smith, ditto ditto	16	4	5	0	
	Joseph Score, ditto ditto	17	10	16	8	
	B. G. Garret	18	2	0	7	
	David Rogers	19	14	16	10	
	Louisa Kennedy	20	1	0	6	
	David Rogers, allowance for servants	21	7	10	0	
	Rutherford Brothers...	22	6	17	6	
	Charles Cozens	23	1	8	2	
	C. Granger	24	0	9	6	
	Michael Fennel	25	0	13	0	
	Ditto	26	0	1	7	
						173 5 6
		1856.				
March 31	Stabb, Row & Co., for coals	1	19	1	4	
	St. John's Gas Company, for gas	2	4	7	4	
	Laurence Maccassey, coals	3	6	10	0	
	St. John's Water Company, water	4	6	10	0	
	Margaret Campbell, cleaning Sessions Court	5	0	17	4	
	Laurence Maccassey, coals	6	2	4	5	
	J. R. Jeans, keeper Court House, quarter salary to date	7	11	5	0	
	J. Keefe, gaol servant, quarter salary to date	8	10	0	0	

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT.—Continued.

		W. Voucher					
1856.							
Sept. 30	Josiah Blackburn, for fuel	68	£4	0	0		
	S. Rumson, lighting fires, Carbonear	69					
	Court House and Crier, general qr. sessions		13	0	0		
						£280	0 11
Nov. 22	John Peyton, for boat	80	2	12	0		
	James Rice, Trinity, for labor	81	4	2	1		
	Ditto, diet prisoners	82	1	3	5		
	Ditto, for coal and candles	83	9	18	6		
	George Simms, Trepassey, for coal	84	4	0	0		
Dec. 5	John Leamon, Brigus, for coal	85	8	4	8		
	Richard Marshal, Burin, for coal	86	8	13	4		
	W. J. Ward, subscription *Morning Post*	87					
						38	14 0
31	J. R. Jeans, salary to 31st Dec.	88	13	15	0		
	Laurence Maccassey, for coal	89	104	19	0		
	Patrick Hogan, soap, &c., Court House.....	90	21	16	3		
	Ditto, bread for gaol	91	30	19	6		
	St. John's Gas Light Company, gas, Lock-up	92	1	8	1		
	Ditto ditto, Court House	93	1	19	9		
	John Carew, half-year's rent Lock-up	94	10	16	8		
	G. A. Brace, gaol servant, quarter salary	95	10	0	0		
	Joseph Score, turnkey, ditto	96	10	16	8		
	Patrick Jordan & Son, clothing	97	7	18	11		
	R. J. Parsons, Printing	98	1	6	0		
	J. J. Graham, stationery	99	5	13	4		
	St. John's Gas Light Company, for pipes ...	100	26	7	9		
	Bowring, Brothers, for coal	101	8	13	4		
	Michael Nowlan, ditto	102	1	6	0		
	John Breen, freight coal St. Mary's	103	0	6	6		
	Elizabeth Sinnot, washing	104	3	6	0		
	Proprietor *Public Ledger*	105	0	6	6		
	W. T. Parsons, oiling and attending clock..	106	10	0	0		
	David Rogers, diet prisoners, Harbor Grace	107	10	6	5		
	Ditto for horse hire	108	0	14	0		
	Ditto allowance for servants	109	7	10	0		
	Louisa Kennedy, washing	110	1	11	2		
	Rutherford, Brothers, for sundries	111	8	5	1		
	W. J. Ward, subscription *Morning Post*.....	112	2	0	5		
	St. John's Water Company, for water	113	6	10	0		

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT.—Continued.

		W. Voucher					
1856.							
June 30	John Carew, diet prisoners, Lock-up	46	£8	9	6		
	Laurence Maccassey, coal	46½	10	3	8		
	John Frood	46¾	9	10	6		
						£200	6 11
Sept. 30	J. R. Jeans, keeper Court House, quarter salary to date	47	13	15	0		
	Joseph Score, turnkey, ditto	48	10	16	8		
	G. A. Brace, gaol servant, ditto	49	10	0	0		
	Elizabeth Sinnot, washing ditto	50	3	12	8		
	Elizabeth Gibbons, ditto	51	0	15	10		
	J. J. Graham, stationery	52	10	14	7		
	Wm. Sinnot, fuel	53	1	1	8		
	Gas Light Company, St. John's	54	1	3	5		
	R. J. Parsons, printing	55	2	12	0		
	Gas Light Company, St. John's Lock-up ...	56	1	19	0		
	J. J. Graham, stationery, Ferryland	57	1	6	0		
	Dito ditto, Harbor Grace	58	4	18	0		
	St. John's Water Company, water	59	6	10	0		
	Patrick Hogan, ...	60	12	0	6		
	Ditto, supplies for gaol	61	41	4	2		
	Proprietor *Ledger* newspaper, advertising....	62	0	6	6		
	Cleaning Court House, Bonavista	63	0	15	2		
	W. Hogan, cushions for jury box, St. John's	64	9	15	0		
	Brooking, Son & Co., coal, Trinity	65	8	0	4		
	David Rogers, diet prisoners, Harbor Grace	66	4	0	11		
	Ditto, allowance for servants	67	7	10	0		
	Louisa Kennedy, washing	68	0	17	9		
	Rutherford Brothers, Harbor Grace, for supplies	69	5	7	5		
	L. Maccassey, coal, for Bonavista	70	4	12	11		
	Ditto ditto, for gaol, St. John's	71	42	5	0		
	Patrick Jordan & Son, clothing	72	2	0	1		
	Laurence Maccassey, coal for gaol, St. John's	73	44	1	10		
	Charles Granger, prison expenses, Trinity...	74	0	4	9		
	Cleaning Court House, Bonavista	75	1	17	3		
	Diet prisoners, ditto	76	0	11	10		
	Wm. Sweetland	77	8	4	8		

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, 1856.

1856.		W. Voucher. 1855	£	s.	d.
January 19	James Brown, painting and glazing	1	10	16	1
	Robert Lee Whiting, repairs Harbor Grace Gaol	2	1	17	6
	John Strathie, ditto	3	0	16	5
	Thomas Kitchin, ditto	4	0	17	5
	John H. Cozens, lumber for Brigus C. H.....	5	7	10	6
		1856.			
March 31	Thomas McGrath, funnelling	1			
	John Sheehan, labor and material	2	2	16	4
	Robert Peace, for tinwork	3			
	Thomas McGrath, for repairs	4	3	6	5
	Patrick O'Sullivan, carpenter's work	5	16	6	1
	Ditto ditto	6	17	6	9
	John Sheehan, for tinwork	7	3	11	0
	Robert Lee Whiting, repairing Harbor Grace Gaol	8	1	0	4
	Thomas Crane, ironwork for ditto	9	1	12	11
	Harvey, Fox & Co., lead for St. John's Gaol	10	20	17	1
June 30	Thomas McGrath, repairing grates	11	0	17	2
	Robert Lee Whiting, repairing Harbor Grace Gaol	12	1	5	1
	James Rice, repairing Twillingate Gaol.....	13	1	18	7
	Thomas Hughes, Constables' Staffs	14	0	10	0
July 16	B. G. Garrett, furniture, Sheriff's Office ...	14	8	10	0
19	Henry Roach, fencing gaol yard	15	59	7	4
Sept. 30	John Frood, repairing Court House, Harbor Briton	16	1	7	1
	Thomas McGrath, repairing Court House St. John's	17	1	6	3
	Thomas McGrath, repairing Gaol, St. John's	18	7	11	11
	Joseph Shears, repairing Court House, Bonavista	19	1	11	0
	Charles Granger, expenses Court House and Gaol, Trinity	20	8	2	0
	Brooking, Son & Co., material for ditto	21	7	2	7
	John Sheehan, soil pipe for Court House, St. John's	22	32	3	0
	Joseph Ryan, for repairs, Carbonear	23	5	0	0

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT.—Continued.

		W. Voucher.						
1856.								
Dec. 31	Joseph Woods, for printing	114	£0	19	0			
	Ditto subscription to *Courier*	115	0	8	8			
	A. & R. Blackwood, per contract, barbers	116	15	0	0			
						£325	0	0
	Thomas McGrath, for tinwork	117	0	4	4			
	Robert Peace, ditto	118	5	5	6			
	Richard Marshal	119	8	2	5			
	Thomas Butler	120	0	8	0			
						14	0	3
						£1178	3	1

Board of Works,
31st December, 1856.

EDMUND HANRAHAN, *S. G.*
Chairman.

GEORGE J. HOGSETT,
Secretary, B. W.

Examined,

JAMES TOBIN,
Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the St. John's Hospital, for the five quarters ending 31st December, 1856.

1856.			W. Voucher. 1855				
	Expenditure for the quarter ending 31st December, 1855, as follows :—						
January 19—	Duncan Weir, groceries	.....	1	£76	5	11	
	R. C. Cemetery, funerals	.....	2	1	10	4	
	Murray and Small	.....	3	1	3	4	
	Jonas Barter, coffins..	.....	4	5	8	5	
	Redmond Brine, butcher's account	.....	5	58	19	9	
	James Murray, baker's account	.....	6	74	5	10	
	Thomas Dillon, milk account	.....	7	19	0	3	
	L. O'Brien & Co., supplies	.....	8	56	12	10	
	C. F. Bennett & Co., board	.....	9	0	13	9	
	John Hogsett, flour....	.....	10	2	8	6	
	J. C. Withers, advertising	.....	11	0	7	9	
	Gilbert Browning, repairs	.....	12	4	7	2	
	James Dempsey, smith work	.....	13	0	15	2	
	John Cusack, flour ...	.....	14	2	5	6	
	Proprietor *Newfoundlander,* advertising ...		15	0	13	10	
	Wages to 31st Dec. ...	.....	16	44	16	0	
	Patrick Coady, labor.....	.....	17	1	16	4	
							£351 10 8
	Expenditure for quarter ending 31st March, 1856, as follows :—						
February 19—	Hospital contingent account for cash paid Secretary Board of Works for petty disbursements	.....		10	0	0	
March 31—	James Dempsey, smith work	.....	1	1	14	1	
	Bowring Brothers	.....	2	0	16	0	
	St. John's Mill, iron pot	.....	3	6	1	9	
	Thomas McMurdo & Co., medicine	.....	4	17	7	6	
	Patrick Jordan & Son, clothing, &c.	.....	5	84	14	0	
	Ditto ditto	.....	6	192	13	1	
	Wages for quarter.....	.....7 to	22	44	9	4	
	P. & T. Hearn, cooking stove	.....	23	8	13	4	
	Redmond Brine, butcher's account	.....	24	65	17	0	
	Jonas Barter, coffins	.....	25	4	1	10	
	James Murray, Baker's account	.....	26	86	11	7	
	Murray & Small, sundries	.....	27	1	4	9	
	Duncan Weir, groceries	.....	28	68	0	0	

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT.—Continued.

1856.			W. Voucher 1856.				
Dec. 31	Thomas McGrath, smith work, Court-house, St. John's		24	£9	0	1	
	Ditto ditto	Lock-up	25	12	16	6	
	Ditto ditto	Gaol	26	4	1	9	
	James Brown, for painting, St. John's.....		27	21	0	5	
	John White, repairs Court-house, Ferryland		28	0	10	10	
	C. Parsons, enclosing Court-house yard, Harbor Grace		29	21	12	6	
	Ditto, repairs of Court-house ditto		30	2	10	8	
	George Dillon ditto ditto		31	0	19	6	
	Edward Murphy ditto	Ferryland	32	0	10	10	
							£298 9 11

Board of Works, 31st December, 1856.

EDMUND HANRAHAN,

Chairman.

GEORGE J. HOGSETT,

Secretary B. W.

Examined,

JAMES TOBIN,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT.—Continued.

1856			W. Voucher 2855.				
	Expenditure for quarter ending 30th Sept., 1856, as follows:						
Sept. 30—	John Power, coffins	.....	61	£5	17	0	
	Patrick Hogan, groceries	.....	62	33	15	6	
	James Hasey, beef.....	.....	63	11	9	1	
	Thomas Dillon, milk...	....	64	1	17	6	
	St. John's Cemetery....	.....	65	1	1	4	
	Patrick Jordan & Son, clothing	.....	66	32	0	9	
	Martin Truney, labor	.....	67	9	0	0	
	Thomas Walsh, fresh fish	.....	68	0	13	2	
	Felix Dowsley, medicine	.....	69	9	15	5	
	John Prowse, servants' wages	.....	70	35	6	9	
	Edward Carrol, labor....	.....	71	11	9	8	
	J. J. Graham, stationery	.....	72	0	8	9	
	James Dempsey	.....	73	3	11	11	
	Roman Catholic Cemetery	.....	74	1	19	0	
	Dr. Carson, quarter salary	.....	75	27	1	8	
	Dr. Rochfort, ditto	.....	76	27	1	8	
	McBride & Kerr, fish	.....	77	3	10	2	
	Nicholas Stabb & Sons, stoves	.....	78	13	0	0	
	Laurence Macassey, coals	.....	79	89	9	8	
							£318 9 0
	Expenditure for quarter ending 31st Dec., 1856 :—						
Dec. 31—	St. John's Gas Company, gas fittings		80	56	2	10	
	W. J. Ward, advertising	.....	81				
	Medical Officers, quarter salaries to date....		82	54	3	4	
	Samuel Carson, for servants	.....	83	20	11	1	
	John Prowse and Emma Brine, keeper and matron, quarter salaries to date	.....	84	17	6	8	
	Edward St. John, bread account	.....	85	24	15	11	
	James Hasey, butcher's account	.....	86	20	1	1	
	Thomas McGrath, hanging bells	.....	87	2	7	8	
	Patrick Jordan & Son, clothing, &c.	.....	88	36	7	5	
	Felix Dowsley, medicine	.....	89	10	11	3	
	Thomas Dillon, Milk	.....	90	3	10	9	
	John Wills, lead pipes	.....	91	10	12	1	
	John Power, for coffins	.....	92	1	15	1	
	Martin Truney, for labor	.....	93	4	12	0	
	Walter Crane, ditto	.....	94	1	18	8	

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT.—Continued.

1856.			W. Voucher. 1855.				
March 31—	Martin Feehan, cartage	.....	29	£4	17	6	
	Thomas Dillon, milk	.....	30	10	13	3	
	John Rohan, potatoes	.....	31	5	4	0	
	John Power, coffins ...	.....	32	11	2	7	
	Laurence Maccassey, coals	.....	33	16	18	0	
							640 19 7
	Expenditure for quarter ended 30th June, 1856, as follows :—						
June 30—	Dr. Rochfort, for salary from 13th Feb., to 31st May, at £125 0 0 per annum		34	32	1	0	
	Dr. Carson, ditto to 30th June	.....	35	40	19	1	
	P. & L. Tessier, stoves	.....	36	12	11	4	
	Patrick Canning, tinsmith	.....	37	16	19	9	
	James Murray, baker	.....	38	41	8	6	
	William Looby, 500 pickets	.....	39	0	19	6	
	James Dempsey, blacksmith	.....	40	3	6	2	
	St. John's Cemetery, graves	.....	41	0	8	8	
	John Prowse, for servants	.....	42	34	7	6	
	Wm. Armstrong, for 20 sacking bottoms		43	9	15	0	
	Dr. Rochfort, salary to 30th June	.....	44	8	18	1	
	Felix Dowsley, medicines	.....	45	11	19	11	
	Redmond Brine, butcher's account	.....	46	35	13	11	
	Duncan Weir, groceries	.....	47	64	1	6	
	Thomas Dillon, milk....	.....	48	9	13	4	
	John Power, coffins	.....	49	11	3	2	
	Martin Feehan, labor	.....	50	6	19	11	
	R. C. Cemetery, graves	.....	51	2	3	4	
	Patrick Jordan & Son, clothing, &c.,	.....	52	88	18	5	
	John Kinshella, 36 iron bedsteads	.....	53	58	10	0	
	Roman Catholic Cemetery, graves	.....	54	1	1	8	
	William Coyle, repairs	.....	55	258	16	1	
	Gisborne & Henderson, 50 mattrasses.... ...		56	34	2	6	
	G. F. Bown, coal	.....	57	3	19	5	
	James Murray, baker's account	.....	58	4	15	9	
	Frederick Bunting, for professional services to 15th February ...	.....	60	69	5	0	
							862 18 6

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure, by the Board of Works, on account of the Lunatic Asylum, for the five quarters ending 31st December, 1856.

1856.			W. Voucher.					
	Expenditure for quarter ending 31st December, 1855, as follows :—							
January 19	Thomas McMurdo & Co., medicine	.....	1	£11	15	6		
	Redmond Brien, butcher	.....	2	58	9	5		
	Edward St.John, baker	.....	3	136	17	6		
	James Dempsey, blacksmith	.....	4	0	7	7		
	Thomas McConnan, stationery	.....	5	1	14	10		
	Thomas Broderidge, mason	.....	6	2	12	0		
	Bowring, Brothers, supplies	.....	7	47	13	1		
	Ditto ditto	.....	8	5	1	4		
	Francis Blake, labor...	.....	9	1	10	4		
	James Dempsey, blacksmith	.....	10	2	1	2		
	Wages of servants	.....	11	51	6	1		
							£319	8 10
	Expenditure for quarter ending 31st March, 1856, as follows :—							
			1856					
Feby. 15	Lunatic Asylum Contingent Account for Cash paid Secretary Board of Works for petty expenses	.....		10	0	0		
March 31	Laurence O'Brien, turnips	.....	1	1	19	0		
	Elmsly & Shaw, groceries	.....	2	0	11	11		
	P. & T. Hearn, ditto	.....	3	4	0	4		
	Denis Walsh, firewood	.....	4	8	13	4		
	Patrick Jordan & Son, clothing account ...		5	362	10	1		
	Edward St.John, baker's account	.....	6	114	3	2		
	C. F. Bennett, repairs ...	.....	7	25	2	5		
	Redmond Brian, butcher's account	.....	8	5	13	2		
	Patrick Hogan, groceries	.....	9	95	19	6		
	John Kelly, butcher's account	.....	10	50	1	0		
	John Bond, turnips.....	.....	11	1	14	8		
	Gas Light Company, lead	.....	12	3	17	2		
	Cleaning Chamois	.....	13	1	0	9		
	Thomas McMurdo & Co., medicines	.....	14	6	5	9		
	Bowring Brothers, lead	.....	15	4	18	2		
	Wages for quarter ending 31st March		16	62	10	2		
							754	0 7

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT.—Continued.

1856.		W. Voucher. 1855				
Dec. 31	—William Connell, for labor	.....	95	£0	3	9
	Charles Daley, mason ..	.....	96	1	12	6
	Patrick Hogan, groceries	.....	97	16	12	6
	C. F. Bennett, repairs of store	.....	98	0	8	8
	James Dempsey, smithwork	.....	99	1	4	10
	W. T. Parsons, repairing clock	.....	100	2	12	0
	W. Mullowney, painting and glazing	.....	101	5	19	7
	Thomas Walsh, for fish	.....	102	0	19	8
	R. C. Cemetery, funerals	.....	103	6	13	0
	John Prowse, surgery drawers	.....	104	4	17	0
	L. O'Brien & Co , pumps	.....	105	5	17	0
	J. J. Graham, stationery	.....	106	0	4	2
	Edward Carrol, labor ...	.....	107	12	10	1
	L. Maccassey, for wick ...	.....	108	2	3	4
	P. Canning, for lamps....	.....	109	15	15	5
	Wm. Molloy, for half-ton cask	.....	110	1	14	8
	Thomas McConnan, Chemical Dispensary..		111	0	18	2
	Hospital Contingent Account	.....	112			
	Cash paid Secretary Board of Works, for petty expenses	.....		0	12	5
						£339 15 3
						£2513 13 0

Board of Works,
31st December, 1856.

EDMUND HANRAHAN, *S. G.*
Chairman.

GEORGE J. HOGSETT,
Secretary, B. W.

Examined,

JAMES TOBIN,
Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT.—Continued.

1856.			W. Voucher				
Dec. 31	Jonas Barter, coffins ...	.....	52	£0	19	0	
	John Fleming	.....	53	0	14	1	
	John Maher, blacksmith	.....	54	0	16	9	
	Thomas McMurdo & Co., medicine	.....	55	10	15	9	
	Thomas Tupper, digging grave	.....	56	0	10	10	
	Thomas Burridge, sweeping chimnies	.....	57	1	12	6	
	Robert Cowan, grass for cows	.....	58	7	16	0	
	Thomas McConnan, stationery	.....	59	0	16	0	
	H. H. Stabb, servants' wages	.....	60	64	13	7	
							£610 16 11
	Richard Coady	.....					0 9 0
							£2742 10 7

Board of Works, 31st December, 1856.

EDMUND HANRAHAN,
Chairman.

GEORGE J. HOGSETT,
Secretary B. W.

Examined,

JAMES TOBIN,
Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT.—Continued.

1856.			W. Voucher				
	Expenditure for quarter ending 30th June, 1856, as follows :—						
June 30—	H. H. Stobb, wages, servants	.....	17	£63	3	10	
	Patrick Hogan, groceries	.....	19	56	14	2	
	Patrick Tobin, firewood	.....	20	8	3	9	
	Peter Neville, cows to bull	.....	21	1	1	8	
	John Kelly, butcher's account	.....	22	57	11	1	
	P. Jordan & Son, supplies, clothing, &c. ...		23	49	14	11	
	Edward St.John, baker's account	.....	24	123	16	11	
	St. John's Cemetery, graves	.....	25	0	8	8	
	N. R. Vail, boiler	.....	26	27	4	1	
	John Maher, blacksmith	.....	27	0	18	2	
	J. & W. Boyd, lumber....	.....	28	17	16	9	
	L. O'Brien & Co., sundries	.....	29	47	11	8	
	Ditto, ditto	.....	30	3	14	6	
	Bulley, Mitchell & Co., coal	.....	31	16	2	4	
							£474 2 6
	Expenditure for quarter ending 30th September, 1856, as follow :—						
Sept. 30—	Laurence Maccassey, coal	.....	32	151	13	4	
	Patrick Hogan, groceries	.....	33	80	4	8	
	John Kelly, butcher.....	.....	34	59	2	2	
	Edward St. John, baker	.....	35	121	6	8	
	P. Jordan, & Son, clothing account	.....	36	36	16	7	
	C. F. Bennett & Co., repairs	.....	37	30	16	11	
	Denis Walsh, firewood	.....	38	0	17	4	
	H. H. Stabb, servants' wages	.....	39	65	19	6	
	Samuel Carnell, repairs waggon	.....	40	13	0	0	
	John Maher, blacksmith	.....	41	1	1	1	
	Bowring, Brothers, sundries	.....	42	17	14	6	
							578 12 9
Dec. 5—	John Eagan, hay	.....	43	42	18	0	
	Laurence O'Brien, turnips	.....	44	30	8	4	
31—	P. Jordan & Son, clothing account	.....	45	126	13	4	
	John Kelly, beef	.....	46	58	8	2	
	Patrick Hogan, groceries	.....	47	91	15	4	
	Edward St. John, bread	.....	48	125	10	9	
	Clift, Wood & Co., lumber	.....	49	39	4	4	
	Bowring Brothers, nails	.....	50	3	10	2	
	J. & W. Boyd, studs ...	.....	51	3	14	1	

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED ACCOUNT.—Continued.

1856.					
Dec. 13	—Michael Howley, shipwrecked sailors	£3	9	4	
19	—Deputy Ordnance Store-keeper, repairs Block-house	52	6	2	
	John Maher, second payment ringbolts in Narrows	15	12	7	
24	—Patrick Burke, £1 8 2, St. John's Gas Light Company, £33 0 10.....	34	9	6	
29	—H. W. Hoyles, drawing lease of Factory	3	3	0	
31	—P. & T. Hearn, furniture Board of Works Office	4	11	10	
					£113 11 11
					£698 5 11

JAMES TOBIN,
Financial Secretary.

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED ACCOUNT of Expenditure (Unforeseen Contingencies,) for the year ending 31st December, 1856.

1856.							
January	4—James Brown		£14	9	0		
	Hounsell, Schenk & Hounsell		23	18	4		
	8—The Wardens of St. Thomas' Church, for Governor's Pew rent		12	2	8		
	William L. Solomon, Imperial Postage on 6345 newspapers		27	9	11		
						£77	19 11
	16—Martin Shea		1	1	8		
	R. O'Dwyer		4	19	8		
	Thomas McGrath, ...		0	15	3		
	James Brown		4	1	6		
	James and Robert Kent.....		11	6	5		
	John Cahill		1	18	1		
	P. & T. Hearn		1	19	0		
	P. & L. Tessier		14	6	0		
	Patrick O'Sullivan		108	10	0		
	John M. Brine		3	9	1		
						152	6 11
April	8—The Accountant General of the Army, rent for ground occupied by sheds		0	7	0		
July	1—F. L. Bradshaw, shipwrecked sailors		0	13	0		
	4—Philip Nicholle, James, Foley, and John Collins		6	16	2		
	8—Edward Carey and others, per Rev. P. Cleary ...		6	1	4		
August	2—Josiah Blackburn, (min. Council)		10	8	10		
	23—Thomas Byrne, travelling expenses Telegraph Line		50	0	0		
						74	6 4
Sept.	27—John Maher, ringbolts in Narrows, (min. Council)		19	8	6		
October	4—Bowring Brothers, Milner's Safe, Co. House.....		198	6	9		
	Wm. J. Ward, Cormack's Narrative, (Governor's order)		17	6	8		
Nov.	7— Governor's Flag, 21s. 2d,, Robert Jillett, shipwrecked sailors		7	15	11		
	14—The Attorney General, verdict L. Chancey case, (min. Council)		28	0	6		
Dec.	6—John O'Neil, passage shipwrecked sailors, Burin		3	18	0		
	8—Robert R. W. Lilly, (Special Commissioner Bennett's premises fire)		5	5	0		
						280	0 10

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED ACCOUNT of Expenditure (Coroners,) for the year ending 31*st December*, 1856.

January 4—George Skelton, Greenspond	.....	£7	10	0		
9—Joseph Shea, St. John's	.....	27	19	2		
March 10—John Stark, Harbor Grace..	.....	2	2	0		
					£37	11 2
May 3—Charles Cozens, Brigus	.....	2	19	0		
John Stevenson, Ferryland....	.....	2	3	0		
15—Joseph Shea, to 31st March	.....	35	12	4		
17—John Curtis Western Bay	.....	5	17	6		
28—Ditto ditto ...	.....	1	18	0		
					48	9 10
Sept. 4—George Skelton, Twillingate	.....	1	18	0		
29—Joseph Shea, St. John's	.....	18	12	0		
30—Ditto ditto	.....	29	19	0		
Dec. 4—George Skelton, Greenspond	.....	2	2	6		
William Hooper, Burin	.....	3	16	0		
					56	7 6
					£142	8 6

JAMES TOBIN,

Financial Secretary.

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED ACCOUNT of Expenditure (Civil and Criminal Prosecutions,) for the year ending 31st December, 1856.

1856.				
Jannary 4	Henry Piers	£7 14 8		
	Timothy Mitchell, executing pauper warrants by Police constables	54 19 0		
			£62 13 8	
28	Bryan Robinson		3 12 3	
April 9	Expenses conveying prisoner Long from Harbor Grace		4 14 0	
May 8	William Minty, constable	0 15 0		
14	Patrick Dinn, ditto	0 18 0		
15	Baine Johnston & Co., passage of prisoner Hayden, transportation	3 9 4		
26	Thomas Butler, Brigus	1 17 6		
June 2	Baine Johnston & Co., passage of prisoners to Sydney	9 2 0		
5	Robert Grant and John Collins	1 0 0		
13	Patrick Burke	11 5 1		
14	B. G. Garrett	2 19 0		
24	Thomas Marls	3 11 9		
			34 16 8	
July 12	Frederick Row	5 4 0		
	Lionel T. R. Chancey	10 15 1		
August 22	G. C. Gaden, expenses Northern Circuit	20 0 0		
Sept. 10	John Stevenson, do. South do.	10 0 0		
			45 19 1	
October 13	Sheriff's Bailiff, Central District, quarter salary	12 10 0		
	John V. Nugent, on account Civil and Criminal Prosecutions	10 0 0		
Nov. 25	Ditto ditto	10 0 0		
Dec. 13	Archibald Emerson, Crown Prosecutions	17 13 6		
21	Patrick Burk	6 6 0		
31	Timothy Mitchell, Inspector police	4 15 0		
	Ditto Little *vs.* Moore, Blackhead....	3 14 0		
			64 18 6	
			£216 14 8	

JAMES TOBIN,

Financial Secretary.

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Shipwrecked Sealing Crews, 1856.

1856.						
May	6—Brooking, Son & Co, supplies to crew of schooner *Frederick*	.....	.....	£10	3	5
June	5—Stone & Allen, *Frederick*	.....	.....	3	18	0
	6—John Murphy	.....	.....	4	17	0
	28—Patrick Browne	.....	.....	13	0	0
	Commissioner of the Poor, as per annexed detail			75	16	6
	Total Expenditure	.....	.....			£107 14 11

JAMES TOBIN,
Financial Secretary

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED ACCOUNT of Expenditure (Circuit Courts,) for the year ending 31st December, 1856.

1856.			
January 8—G. H. Emerson, table money	£19 19 0		
Feby. 5—Frederick Rowe and others	9 15 0		
William Dow	2 2 0		
M. Hattery	2 6 0		
		£34	2 0
April 28—Assistant Judge DesBarres, for expenses spring term Harbor Grace		11	11 0
Aug. 22—G. H. Emerson, Acting Assistant Judge, allowance table money, for Northern Circuit	13 6 9		
G. C. Gaden, Sheriff, ditto	15 0 0		
John Stark, Clerk, ditto	15 0 0		
		73	6 9
Sept. 10—Assistant Judge DesBarres, allowance table money, Southern Circuit	25 0 0		
John Stevenson, Sheriff, ditto	15 0 0		
George Simms, Clerk, ditto	15 0 0		
		55	0 0
Oct. 20—Clift, Wood & Co., hire of *Hawk* for Northern Circuit, from 26th Aug. to 6th Oct.		184	0 0
Nov. 5—Stephen March, hire of *Charles* for Southern Circuit, from 11th Sept. to 29th Oct.	141 11 1		
Dec. 20—Stephen March, extra allowance for hire of schooner *Charles*, (min. Council)	14 8 11		
		156	0 0
		£513	19 9

JAMES TOBIN,

Financial Secretary.

Poor Relief.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S STATEMENT.—Continued.

1856.				
June 21	Widow M. Field	£4 6 8		
	John Taylor, able bodied poor, Burin	2 12 0		
			£28 0 1	
July 1	C. F. Bennett, ditto W. Shore, Placentia	63 5 7		
	P. Hanrahan, ditto Burin	2 12 0		
Aug. 23	John Downey, for shed expenses	13 0 0		
	Relief of Shipwrecked Sealers	7 16 0		
	T. E. Gaden, Fortune Bay, able bodied poor	2 5 5		
	Brooking, Son & Co., Greenspond, ditto	5 8 6		
			94 7 6	
Nov. 24	Rev. James Walsh, Western Shore, Placentia able bodied poor	26 14 5		
24	Thomas Farrel and others, able bodied poor, Burin	12 7 0		
	Edward Murphy, ditto Ferryland	1 1 8		
			40 3 1	
	The following Warrants in payment of old liabilities on account of Poor Commissioners :—			
	Jeremiah Crawley	93 14 8		
	Timothy Mitchell	113 4 10		
	Job Brothers	1 1 2		
	Timothy Mitchell, in full for services as Inspector under late Commissioners	10 0 0		
			218 0 8	
	Thomas McMurdo & Co, ...	2 9 1		
	Passage money, paupers per *Iron Duke*	1 1 2		
	John G. Skelton, medical attendance on insane pauper, Catalina	2 0 0		
	John B. Barnes	13 11 5		
	Peter Egekiel	0 10 10		
	McBride & Kerr	14 18 10		
			35 11 4	
			£1791 2 10	

Examined,

JAMES TOBIN,

Financial Secretary.

Poor Relief.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of able bodied Poor, and Liabilities of the late Board of Commissioners for the Poor, by direct Warrant of the Governor, for the year ending 31st December, 1856.

1856.									
January	3—John Bemister, able bodied poor, Trinity			.....	£43	17	11		
	4—Surveyor General,	ditto,	Fortune Bay	.....	5	0	0		
	Able bodied poor of Ferryland			.....	17	3	2		
	8—James Scott, able bodied poor		Burin	.....	26	6	6		
	17—John Bemister,	ditto	Trinity, South	.....	19	9	4		
	Joseph Ryan,	ditto	Carbonear	.....	205	14	3		
								£317	11 2
	Richard Rankin	ditto		.....	80	0	0		
	R. J. Pinsent,	ditto	Harbor Grace	.....	87	2	11		
	M. J. Kelly,	ditto	Placentia	.....	150	0	0		
	Rev. P. Cleary,	ditto	Ferryland	.....	21	14	11		
								338	17 10
	22—J. Wilcox,	ditto	Port-de-Grave	.....	50	0	0		
	26—Thomas Byrne,	ditto	Brigus, North	.....	100	0	0		
	Michael Nowlan,	ditto	ditto	.....	50	0	0		
								200	0 0
Feby.	13—F. L. Bradshaw,	ditto	Placentia	.....	23	8	0		
	22—Edward Tobin,	ditto	St. John's	.....	3	9	4		
	26—B. Sweetland,	ditto	Trinity, North	.....	67	13	1		
	28—Rev. M. Scanlan,	ditto	Bonavista	.....	75	0	0		
								169	10 5
March	9—Alex. Boutin,	ditto	Little Placentia.	.....	21	13	4		
	Thomas Keefler,	ditto	ditto	.....	9	4	7		
	10—Owen Reardon,	ditto	St. John's	.....	3	0	8		
	B. Sweetland,	ditto	Trinity, North	.....	39	18	0		
								73	16 7
April	2—John Bemister,	ditto	" South	.....	16	12	9		
	J. Comerford	ditto	Burin	.....	7	16	0		
								24	8 9
May	8—Rev. J. Ryan,	ditto	St. Mary's	.....	80	0	0		
	19—James Fitzgerald,	ditto	Fogo and Twillingate		71	0	0		
	21—Rev. P. Nowlan,	ditto	Little Placentia	.....	90	15	5		
	25—D. Keefe & others,	ditto	Tilton Harbor	.....	9	0	0		
								250	15 5
	29—George Blake	ditto	Burin	.....	2	12	0		
June	6—Rev. J. Cummins	ditto	Ferryland	.....	6	16	10		
	17—Sundries	ditto	Burin	.....	3	18	0		
	Ditto	ditto	medicines, per H. M. S. *Argus* for Outports		7	14	7		

Poor Relief.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure by the Board of Works, of the Sum of Eight Hundred and Forty-four Pounds, One Shilling, and Six pence, on account of the able-bodied Poor for the year ending 31st December, 1856; together with the Expenditure of One Hundred and Twenty seven Pounds, Seventeen Shillings, and Six Pence, remaining unappropriated on the 31st December, 1855.

		C. Voucher.		
1856.				
January 5—Paid laborers for work....	.....	1	£38 15	4
12—Ditto ditto	.....	2	68 6	9
19—Ditto ditto	.....	3	85 6	10
26—Ditto ditto ...	.....	4	56 16	8
Feb. 2—Ditto ditto	.....	5	48 1	6
9—Ditto ditto	.....	6	49 13	5
16—Ditto ditto	.....	7	55 11	0
23—Ditto ditto	.....	8	62 5	0
March 1—Ditto ditto	.....	9	10 11	5
9—Ditto ditto ..	.....	10	25 8	6
15—Ditto ditto ..	.....	11	21 15	6
22—Ditto ditto ...	.....	12	21 3	10
29—Ditto ditto ..	.....	13	21 3	10
April 5—Ditto ditto	.....	14	50 9	5
12—Ditto ditto	.....	15	30 17	6
19—Ditto ditto ...	.....	16	27 17	3
26—Ditto ditto	.....	17	31 7	0
May 4—Ditto ditto ...	.....	18	10 3	4
10—Ditto ditto ...	.....	19	23 3	2
17—Ditto ditto	.....	20	27 3	4
24—		21	16 2	10
			£814 1	6
Dec. 18—Paid Receiver General	.....		127 17	6
			£971 19	0

EDMUND HANRAHAN,
Chairman.

JAMES TOBIN,
Financial Secretary.

GEORGE J. HOGSETT,
Secretary B. W.

Board of Works, 31st December, 1856.

r ended 31st *December*, 1856.

D	October.			November.			December.			Total.			
	£			£			£			£			
St. John'	139	13	5½	132	12	11½	126	15	11½	1866	18	2	
	82	19	2	93	8	6	105	19	8	2090	14	0	
	21	16	2	36	7	6½	57	11	8	590	1	0½	
	...		...	....		...	62	12	6	307	10	4	
	....		....	....		...	..		...	82	12	6	
	....		....	....		...	145	4	8½	145	4	8½	
	....		..	....		...	484	0	7	484	0	7	
	....		...	...		...	56	6	7	56	6	7	
													£5623 2 11
Harbor C	100	0	0	....		...	..		..	938	13	5	
Carbonea	100	0	0	....		...	166	0	0	986	1	0	
Brigus	1	16	0	25	10	0	13	10	0	566	16	11	
Bonavista	11	1	0	70	14	9½	46	10	0	280	0	10½	
Twillinga	26	16	0	51	13	4½	106	3	0	331	12	9½	
Burin	9	3	0	48	10	0	..		..	171	4	2	
Ferryland	2	0	0	29	10	0	30	19	0	277	5	0	
Bay-de-V.	...		...	51	5	0	19	16	0	209	16	1	
St. Mary's	4	6	0	112	10	0	28	5	0	267	14	6	
Harbor M	...		..	0	10	0	13	15	0	88	5	6	
Trinity	25	6	9	50	15	0	131	9	3	461	1	3	
Fortune I	..		...	10	0	0	10	0	0	20	0	0	
	280	2	9	450	18	2	566	7	3				1601 5 6
										Currency.....			£10224 8 5
										Sterling.....			£8861 3 3
r on 31st December, 1855.													154 17 6
													£9016 0 9

J. SHEA,

Commissioner Poor.

ABSTRACT of Expenditure for the Relief of the Poor of this Colony, during the Year ended 31st December, 1856.

Districts.	On what Account.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
St. John's	Permanent Poor	168 19 3½	167 4 3½	167 4 3½	169 16 9½	167 10 4½	163 19 11½	160 8 8	156 9 5½	145 17 7½	139 13 5½	132 12 11½	126 15 11½	1866 18 2
	Sick and Casual do.....	236 18 0	296 6 11	378 8 5	309 3 6	159 2 6	125 6 6	122 8 4	112 12 1	76 8 5	82 19 2	93 8 6	105 19 8	2090 14 0
	Poor in Sheds	83 7 11	83 3 9½	54 9 2	50 12 0	39 17 1	64 4 4	39 4 11½	23 6 11½	35 18 7	21 16 2	36 7 6½	57 11 8	590 1 0½
	Orphans in Asylums ...	51 14 0	... ...	.. ...	65 3 0	....	.. ....	65 12 6	....	62 8 4	... ...	....	62 12 6	307 10 4
	Soup Kitchen	... .	....	... ...	82 12 6	....	....	....	....	... ..	....	....	.. ...	82 12 6
	Hospital in Sheds	... ..	... .	... .	... ...	....	....	.... ..	....	... ..	....	....	145 4 8½	145 4 8½
	Salaries	... ...	....	... .	....	.... ..	... .	....	.. ..	....	.... ..	....	484 0 7	484 0 7
	Contingencies	....	....	... ...	... ..	....	... ...	... ...	....	.... ..	....	... ...	56 6 7	56 6 7
														£5623 2 11
Harbor Grace	General Poor Account	108 0 0	3 0 0	29 0 0	394 14 11	32 16 4	56 0 0	....	205 2 2	10 0 0	100 0 0	....	.. ..	938 13 5
Carbonear	Ditto	106 6 0	....	... ..	364 2 0	25 13 4	106 12 0	... .	117 7 8	....	100 0 0	....	166 0 0	986 1 0
Brigus	Ditto	30 2 6	70 0 0	51 0 0	287 7 7	35 9 10	9 11 0	11 10 0	31 0 0	....	1 16 0	25 10 0	13 10 0	566 16 11
Bonavista	Ditto	2 2 6	... ...	....	48 11 3	44 0 9	38 14 3	1 0 0	7 19 0	9 7 4	11 1 0	70 14 9½	46 10 0	280 0 10½
Twillingate	Ditto	....	... ..	....	80 5 7	54 10 0	5 7 6	.... ..	4 10 0	5 7 4	26 16 0	51 13 4½	106 3 0	334 12 9½
Burin	Ditto	80 0 0	....	.. ...	2 16 0	1 4 0	26 8 9	0 4 9	....	2 17 8	9 3 0	48 10 0	.. ..	171 4 2
Ferryland	Ditto	52 15 0	66 1 6	1 10 0	68 2 0	11 10 6	9 10 0	....	4 0 0	1 7 0	2 0 0	29 10 0	30 19 0	277 5 0
Bay-de-Verd	Ditto	....	....	9 10 0	39 5 0	40 0 10	49 13 3	....	.... ..	....	... ...	51 5 0	19 16 0	209 16 1
St. Mary's and Placentia	Ditto	1 0 0	39 9 0	1 12 0	38 10 3	24 14 0	3 10 0	11 4 3	... .	3 0 0	4 0 0	112 10 0	28 5 0	267 14 6
Harbor Maine	Ditto	3 5 0	0 5 0	7 8 6	45 5 6	1 19 0	10 7 6	5 0 0	....	0 10 0	... ..	0 10 0	13 15 0	88 5 6
Trinity	Ditto	14 16 9	2 12 6	5 0 0	94 12 3	45 0 9	62 0 3	13 14 9	15 5 0	....	25 6 9	50 15 0	131 9 3	461 1 3
Fortune Bay	Ditto	.... ..	... .	....	... ...	....	....	... .	... ...	... ...	.. ...	10 0 0	10 0 0	20 0 0
	£	398 7 9	181 8 0	105 0 6	1463 12 4	317 7 4	377 14 6	42 13 9	385 3 10	32 9 4	280 2 9	450 18 2	566 7 3	4601 5 6
													Currency	£10224 8 5
													Sterling	£8861 3 3
														154 17 6
														£9016 0 9

Received One Hundred and Fifty-four Pounds, Seventeen Shillings and Six Pence, balance due me for advances on account of the Poor on 31st December, 1855. .....

Examined,

JAMES TOBIN,

Financial Secretary.

J. SHEA,

Commissioner Poor.

Postal Service.

POST OFFICE ACCOUNT.—*Continued.*

Cr.

1856.										
March 31—By Ferryland	Post Office,	31st December quarter		£0	14	0				
" Ditto	ditto	31st March	"	0	17	9				
							£1	11	9	
" Trepassey	ditto	31st December	"	0	2	3				
" Ditto	ditto	31st March	"	0	4	0				
							0	6	3	
" St. Mary's	ditto	31st December	"	0	3	6				
" Ditto	ditto	31st March	"	0	1	6				
							0	5	0	
" Placentia	ditto	31st December	"	1	7	6				
" Ditto	ditto	31st March	"	0	15	0				
							2	2	6	
" Burin	ditto	31st December	"	1	0	1				
" Ditto	ditto	31st March	"	1	5	5				
							2	5	6	
" Harbor Briton	ditto	31st December	"	1	0	7				
" Ditto	ditto	31st March	"	0	17	6				
							1	18	1	
" Carbonear	ditto	this amount short credited Government, quarter ended 30th June, 1855, correct amount should be	.....	8	8	0				
		Only taken to account	.....	7	19	3				
							0	8	9	
" Postage collected on the received and despatched correspondence, paid and unpaid, between this Office and the United Kingdom, during the quarter, at an exchange of 20 ℔ ct.			£36	9	2½	43	15	0½		
" Halifax Office			0	0	11½	0	1	1½		
" St. John, New Brunswick			8	0	5½	9	12	6½		
" Quebec			1	17	9	2	5	3½		
" Montreal			1	15	9	2	2	10½		
Boston, U. S.			0	1	5	0	1	8½		
		Stg.	£48	5	6½				57	18	7
									£158	14	6

MARTIN SHEA,
Chief Clerk.

General Post Office, Newfoundland,
31st March, 1856.

W. L. SOLOMON,
Post Master General.

Postal Service.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 31st March, 1856.

Dr.

1856.								
March 31—To Postage on Letters remaining in this Office to date, such as refused, not called for, and dead							£0	16 3
" Cash paid the Receiver General							157	18 3
							£158	14 6

Cr.

1856.								
March 31—By Postage collected at the General Post Office on despatched, paid and received unpaid letters during this quarter							£24	19 10
" Hr. Grace Post Office, postages collected there							16	9 1
" Carbonear	ditto	31st December	quarter	£9	14	11		
" Ditto	ditto	31st March	"	7	19	4		
							17	14 3
" Brigus	ditto	31st December	"	10	12	0		
" Ditto	ditto	31st March	"	8	1	1		
							18	13 1
" Trinity	ditto	31st December	"	4	6	3		
" Ditto	ditto	31st March	"	4	1	3		
							8	7 6
" Bonavista	ditto	31st December	"	1	7	9		
" Ditto	ditto	31st March	"	1	9	6		
							2	17 3
" Greenspond	ditto	31st December	"	0	1	3		
" Ditto	ditto	31st March	"	0	11	9		
							0	13 0
" Fogo	ditto	31st December	"	0	2	9		
" Ditto	ditto	31st March	"	0	13	3		
							0	16 0
" Twillingate	ditto	31st December	"	0	5	1		
" Ditto	ditto	31st March	"	1	3	0		
							1	8 1
" Bay Bulls	ditto							

Postal Service.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE

DR.

1856.				
June 30	To Postage on Letters remaining in this Office to date, such as refused, dead, not called for	£0	16	3
"	Greenspond Post Office, for balance of postage on letters remaining in office this quarter	0	7	6
"	This amount ordered by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary to be surcharged for unpaid and pre-paid correspondence to and from his office on public business, to date	16	4	10
"	Cash paid Receiver General	188	3	9
		£205	12	4

MARTIN SHEA,

Chief Clerk.

Postal Service.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE GENERAL

Dr.

1850

Sept. 30—To this amount on account of unpaid delivered and despatched pre-paid correspondence on public business connected with the following offices, viz.:—

Hon. the Attorney General's office	£0	1 3
" Financial Secretary's "	0	4 9
" Surveyor General's "	0	17 6
" Board of Works "	1	5 5
Commissioners for Relief of the Poor	0	17 3
Customs Department	11	8 0
Cash paid the Receiver General	191	10 1
	£206	4 3

MARTIN SHEA,

Chief Clerk.

Postal Service.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, QUARTER ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1856.

CR.

1856.								
June 30—By Postages collected at the General Post Office on despatched paid and received unpaid letters during this quarter							£26	12 10
" Hr. Grace Post Office, postages collected there							24	5 0
" Carbonear	ditto	ditto	.....				9	18 2
" Brigus	ditto	ditto	.....				10	19 3
" Trinity	ditto	ditto	.....				4	2 0
" Bonavista	ditto	ditto	.....				1	9 3
" Greenspond	ditto	ditto	.....				0	7 6
" Fogo	ditto	ditto	.....				0	7 3
" Twillingate	ditto	ditto	.....				0	16 9
" Ferryland	ditto	ditto	.....				0	14 3
" Trepassey	ditto	ditto	.....				0	2 6
" Placentia	ditto	ditto	.....				1	5 9
" Burin	ditto	ditto	.....				2	0 2
" Hr. Briton	ditto	ditto	.....				3	15 11
							£86	16 7
" Postages collected on the received and despatched correspondence, paid and unpaid, between this office and the following ones, during this quarter, at an exchange of 20 ℔ cent. :—								
" London office...	.....	£71	16	1			86	3 3
Halifax, Nova Scotia	.....	2	17	6½			3	9 0½
St. John, New Brunswick	.....	11	16	3			14	3 6
Quebec	.....	2	6	6			2	15 9½
Montreal	.....	9	11	10			11	13 9
Boston, U. S.	.....	0	6	3			0	7 6
Sydney, C. B.	.....	0	2	5½			0	2 11
	Stg.	£98	19	11				118 15 9
							£205	12 4

General Post Office, Newfoundland,
30th June, 1856.

W. L. SOLOMON,
Post Master General.

Postal Service.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE

DR.

1856.						
Dec. 31—To this amount on account of unpaid delivered & pre-paid despatched correspondence on public business connected with the following offices, viz:						
Hon. the Attorney General's office			£0	1	0	
" Financial Secretary's "			0	7	3	
" Surveyor General's "			1	19	3	
" Board of Works "			3	1	2	
" Colonial Secretary's "			7	18	2	
Chief Clerk and Registrar Supreme Court.....			0	7	9	
Commissioners for Relief of the Poor			1	4	3	
Customs Department			10	14	9	
						£25 13 7
" Trinity Post Office, postages remaining there...			1	19	4	
" Bonavista ditto	ditto	.....	0	13	2	
" Greenspond ditto	ditto	.....	0	2	3	
" Fogo ditto	ditto	.....	0	2	3	
" Twillingate ditto	ditto	.....	0	4	6	
" Bay Bulls ditto	ditto	.....	0	2	6	
" Ferryland ditto	ditto	.....	0	12	6	
" Trepassey ditto	ditto	.....	0	1	6	
" St. Mary's ditto	ditto	.....				
" Placentia ditto	ditto	.....				
" Burin ditto	ditto	.....	1	18	7	
" Hr. Briton ditto	ditto	.....	1	8	8	
" Burgeo ditto	ditto	.....	0	4	9	
						£7 10 0
" Cash paid Receiver General		.....				134 9 5
						£167 13 0

MARTIN SHEA,

Chief Clerk.

Postal Service.

POST OFFICE, FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1856.

CR.

1856.							
Sept 30—By Postage collected at the General Post Office on despatched, paid and received unpaid letters during this quarter					£41	2	1
" Hr. Grace	Post Office, postages collected there				23	0	0
" Carbonear	ditto	ditto	.....		8	2	7
" Brigus	ditto	ditto	.....		11	18	0
" Trinity	ditto	ditto	.....		3	7	6
" Bonavista	ditto	ditto	.....		0	19	6
" Greenspond	ditto	30th June qtr., 14s. 9d. This quarter 2s. 3d.			0	17	0
" Fogo	ditto	ditto	.....		0	17	0
" Twillingate	ditto	ditto	.....		0	6	0
" Bay Bulls	ditto.	ditto	.....		0	1	0
" Ferryland	ditto	ditto	.....		0	13	9
" Trepassey	ditto	ditto	.....		0	5	9
" St. Mary's	ditto	ditto	.....		0	5	3
" Placentia	ditto	ditto	.....		2	5	0
" Burin	ditto	ditto	.....		2	8	0
" Harbor Briton	ditto	ditto	.....		3	5	6
							£99 13 11
" Postages collected on the received and despatched, paid and unpaid correspondence, between this Office and the following ones, during the quarter, at an exchange of 20 ℔ cent. :—							
" London office...		.....£67	13	6	81	4	2
" Halifax, Nova Scotia		.....	1	1 $11\frac{1}{2}$	1	6	5
" St. John, New Brunswick		.....	7	12 10	9	3	5
" Quebec		.....	2	14 8	3	5	7
" Montreal		.....	9	5 10	11	3	0
" Sydney, C. B.....		.....	0	6 6	0	7	9
							106 10 4
		Stg. £88	15	$3\frac{1}{2}$			
							£206 4 3

General Post Office, Newfoundland,
30th September, 1856.

W. L. SOLOMON,
Post Master General.

Postal Service.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, QUARTER ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1856.

CR.

1856.						
Dec. 31—By Postages collected at the General Post Office on despatched paid and received unpaid letters during this quarter			.....	£39	19	2
" Hr. Grace Post Office, postages collected			there	23	6	10
" Carbonear	ditto	ditto	.....	9	7	10
" Brigus	ditto	ditto	.....	11	13	9
" Trinity	ditto	ditto	.....	1	19	4
" Bonavista	ditto	ditto	.....	0	13	2
" Greenspond	ditto	ditto	.....	0	2	3
" Fogo	ditto	ditto	.....	0	2	3
" Twillingate	ditto	ditto	.....	0	4	6
" Bay Bulls	ditto	ditto	.....	0	2	6
" Ferryland	ditto	ditto	.....	0	12	6
" Trepassey	ditto	ditto	.....	0	1	6
" St. Mary's	ditto	ditto	.....	0	3	3
" Placentia	ditto	ditto	.....	0	13	3
" Burin	ditto	ditto	.....	1	18	7
" Hr. Briton	ditto	ditto	.....	1	8	8
" Burgeo	ditto	ditto	.....	0	4	9
						£92 14 1
" Postages collected on the received and despatched correspondence, paid and unpaid, between this office and the following ones, during this quarter, at an exchange of 20 ℔ cent. :—						
" London office...		.....	£46 12 2	55	18	7
Halifax, Nova Scotia		.....	1 0 0½	1	4	0
St. John, New Brunswick		.....	7 8 10	8	18	7
Quebec		.....	2 0 0	2	8	0
Montreal		.....	4 18 5½	5	18	2
Sydney, C. B.		.....	0 9 8½	0	11	7
		Stg.	£62 9 2½			74 18 11
						£167 13 0

General Post Office, Newfoundland,
31st December, 1856.

W. L. SOLOMON,
Post Master General.

TABLE

Shewing the net amount of Revenue collected from the Imperial, Provincial, and Local Offices, as under, agreeably to Accounts annexed, numbered from 1 to 4 Inclusive.

	London, G. B.	Halifax, N. S.	Sydney, C. B.	Quebec.	Montreal.	Boston, U. S.	St. John, N. B.	Imperial and Provincial combined.	St. John's.	Harbor Grace.	Carbonear.	Brigus.	Trinity.	Bonavista.	Greenspond.	Fogo.	Twillingate.	Bay Bulls.	Ferryland.	Trepassey.	St. Mary's.	Placentia.	Burin.	Harbor Briton.	Burgeo.	Colonial Totals	Imperial and Provincial.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
31st March, quarter ...	43 15 0½	0 1 1½		2 5 3½	2 2 10½	0 1 8½	9 12 6½	57 18 7	24 19 10	16 9 1	18 3 0	18 13 0	8 7 6	2 17 3	0 13 0	0 16 0	1 8 1		1 11 9	0 6 3	0 5 0	2 2 6	2 5 6	1 18 1		100 15 11	158 14 6
30th June, do.	86 3 3	3 9 0½	0 2 11	2 15 9½	11 13 9	0 7 6	14 3 6	118 15 9	26 12 10	24 5 0	9 18 2	10 19 3	4 2 0	1 9 3	0 7 6	0 7 3	0 16 9		0 14 3	0 2 6		1 5 9	2 0 2	3 15 11		86 16 7	205 12 4
30th September, do.	81 4 2	1 6 5	0 7 9	3 5 7	11 3 0		9 3 5	106 10 4	41 2 1	23 0 0	8 2 7	11 18 0	3 7 6	0 19 6	0 17 0	0 17 0	0 6 0	0 1 0	0 13 9	0 5 9	0 5 3	2 5 0	2 8 0	3 5 6		99 13 11	206 4 3
31st December, do. ...	55 18 7	1 4 0	0 11 7	2 8 0	5 18 2		8 18 7	74 18 11	39 19 2	23 6 10	9 7 10	11 13 9	1 19 4	0 13 2	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 4 6	0 2 6	0 12 6	0 1 6	0 3 3	0 13 3	1 18 7	1 8 8	0 4 9	92 14 1	167 13 0
£	267 1 0½	6 0 7	1 2 3	10 14 8	30 17 9½	0 9 3½	41 18 0½	358 3 7	132 13 11	87 0 11	45 11 7	53 4 1	17 16 4	5 19 9	1 19 9	2 2 6	2 15 4	0 3 6	3 12 3	0 16 0	0 13 6	6 6 6	8 12 3	10 8 2	0 4 9	380 0 6	738 4 1

M. SHEA,

Chief Clerk.

W. L. SOLOMON,

Post Master General.

General Post Office, Newfoundland,
31st December, 1856.

Postal Service.

TABLE shewing the expenses of the Post Office Department to the 31st December, 1856.

Thomas Kelly, special mail from Placentia					£4	10	0
Thomas McConnan, stationery					12	7	2
Joseph J. Graham, ditto					2	12	10
John C. Withers, printing					8	7	0
Hannibal Murch, quarter salary..					3	15	0
Henry Freeman, extra services					6	0	0
William Tobin, special mail from Salmonier					1	14	8
Post and Way Masters, salaries 31st March, quarter....	£201	15	0				
Couriers, ditto	247	7	0	——	449	2	0
Thomas Kelly, special mail from Placentia					2	12	0
Duey and Burne, winter mails to Greenspond					20	16	0
Edward D. Shea, printing					24	18	4
John Day, winter mails to Twillingate					33	19	11
Coughlan and Scanlan, special mail from Harbor Grace					2	0	0
John Bemister, forwarding mails to Bay de Verde					5	0	0
Philip Nichol, 6 months' salary					55	0	4
Robert John Parsons, printing					21	13	0
Thomas Birkett, special mail from Burin					2	3	4
Post and Way Masters, salaries 30th June, quarter	204	14	6				
Couriers, ditto	227	7	0	——	432	1	6
Josesh Woods, printing					2	3	4
James Seaton, ditto					2	12	0
Martin Williams, quarter salary....					3	15	0
Thomas McConnan, Stationery					13	18	11
Thomas O'Brien, special Mail to Cove					0	19	6
David Duey, special Mail to Greenspond					5	4	0
Repairing Mail bags					2	12	0
Patrick Ryan, allowed for extra service					8	0	0
Post and Way-masters' salaries, 30th Sept. quarter.....	218	5	0				
Couriers ditto	246	7	0	——	464	12	0
Philip Nichol, extra month's salary					9	3	4
Joseph Woods, printing					4	11	0
Post and Way-masters' salaries, 21st Dec. quarter.....	224	5	0				
Couriers ditto	323	5	5	——	547	10	5
Joseph Woods, printing					1	7	5
John Maher, smith work					0	4	9
Thomas McConnan, stationery					18	11	4
					£2,119	17	9

General Post Office, Newfoundland,
30th June, 1856.

MARTIN SHEA, *Chief Clerk.*
W. L. SOLOMON, *Post Master General.*

(Examined,)

JAMES TOBIN, *Financial Secretary.*

Postal Service.

CONDENSED ACCOUNT of the Expenditure and Net Receipts of the Post Office Department, for the year ended 31st December, 1856.

1856.
Dec. 31—To gross amount of Expenditure of the Post Office Department, per Table, for the year 1856.... .... £2174 17 9

	Imperial and Provincial Combined.	Colonial.	Totals.
1856.	£	£	£
March 31—By amount collected during this quarter, as per annexed table	57 18 7	100 15 11	158 14 6
June 30— Ditto ditto	118 15 9	86 16 7	205 12 4
Sept. 30— Ditto ditto	106 10 4	99 13 11	206 4 3
Dec. 31— Ditto ditto	74 18 11	92 14 1	167 13 0
£	358 3 7	380 0 6	738 4 1

MARTIN SHEA,
Chief Clerk.

General Post Office, Newfoundland,
31st December, 1856.

W. L. SOLOMON,
Post Master General.

Relief of the Poor.

DR. *EXPENDITURE FOR SEED POTA-*

			Barrels.	Currency.
1856.				
May 23—	Paid Rev. M. Cleary, Bay Bulls	.....	66	£36 0 0
June —	" R. Brown, Brigus	.....	200	100 0 0
	" Rev. B. Duffy, Northern Bay.....	.....	30	15 0 0
	" Clift, Wood & Co.	.....	1200	600 0 0
	" Bulley, Mitchell & Co.	.....	313	148 13 6
	" J. Delaney, freight Merasheen	.....		0 13 4
	" Per. Rev. Michael O'Keefe, Harbor Maine	.....	125	58 5 0
	" Hunters & Co.	.....	2	1 0 0
	" L. O'Brien, ...	.....	11	5 10 0
	" Per Rev. Thomas O'Connor, Portugal Cove	.....	12½	6 5 0
	" Reed and Lynch	.....	1146½	573 5 0
	" Terence Carrol	.....	100	35 0 0
	" Bulley and Mitchell	.....	9	3 3 0
	" Freight of 200 brls. to Harbor Grace	.....		10 0 0
	" Ditto ditto Brigus.....	.....		7 14 6
	" Labor in shipping to Twillingate	.....		3 5 0
	" J. & W. Boyd, with expenses, Bonavista	.....	20	5 17 0
	" J. Rogerson, ...	.....	3	1 5 6
	" M. Walbank, expenses Bonavista District	.....		3 4 6
	" Amount sent to Charlotttown, to defray cost of hipping and purchase of potatoes	.....		15 0 0
July 18—	" J. Rogerson, ...	.....	70	35 0 0
		Currency		£1661 1 4
		Sterling		£1439 11 8

J. SHEA,

Commissioner Poor.

Shipwrecked Sealers.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure for relief of Shipwrecked Sealers, spring of 1856.

Dr.

1856.					
April 24	Cash paid James Marsh, George Daw, William Row, and Abraham Green, crew of Schooner *Harbinger*, 20s. each	£4	0	0	
26	Cash paid James Cotter and Thomas Cotter, of the *Frederick*	2	0	0	
	Cash paid Charles Drake and Thomas Ainswork, of the *Eliza*	2	0	0	
29	Cash paid David Spurl, Benjamin Barley, William Pond and Joseph Frennel, ditto	4	0	0	
May 8	Cash paid Brooking & Son, for supplies to crew of *Frederick*, Greenspond	27	19	10	
19	Cash paid Thomas Hutchings, for Michael Loomey and Michael Walsh, *Frederick*	2	0	0	
	Cash paid Thomas Hutchings, for James Morris, Henry Fitzgibbons, and Stephen Lewis, *Harbinger*.	3	0	0	
30	Cash paid John Lewis, for 6 men, *Frederick*	6	0	0	
	Ditto ditto for 1 man, *Harbinger*	1	0	0	
	Ditto S. Rendell, for 26 men ditto	26	0	0	
	Ditto ditto for 5 men, *Frederick*	5	0	0	
	Ditto J. Spurrel, for 2 days' board of the crew of the *Frederick*	4	0	0	
	Ditto J, Spurrel, for conveying crew of *Frederick* from Fool's Island to Greenspond	0	18	0	
					£87 9 10

Cr.

May 5	By Warrant	£34	13	2	
June 19	" "	37	5	4	
27	" "	3	18	4	
	Stg.	£75	16	6	
	Cy.				£87 9 10

J. SHEA
Commissioner Poor.

Examined.

JAMES TOBIN,
Financial Secretary.

Fisheries.

Message from His Excellency the Governor, transmitting to the House of Assembly, copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the 16th January, 1857, enclosing trasnscript of a Convention between Her Majesty and the Emperor of the French; and other Documents relative to the Fisheries on the Coast of Newfoundland and Labrador.

C. H. DARLING,

GOVERNOR.

The Governor transmits to the Hon. the House of Assembly the copy of a Despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing the copy of a "Convention between Her Majesty and the Emperor of the French, relative to Rights of Fishery on the Coast of Newfoundland, and the neighbouring Coasts," signed at London, on the 14th January last, together with a copy of the Correspondence referred to in that Despatch.

The Assembly will perceive that by the 20th Article of the Convention it is provided, that that Instrument shall come into operation as soon as the Laws required to carry it into effect shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, and by the Legislalature of Newfoundland,—and that Her Majesty has engaged to use her best endeavours to procure the passing of such Laws, in sufficient time to enable Her to bring the Convention into operation on or before the 1st January, 1858.

The Assembly will learn from the Secretary of State's Despatch, that in making this engagement, Her Majesty's Government desire to express their strong anxiety to effect the arrangement for which the Convention provides, and their conviction that to miss the present opportunity of bringing to a settlement the long agitated questions to which it relates, will be to cause great inconvenience, and probable future loss to Newfoundland.

The Despatch referred to, with the previous communications from Secretaries of State, will fully inform the Hon. the House of Assembly, of the reasons, both general and particular, which have influenced Her Majesty's Government in the decision at which they have arrived; while from the copies of Despatches from the Governor's immediate predecessor, and from the Governor himself, communicating his own opinions, and those of his constitutional advisers, it will be perceived that the objections urged by the local authorities of Newfoundland to the additional privileges sought for by France, have been clearly stated, and unreservedly expressed.

The negotiations appear to have resulted in a modification both of the demands and concessions originally proposed upon the part of France.

In laying before the Council, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, the views contained in the despatches of the Secretary of State, before the completion of those formalities which

Relief of the Poor.

TOES IN THE SPRING OF 1856. CR

1856.

			Sterling.		
May 22—By Warrant	.....	.....	£31	4	0
June 2— " "	.....	.....	99	13	4
9— " "	.....	.....	520	0	0
11— " "	.....	.....	128	17	0
12— " " £408, and from Road Grant, £108 6 8		.....	516	6	8
16— " "	.....	.....	62	2	2
20— " "	.....	.....	30	6	8
27— " "	.....	.....	27	5	6
July 18— " "	.....	.....	23	16	4
		Stg.....	£1439	11	8

Amount expended in seed potatoes	.....	£1439	11 8
Less this amount from Road Grant (Twillingate and Fogo District)		108	6 8
		£1331	5 0

(Examined,)

JAMES TOBIN,

Financial Secretary.

Fisheries.

Treaty of the 3rd September, 1783 ; and it appears that the pretensions above mentioned are comprised in the opinion which the Legislative Assembly entertains, that the phrase in the Declaration, in which the French word " concurrence" is employed, does not take from English subjects the right of fishing in the waters adjoining to the Coasts, but only obliges them not to do so in such a manner as thereby to interrupt the French fishermen in their occupations.

Your Excellency then proceeds to state that Captain Bennett supported the opinion of the Legislative Assembly of Newfoundland ; but that nevertheless, he and the French Officers separated with the understanding that they would exert their efforts in common to preserve peace between the fishermen of the two nations ; but that notwithstanding this agreement, the English fishermen, set on by the merchants of Newfoundland, and encouraged by the opinion of the Legislative Assembly, had, in the year in which Your Excellency's note is written, again visited the points reserved to the French boats, and that collisions had consequently taken place between the fishermen of the two nations before the ships-of-war of the two countries arrived at the station ; that the French fishery had been interfered with, particularly in the harbours of Cod Roy and St. George, and that a collision had been the consequence ; that thereupon the French agents and Captain Bennett had had a fresh conference, at which Captain Bennett again supported, as on the former occasion, the opinion of the Legislative Assembly in favour of the English right of fishing in those parts.

Your Excellency concludes by expressing your expectation that collisions so injurious to the interests of French commerce will be put a stop to by a faithful interpretation of the Treaty of 3rd September, 1783, on the part of the British Government.

In answer to Your Excellency's representations, I beg, in the first instance, to observe, that the only specific case of collision mentioned by Your Excellency is that which is stated to have taken place in the harbours of Cod Roy and St. George ; and that I infer from the manner in which it is mentioned that the case alluded to is that in which a Mr. Handley, an English subject, was concerned, who has stated that his vessels were assaulted, and his fishing occupations forcibly interrupted by the French ship *Furieux,* on the 1st of June, 1836.

This case had already been brought under the notice of His Majesty's Government, by the British Colonial and Naval Authorities, and it had been made the subject of representation to the French Authorities by Captain Bennett, at the interview of the 17th of June, to which Your Excellency has referred.

The case, as at first described to the British Government by Mr. Handley, appeared to be an act of unjustifiable interference on the part of the French Naval Officer, and there seemed to be fit ground for making a representation upon the subject to the French Government, and this impression was strengthened by the contents of the letter of the 16th July following, from the Governor of St. Pierre to the Commander of the British Sloop-of-War the *Rainbow.* But a further investigation, the result of which has recently been communicated to the British Government, has shown that the cause of the interruption complained of in this case, was not that that the vessels of Mr. Handley were fishing in a place where they had no right to fish, or were interrupting the French Fshermen, but that those vessels were fishing in a

Fisheries.

are usually observed at the commencement of the Legislative Session, the Governor has had regard to the great interest and importance of the subject: And he desires to express his confidence, that in deliberating upon those views, the Legislature, while anxiously regarding, as in duty bounden, the interests of Newfoundland, will not fail to recognise the weight of those great International considerations which are so anxiously and impressively urged throughout the communications from Her Majesty's Government.

C. H. D.

Note of Lord Palmerston, of 10th July, 1838, to Count Sebastiani, the French Ambassador.

(COPY.)

FOREIGN OFFICE,
July 10, 1838.

M. LE COMPTE :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of the 7th November, 1836, in answer to that in which, on the 4th of the same month, I expressed a wish that Your Excellency would furnish me with a statement of the particular transactions, or acts of collision, which were referred to in your note of the 21st October, as having arisen out of the pretensions of English fishermen to participate in the Cod Fishery upon that part of the Coast of Newfoundland on which the French Government claim for French subjects an exclusive right of fishing.

Your Excellency states that in consequence of frequent collisions having taken place between the French and English Fishermen off the Coast of Newfoundland, the French Admiral upon that station had been ordered to communicate with the Governor of the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, with a view to make some arrangement for preventing French vessels from violating the limits of the English fisheries; and that the Governor and Admiral, having met for that purpose, had an interview with Captain Bennett, commanding the British Ship-of-War *Rainbow*, and invited that officer to exact, on the part of the English fishermen, the same respect for treaties which would be required on the part of the French: that at this interview, which took place on the 17th of June, 1836, Captain Bennett officially announced pretensions on the part of the Legislative Assembly of the Island of Newfoundland, which Your Excellency considers as being contrary to the text of the Declaration annexed to the

Fisheries.

condition not "to erect any buildings" upon the Island "besides stages made of boards, and huts necessary and usual for drying of fish," and not to "resort to the said Island beyond the time necessary for fishing and drying of fish."

A Declaration annexed to the Treaty of 1783, by which the right assigned to French subjects was renewed, contains an engagement that "in order that the fishermen of the two Nations may not give a cause for daily quarrels, His Britannic Majesty would take the most positive measures for preventing His subjects from interrupting, in any manner, by their competition, the fishery of the French during the temporary exercise of it which was granted to them," and that His Majesty would "for this purpose cause the fixed settlements which should be found there to be removed."

A counter Declaration stated that the King of France was satisfied with the arrangement concluded in the above terms.

The Treaty of Peace of 1814 declares that the French right "of fishery at Newfoundland is replaced upon the footing upon which it stood in 1792."

In order, therefore, to come to a right understanding of the question, it will be necessary to consider it with reference to historical facts, as well as with reference to the letter of the Declaration of 1783; and to ascertain what was the precise footing upon which the French fishery actually stood in 1792.

Now, it is evident that specific evidence would be necessary, in order to show that the construction which the French Government now desire to put upon the Declaration of 1783, is the interpretation which was given to that Declaration at the period when the Declaration was framed, and when the real intention of the parties must have been best known. It would be requisite for this purpose to prove that, upon the conclusion of the Treaty of 1783, French subjects actually entered upon the enjoyment of an exclusive right to catch fish in the waters off the Coast in question; and that they were in the acknowledged enjoyment of the exercise of that right, at the commencement of the war in 1792. But no evidence to such effect has yet been produced. It is not indeed asserted by your Excellency, nor was it contended by Prince Talleyrand in his note of 1831, to which your Excellency specially refers, that French subjects were, at the breaking out of the war in 1792, in the enjoyment of such an exclusive right; and, moreover, it does not appear that such right was claimed by France, or admitted by England, at the termination of the war in 1801, or at the peace of 1814.

It is true that the privilege secured to the fishermen of France by the Treaty and Declaration of 1783—a privilege which consists in the periodical use of a part of the shore of Newfoundland for the purpose of drying their fish, has, in practice, been treated by the British Government as an exclusive right during the period of the fishing season, and within the prescribed limits; because from the nature of the case it would scarcely be possible for British fishermen to dry their fish upon the same part of the shore with the French fishermen, without interfering with the temporary establishments of the French for the same purpose, and without interrupting their operations. But the British Government has never understood the Declaration to have had for its object to deprive British subjects of the right

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manner irregular and injurious to the fisheries of both parties, and were using a particular kind of net which is not generally employed at that period of the fishing season when Mr. Handley's vessels were fishing; and further, it appeared that it was at the express request of British as well as of French subjects, that the Commander of the *Furieux* seized the nets of the English vessels, and interrupted their proceedings. These facts appear upon affidavit.

Under these circumstances there appeared to be no just reason for making this case the subject of complaint against the French Authorities, and I need not now trouble your Excellency with any further particulars respecting it, as the French Government are no doubt in possession of the correspondence and of all the facts relating to the case, the Governor of St. Pierre having assured Captain Bennett that he would forthwith transmit the affidavits to France, and report the affair to his Government.

The British Government cannot but regret that any such collision should have taken place; but at the same time it is satisfactory to know that on that occasion the greatest harmony subsisted between the English and French inhabitants, and that the most amicable and unreserved communication took place between the British and French Naval Commanders. And I need scarcely add that it is the earnest desire of Her Majesty's Government, while, on the one hand, they protect the rights of British subjects, to take care on the other hand that the French right of fishery, as guaranteed by Treaty, shall not be unlawfully obstructed.

I now proceed to answer that part of your Excellency's note which relates to the conflicting opinions that are entertained as to the true interpretation of the Declaration annexed to the Treaty of 3rd September, 1783, and in which your Excellency urges the British Government to disavow the claim of British subjects to a right of fishery upon the coasts in question concurrent with the right of the subjects of France.

And in the first place, I beg to observe that it does not appear to the British Government that either your Excellency's representation, or that of your predecessor, have shown that any specific grievance has been sustained by French subjects, in consequence of the doubts which are said to be entertained upon this question, so as to prove that there is any pressing necessity for the call which the French Government makes in this respect upon that of Great Britain.

But the British Government is, nevertheless, willing to enter into an amicable examination of the matter, with a view to set those doubts at rest, although it is my duty to say that the British Government are not prepared, according to the view which they at present take of the matter, to concede the point in question.

The right of fishing on the Coast of Newfoundland was assigned to French subjects by the King of Great Britain in the Treaty of Peace of 1783, to be enjoyed by them "as they had the right to enjoy that which was assigned to them by the Treaty of Utrecht."

But the right assigned to French subjects by the Treaty of Utrecht was "to catch fish and to dry them on land," within the district described in the said Treaty, subject to the

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[No. 50.]

Copy of a Despatch from Governor Sir JOHN HARVEY, *to Lord* STANLEY.

Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland,
July 30, 1844.

MY LORD,

I have now the honor to transmit Mr. Thomas's report, upon which it may be sufficient for me to observe, that it may be safely assumed as expressing the sentiments of the most enlightened of the mercantile interests of this island upon the several points involved, and in that light may be regarded as of considerable importance, more especially as on the question of "bait," it exhibits a greater liberality of sentiment than I had ventured to anticipate. For my own part I see no difficulty in establishing and enforcing such regulations, in regard to the exportation of our surplus bait to St. Pierre, as would effectually protect the interests of our own fishermen, by retaining upon our shores the necessary supply for their use, though I feel convinced of the utter impossibility of putting an entire stop to this traffic.

With these observations I proceed to acquaint your Lordship that the services of Her Majesty's ship *Eurydice* having been placed at my disposal by the vice-admiral commanding, and they not being at present particularly required for the performance of any duties connected with the protection of the fisheries which may not be executed while I am on board, I have been induced to accept and shall avail myself of them, for the purpose of visiting several parts of this Island to which I have not hitherto had any means of access. I propose to visit the whole of the southern coast, and that part of the western within the French fishing limits which has acquired an increased degree of interest from the recent discussions, viz.: from Cape Ray to Bonne Bay, and shall probably continue my tour round the island. It is my intention to proceed immediately after the dispatch of the mail shortly expected, in the hope of being back so as to meet the following one. In the present state of public affairs here, I do not anticipate any inconvenience to the public service as likely to arise from my brief absence.

La Fortune, Captain Le Fabvre, sailed from hence yesterday for Croque, and the French national schooner *La Fauvette* at the same time for St. Pierre. Every possible courtesy and hospitality were shewn to the commanders and officers of these vessels during their continuance in this port, of which they expressed themselves deeply sensible.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. HARVEY.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c., &c., &c.

to participate with the French in taking fish at sea off that shore, provided they did so without interrupting the French Cod-fishery; and although in accordance with the true spirit of the Treaty and Declaration of 1783, prohibitory proclamations have from time to time been issued, on occasions when it has been found that British subjects, while fishing within the limits in question, have caused interruption to the French fishery; yet in none of the public documents of the British Government, neither in the Act of Parliament of 1783, passed for the express purpose of carrying the Treaty of 1783 into effect, nor in any subsequent Act of Parliament relating to the Newfoundland fishery; nor in any of the instructions issued by the Admiralty, or by the Colonial Office; nor in any proclamation which has come under my view, issued by the Governor of Newfoundland, or by the British Admiral upon the station; does it appear that the right of French subjects to an exclusive fishery, either of Cod-fish, or of fish generally, is specifically recognised.

In addition to the facts above stated, I will observe to your Excellency, in conclusion, that if the right conceded to the French by the Declaration of 1783, had been intended to be exclusive within the prescribed district, the terms used for defining such right would assuredly have been more ample and specific than they are found to be in that document. For in no other similar instrument which has ever come under the knowledge of the British Government, is so important a concession as an exclusive privilege of this description announced in terms so loose and indefinite.

Exclusive rights are privileges which, from the very nature of things, are likely to be injurious to parties who are thereby debarred from some exercise of industry in which they would otherwise engage. Such rights are therefore certain to be at some time or other disputed, if there is any maintainable ground for contesting them; and for these reasons, when negotiators have intended to grant exclusive rights, it has been their invariable practice to convey such rights in direct, unqualified, and comprehensive terms, so as to prevent the possibility of future dispute or doubt.

In the present case, however, such forms of expression are entirely wanting, and the claim put forward on the part of France is founded simply upon inference, and upon an assumed interpretation of words.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

His Excellency Count Sebastiani.

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proceed to state, first, the advantages which would in my opinion result to England from the acquisition of this portion of the coasts of this Island, from which, although possessing the acknowledged territorial sovereignty, Her Majesty's authority and that of the law is at present excluded ; and secondly, what are the equivalents I would propose to offer in exchange. 1st.—The climate and soil of the District to which I have referred are said to be good ; it possesses fine timber, and is in other respects adapted for agricultural, lumbering, and shipbuilding pursuits ; its coast fishery is also good, and it possesses several rivers, and consequently salmon fisheries, particularly at the mouth of the Cod Roy river near Cape Anguille. These are confessedly great advantages ; but there is another consideration connected with the acquisition of an uncontrolled possession of this district, which with me has more weight than all those benefits which I have enumerated. It is, that we may be placed in a position to redeem from the most lamentable of all imaginable conditions a British population consisting of many thousands of the natural born subjects of the Queen, who are at present existing without law, without religion, and setting at open defiance the restraints alike of God and man, and passing from the cradle to the grave in a state of worse than barbarism or heathenism. To rescue our fellow-countrymen from so bad a state, imposed upon them by the unwise restrictions of impracticable treaties,—to bring them within the pale of civilized life,—to extend to them the protection and to exact from them obedience to the laws, as well as to open up the treasures of the land and of the sea with which that neglected portion of Newfoundland is known to abound, and thereby to enlarge and increase the revenue of the colony,—these are some of the most prominent of the considerations which forcibly present themselves to my mind in reference to the subject which you are appointed to discuss.

4. I have understood that the French fishermen would attach a high degree of value to the privilege of following the cod fish, which at certain seasons of the year strike across from Quirpon, (the north-eastern point of Newfoundland) to the Island of Belle Isle, situated in the straits of that name, but so much nearer to the coast of Labrador than to any part of Newfoundland as to be beyond the present French limits. Those limits I should agree to extend so as to include Belle Isle, and should regard their withdrawal from the part of the coast to which I have alluded, viz., from Cape Ray to Bonne Bay, (both inclusive,) as cheaply purchased by such a surrender on our part. Capt. Le Fabvre may not, however, regard this as a sufficient equivalent. In such a case I should consider some relaxation in the laws regulating the supply of bait from the British coasts and harbours opposite to St. Pierre's, for a limited period, and under well-considered restrictions, as more free from objection than would be the admission of the French or of any foreign power to any right of taking and drying fish on any part of the "coast of Labrador," though they are virtually, though indirectly, in the enjoyment of that advantage at the present moment.

Finally. It may be proper to remark, that, although it may be perfectly true that England has nothing to complain of as regards the provisions of the existing treaties in respect to the question of bait, and might at once declare that, as far as that question is concerned, she has only rigorously to enforce her rights ; yet it is necessary to be borne in recollection that such an open and long-continued infringement has been permitted on her part of the engagement by which the King of England bound himself and his successors in the declaration annexed in the Treaty of 1783 to prevent settlement by British subjects, or to cause the removal of such as had or might attempt to settle themselves on those parts of the coast of Newfoundland within which the French possess by that treaty the right of taking and

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[Enclosure 1 in No. 50.]

Government House, St. John's,
July 10, 1844.

Confidential memorandum for the Agent to be appointed on the part of British Interests to confer with Captain Le Fabvre on the subject of the fisheries on the coast of Newfoundland.

1. The object for which you have been selected to meet and confer with Captain Le Fabvre as the agent of the French Government is to consider the actual state of the existing intercourse and relations between British subjects and French fishermen on the coast of Newfoundland generally, but more especially in relation to the supply of bait by the former to the latter, and to endeavor to come to some arrangement on the various points which have from time to time disturbed the good understanding which it must consist with the interests as well as the desire of both nations to cultivate and to maintain, and which it is evident can only be done by a due regard to those interests respectively, and not by any reckless sacrifice on either part; in a word, by a fair and equitable exchange of those advantages which each party may have it in its power to concede to the other.

2.—To aid rather than to guide you in arriving at such a result of your discussions as may be beneficial to the great interests involved, and satisfactory to Her Majesty's Government, is the sole object of the following observations, to which it only remains for me to add, that you are strictly prohibited from holding any communication with any other French subject except Captain LeFabvre, who has agreed that, as the discussions are to be conducted in the French language, you should have the benefit of the services of Captain Elliott (Her Majesty's ship *Eurydice*,) which he has kindly consented to afford as intepreter.

3.—In addition to the information which will be found in the documents and correspondence which accompany this memorandum, and of which a schedule is annexed, I would impress upon you to bear in your constant recollection, that while it may be desirable that the existing provisions of law and treaties by which the supply of bait by British subjects to the fishermen of France is at present regulated, should be reconsidered with a view to their revision, and perhaps relaxation, yet that the protection of the rights and interests of our own fishermen, and of all connected with them, must be regarded by you as the primary object to be kept steadily in view. The real question to be considered may therefore be stated as being "how far we are in a position to make, without injury to our own coast and harbor fisheries, such concessions, with a view to the supply of bait from the British shores of Newfoundland for the use of the French vessels engaged in the prosecution of the bank and deep-sea fisheries, (from which, by their high bounties, they are enabled to exclude, not British fishermen only, but those of all other nations, from successful competition), as may be regarded by them as an equivalent for their withdrawing from certain parts of the north-west coast of this Island within which they at present enjoy by treaty the right of taking and curing fish, say from Cape Ray to Bonne Bay or Green Point." I do not propose the extension of this concession to us further to the eastward, because I am convinced it would be resisted. I therefore

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No. 2—Captain Fabvre then proposed that a concurrent right of fishing should be admitted by the French on all the French coasts to the westward of this Island, and that a like concurrent right of fishing should be granted to the French on that part of the Labrador coast which is situate in the Straits of Belle Isle, immediately opposite to Newfoundland. This was decidedly objected to by Mr. Thomas, as offering in his opinion no advantage to Great Britain, but tending to increase the difficulties, and promote collision between the fishermen of the two nations.

No. 3—In consequence of this opinion, it was proposed by Mr. Thomas to confine the respective fishermen within certain defined limits, and for this purpose he submitted to M. Fabvre as the French limits a line of coast extending from Bonne Bay to Cape St. John, on which coast only the French should have the exclusive right of fishing, the French ceding to Great Britain the exclusive right of fishing from Bonne Bay to Cape Ray.

No. 4—To this M. Fabvre rejoined that such an arrangement might be made, provided the French were allowed to retain exclusive possession of the four ports of Cod Roy, Red Island, Port-au-Port, and Lark Harbor, and further, that the English should not be restricted from the export of bait from Newfoundland to St. Pierre.

No. 5—Mr. Thomas replied that if these four ports were reserved, France would retain the best fishing ground on the whole western coast, while an active competition would be encouraged between the Fishermen of the two nations, and the danger of collision become greater than ever.

M. Fabvre then said that without these four ports he considered the French would be making too great a sacrifice. Mr. Thomas said he considered the obtaining of an exclusive right of fishing on the coast before proposed by him, and perhaps adding to that the exclusive right of fishing on the Island of Belle Isle, together with the great advantage which must accrue to the French from the English being permitted to export to St. Pierre such caplin as they may have to dispose of beyond what may be sufficient to bait our own boats, would be an ample remuneration for any surrender that France might be called on to make under such an arrrangement.

Captain Fabvre replied that he did not reject the last proposition, but that he did not consider himself sufficiently authorized by his Government to accept it; and therefore the conversation was concluded by an agreement to refer what had passed to the respective Governments, each party expressing his separate opinions thereon.

WM. THOMAS.

drying fish ; that it might be very inexpedient and unwise for us to stand upon our extreme rights in respect to this question, as such a proceeding might only have the effect of inducing our opponents to assert those which they undoubtedly possess under the declaration above referred to, as well as of opposing *in limine* an unnecessary obstacle in the way of the amicable considerarion of any proposition which Captain Le Fabre may have to bring forward in relation to the west coast.

With these observations, it only remains for me to request that you will put yourself into immediate communication with Captain Le Fabvre, keeping me constantly informed of your proceedings, and referring to me at all times when you may be desirous of receiving my advice or further instructions, of which you are to consider as one that this memorandum, with the whole of the documents which accompany it, are to be returned to me, with your report.

J. HARVEY.

The Hon. W. THOMAS,
Member of H. M. Executive Council of Newfoundland.

[Enclosure 2 in No. 50.]

Conversation which took place between Mons'r ADOLPHE FABRE, *commanding the French corvette "La Fortune," and* Mr. WILLIAM THOMAS, *named by Sir* JOHN HARVEY, *Governor of Newfoundland, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, on the subject of an arrangement for the common interests of the French and English Fishermen on the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador.*

Wednesday, July 17, 1844.

No. 1—Conversation commenced by referring to the concurrent right of fishing by the English on that part of the coast of Newfoundland assigned by treaty to the French. This point was insisted on by Mr. Thomas, but denied by Captain Fabvre, and subsequently reserved for the consideration of their respective Governments.

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The supply of bait to the French is however, as your Excellency is aware, regarded by the people of this colony with great jealousy. They are sensible that in restricting that supply they possess to a certain extent the power of setting limits to the fishery of the French, whose growing competition in foreign markets, supported as their fisheries are by large bounties, is far more dreaded than the chance of any collision on the coast, which a protective force on the station could prevent. It is also supposed that by this supply of bait the French have been materially assisted in establishing a system of fishing on the great bank, which the English. unaided by bounties, are unable to compete with ; and this belief derives strength from the fact that the Bank fishery, once so flourishing, is now reduced to the employment of only three or four British vessels. Moreover, the benefit to be derived from any exclusive rights obtained on the western coast would be regarded as a remote and uncertain compensation for an immediate disadvantage.

It cannot, however, be denied, that many of the people on the southern coast of this Island, (I allude particularly to those of Placentia and Fortune Bays) who have long enjoyed the advantage of selling bait to the French at St. Pierre, are unwilling to relinquish this privilege, and would feel great dissatisfaction at any measure that should deprive them of it; and if a law were passed for that purpose, I am confident they would violate it as often as opportunity afforded.

By the Act 3 & 4. W. 4, cap. 59, sec. 2, the produce of the fisheries is allowed to be exported in British ships; therefore I apprehend, that unless prevented by the 26 Geo. 3, cap. 26, secs. 14 and 20, the export of caplin and herring to St. Pierre, subject to the custom-house regulations, could not in such ships be deemed illegal.

Should this conference be followed by any treaty between the two nations, I may be permitted to suggest the expediency of guarding in the strongest manner against any privilege of purchasing caplin on the open sea, or anywhere but at St. Pierre. The export should be subject in all such cases, whether in vessels or boats, to the custom-house regulations, and care should be taken, not only to preserve by proper restrictions a sufficient quantity for the use of our own coast fishery before any exportation is allowed, but also to prevent collision between those British fishermen who take it for their own use and those who take it for exportation.

In conversation with Captain Fabvre, I think I understood from him that a large portion of their shore-cured fish was sent to the Mediterranean, and that no bounty was given on fish consumed in France.

I would respectfully suggest to your Excellency, whether, in affording any further advantages to the French than those they now enjoy for the supply of bait, it would be possible to make any stipulations as to the markets to which they should send their fish, or as to the abolition or modification of their bounties.

I have &c.,

(Signed)

WM. THOMAS.

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St. John's, Newfoundland,
July 27, 1844.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

In laying before Your Excellency the minutes of my conference with Captain Fabvre, held in obedience to Your Excellency's commands of the 10th instant, it may be proper for me to accompany them with the following observations, which are made with reference to the several matters as they follow in the minutes from No. 1 to No. 5; but I must beg to premise, that whatever exclusive rights are alluded to, the privilege of exclusive fishery is alone intended, and not the occupation of the land.

No. 1—Is on the concurrent right of fishing on the coast of Newfoundland. On this subject I do not presume to offer an opinion.

No. 2. Reciprocal rights of concurrent fishery on the west coast of Newfoundland and the coast of Labrador in the Straits of Belle Isle.

Great Britain would by such an arrangement cede the right of fishing on the coast of Labrador, without receiving any equivalent, if she at present possess the concurrent right on the Newfoundland shores; and this right would appear to have been acknowledged by France, in permitting so great a number of British subjects to remain in quiet possession of houses and fishing rooms on the western coast ever since the treaties of 1814 and 1815, a period of nearly thirty years, without making to the British Government any application for their removal. These people will doubtless consider themselves to have acquired a sort of prescriptive right, under which their establishments have grown up, and it will therefore seem the greater hardship to be now deprived of it.

No. 3.—*Exclusive Rights.*—It would therefore be more beneficial to both nations if their respective fishermen were kept separate and distinct in their fishing places. By these means all kinds of collision could be prevented, and the facilities for illicit trading would be very much lessened. British subjects would then be made amenable to the laws of their own country, and religious instruction would be imparted to those who are now in a state of moral destitution.

No. 4.—The reservation of the four ports herein named would prevent the carrying out of the principle contained in No. 3.

No. 5—*Belle Isle.*—The privilege of fishing on Belle Isle may, so far as I am advised, be conceded without present inconvenience, as I am not aware that it is ever used by British subjects, or that there are on it any buildings. There should, however, be a strict limitation as to how far the French may go from that Island towards Labrador.

No. 6—*Bait.*—The main object of Captain Fabvre's negotiation appeared to me to be the obtaining an unrestricted supply of bait for the use of the French fisheries carried on from St. Pierre and Miquelon; and provided this could be secured by the free liberty to purchase from British subjects, the other matters of conference might, I conceive, be easily adjusted.

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(Enclosure in the "Confidential" of 17th August, 1852.)

Foreign Office,
July 19, 1852.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of the 19th of May last, upon the subject of the Newfoundland Fishery, I am directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to transmit to you, for the consideration of Sir John Pakington, copies of a despatch and of its enclosure, from Sir Anthony Perrier, containing the proposals of the French Government for settling this question.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

H. U. ADDINGTON.

H. MERIVALE, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.

Paris, 5th July, 1852.

MY LORD,— Monsiuer de Bon having this morning received authority from the Minister of Marine to communicate to me his proposal for the settlement of the conflicting rights of British and French fishermen on the coasts of Newfoundland, 'the said proposal was read at this morning's conference, a minute of the proceedings of which I have the honor to enclose.

The French Government offers to admit the right of British subjects to inhabit the Bay of St. George, or, in other terms, to give up the exclusive right of fishery in that Bay, to which they consider themselves entitled by the treaty of 1783.

In return for this concession they demand,

1st.—The right to purchase and fish for Herrings and Caplin on the South Coast of Newfoundland without any hindrance or retribution.

2.—The right to fish during two months of the year (without curing or drying on shore) on that part of the coast of Labrador between the "Isles Vertes" and the "Isle St. Modeste," both included.

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(CONFIDENTIAL.)

Downing-Street,
17th August, 1852.

SIR,—By my Despatch No. 13, of the 18th May last and its Enclosures, you will have been apprized of the resumption of negociations between the Governments of France and this country with a view to a new definition of the rights of the two Nations on the Coasts of Newfoundland. By the papers which I now enclose you will be made acquainted with the steps which have been since taken in reference to these negociations, and with the wish of the Department of Foreign affairs to obtain fuller information as to the facts, and a statement of the views of the Authorities on the spot before the negociations proceed further.

2.—I have to request that you will comply with this requisition, and that you will make your report as complete as possible on the whole subject, and state in detail what concessions,—whether those suggested by Sir. A. Perrier, or any others which may occur to you,—ought in your opinion to be made on either side, in order to close the existing sources of dispute.

3.—I have to request further, that you will send a copy of your Report when ready to Sir Gaspard LeMarchant, and another to the Admiral commanding on the North American Station.

Should you feel it impossible to make your Report satisfactorily without visiting portions of the Coast to which the question relates, you will apply to the Admiral Commanding on the North American Station to ascertain if the exigencies of the Service will admit of his placing a Steam Vessel at your disposal for this service; but you will understand that you are not to take this step unless yon have reason to consider it really indispensable.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

JOHN S. PAKINGTON.

The Officer Administering
The Government of
Newfoundland.

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en d'autres terms abandon du droit *exclusif* de pêche que le traite de paix de 1783 assure à la France dans cette Baie.

De la part du Gouvernement de la Grande Bretagne.

1.—Concession aux Citoyens Français du droit d'acheter et de pècher le Hareng et le Capelan à la Côte sud le l'Isle de Terre Neuve, sans être assujettis â aucune taxe ni retribution quelconque.

2.—Concession aux Citoyens Français du droit de pèche pendant deux mois chaque annèe sans pouvoir preparer le marne â terre, sur les points de la Côte du Labrador ci-après designès l'Isle Verte, l'Anse de Loup, la Baie Noire et les Isles St. Modeste.

3.—Reconnaissance du droit des Citoyens Français de pècher â Belle Isle du Detroit, droit qu'ils ont exercè sans contestation jusquè en 1841.

Aprés avoir pris lecture de cette proposition, le Commissaire Anglais a fait connâitre á son Collèque, qu'il desirait la communiquer a son Gouvernement avant d'entamer la discussion.

Monsieur de Bon a fait remarquer â Monsieur Perrier qu'ètánt chargè d'ùne mission urgente sur le littoral il ne pouvait attendre à Paris le rèsultat de cette communication, et qu'en consèquence—il y avait lieu d'ajourner leurs reunions à l'epoque de son retour dont il tiendrait informè.

(Signeé)

DE BON.

A. PERRIER.

Enclosure with "Confidential" of 17th August, 1852.

(COPY.)

FOREIGN OFFICE,
July 19, 1852.

SIR,

With reference to Mr. Addington's letter of the 19th instant, respecting the French proposal for settling the Newfoundland Fishery question, I am directed by the Earl of Malmes-

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3—The right of fishing at Belle Isle in the Straits, which they enjoyed (according to their assertion) up to 1841, without any demur on the part of Great Britain.

Having stated to M. de Bon my desire not to enter into any discussion on this proposal until I shall have communicated it to H. M. Government, he said that being charged with an urgent mission along the Coasts of France, he could not await in Paris the result of my communication, and therefore that our meetings had better be suspended until his return, of which he will give me timely notice.

Monsieur de Bon's mission is to inspect all the French fisheries between Dunkerque and Bayonne. He is to leave Paris to-morrow to commence from Havre, having already visited the Fisheries between that Port and Dunkerque.

Under these circumstances I shall proceed to London at the end of this week, unless I receive instructions from your Lordship to do otherwise.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

ANTHONY PERRIER.

The Earl of Malmesbury,
&c., &c., &c.

[Copie.]

Aujourd'hui, Cing Juillet, 1852.

Monsieur de Bon, Commissaire du Gouvernemnet Français en vertu de l'auterisation qu'il en reçue ce matin du Ministre de la Marine, a communiquè à Monsieur Perrier, Commissaire du Gouvernement Britennique, la proposition suivante.

Proposition faite par le Commissaire du Gouvernement Français au Commissaire du Gouvernement de la Grande Bretagne, pour modifier dans un intérêt commun, l'exercise des droits de Pêche des Citoyens des deux Pays à l'Isle de Terre Neuve et dans les Parages adjacents.

De la part du Gouvernement Français.

Concession au sujets de la Grande Bretagne du droit d'habiter dans la Baie de St. Georges (Isle de Terre Neuve) et d'y pratiquer la pêche en common avec les Citoyens Français, ou

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4thly—The reservation of certain spaces or Islands to the exclusive use of the French during the fishery season (for the purpose of drying fish,) on that Southern portion of the Coast over which they would be called upon to give up their other rights.

These concessions to be made in return for the French giving up all rights (except those reserved by the 4th concession) over that Southern portion of the District from which the British are at present by Treaty excluded. This portion to commence at least as high as Bonne Bay, and to include that Bay.

The information now in possession of Her Majesty's Government does not appear to be sufficiently complete to warrant their proposing a settlement of this question on such a basis without further inquiry into the facts.

Advantage might be taken of the short time Sir G. LeMarchant has to remain in the colony, and instructions sent to this Governor to report fully on all the points upon which further information is necessary.

This proceeding would not be productive of any unnecessary delay in the negociations with France, as the present fishery season will be over before any decisive measures could be adopted.

Captain Milne (one of the Lords of the Admiralty) drove the French away from Belle Isle in 1841. As he is fully acquainted with the fisheries on those coasts, I thought it right to consult him on the expediency of admitting the French to fish at Belle Isle and on the coast of Labrador. His opinion is that the abandonment of French rights to the Southward of Bonne Bay, would more than compensate for any losses that would fall on the British Fishery interests in consequence of French Fishery on the Coasts of Belle Isle and Labrador.

He informed me that Vice-Admiral Sir G. Seymour, Commander-in-Chief of that Station, is about to proceed to Newfoundland. I therefore beg leave to suggest that the Lords of the Admiralty be requested to direct Sir George to Confer with the Governor on this matter, and to report his own opinion upon the above mentioned concessions. Sir George has already been on the Newfoundland Station, and is fully aware of all the difficulties arising from French encroachments on that quarter.

I had prepared the enclosed memorandum to serve in my communications with the Colonial Office, and I have the honor to submit its conclusions to Your Lordship's consideration.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

ANTHONY PERRIER.

The Earl of Malmesbury,
&c., &c., &c.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing, I have been informed that Sir G. LeMarchant has been authorized to leave Newfoundland and to proceed to Halifax.

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bury to transmit to you copies of a despatch and its inclosure from Sir Anthony Perrier, the British Commissioner employed on this matter, suggesting a course for the adoption of Her Majesty's Government; and I am to request that you will move Secretary Sir J. Pakington to instruct the authorities of Newfoundland, and also to request the late Governor of that Colony, to report upon the expediency of adopting Sir Anthony Perrier's suggestions.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

STANLEY.

H. MERRIVALE, ESQ.,
&c., &c., &c.

9, CUMBERLAND TERRACE,
Regent's Park, July 26, 1852.

MY LORD,

In compliance with your Lordship's verbal instructions, I placed myself in communication with the Colonial Office on the subject of the late French proposal for the settlement of the Newfoundland Fishery question, and I now have the honor to report to your Lordship that after several interviews with Mr. Strachey, the gentleman to whom I was referred, and our joint examination of the various points connected with this affair, we agreed upon the following propositions, which I beg leave to submit to your Lordship's consideration.

It is evident that in order to negociate, with any prospect of success, for an advantageous settlement of this affair, it will be necessary to be prepared to offer to the French other advantages than those recommended by Mr. Thomas, President of the Chamber of Commerce at St. John's, which have been refused.

The concessions to France, some or all of which might be granted without detriment to the interests of this country and of the colony, appear to be four:

1st—A right of Fishery on the Island of Belle Isle, in the Straits.

2ndly—A right of Fishery on some part of the Coast of Labrador, where it would not materially interfere with British interests.

3rdly—A further removal of the restrictions on the sale of bait; and

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to form a right judgment thereon, and I proceed to lay before you the conclusions at which I have arrived.

3.—I will commence by adverting to the assumption on the part of the French Commissioner of the right to an exclusive fishery on certain parts of the coast of this Island, founded, I presume, on the declaration of his late Majesty George the 3rd, appended to the treaty of 1783, and which right, although exercised by them on a part, and a part only, of what is generally termed the French Shore, has never been admitted by us.

4.—The very terms of the Declaration in question whilst forbidding the English fishermen to interrupt by their competition, or to injure the Stages, &c., of the French, recognise their presence, and the whole question would appear to be settled by the concession on the part of our Government, to the citizens of theUnited States in the treaty of 1818, of the same rights which had been conceded to the French in that of 1783.

5.—Before proceeding to notice more particularly the propositions made by the French and English Commissioners respectively, I would observe that the settlements in St. George's Bay, and on other parts of the French Shore, have grown up without protest or complaint on the part of the French—that they have hitherto been of no service to this Colony, adding neither to our revenue or resources, and that the concession to us of any part of this coast would not be of sufficient value to warrant a compliance with any of the propositions of the French Commissioner. In fact there is only one concession to be made by the French Government which would prove of real advantage, and that is, the doing away with their bounties,—but so far from any disposition to this proceeding being manifested, the present Government of France is reported to have so altered them as to make them press with more injurious force than heretofore on the trade of this Colony.

6.—I would respectfully repeat that, with this exception, France has nothing of value to yield to us, and that the only prospect of our sustaining our trade in Foreign Markets against bounties equal in amount to what would be considered a remunerative price for the fish, is by such a vigilant and efficient protection of our existing rights as will tend materially to reduce the quantity of fish caught by the French fishermen, and consequently ensure a more extended market for our own catch.

7—I will now proceed to notice the propositions of Monsieur Bon, which are, that the French Government will recognize settlement, and concede to us a concurrent right of fishery in St. George's Bay. This concurrent right we already claim to possess, but it is little used or recognised—our fishing grounds already in use being sufficient, if protected from encroachments, to supply the wants of the markets, especially so long as they are so largely supplied by our Foreign rivals.

8.—In return Monsieur Bon proposes—1st. That the French shall have the right of purchasing and fishing for herring and caplin on the Southern coast, without being subject to any tax or retribution whatever. This concession would be fraught with ruinous results to our fishery, as the power of, in some degree, preventing their procuring bait, is the only or principal means of averting the fatal disadvantages our trade labours under in competing with that of the French, sustained as it is by enormous bounties.

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and Huts necessary for these purposes, that they will be prevented taking *Salmon or any other fish, in any part of the rivers, streams, or other water *not bona fide on the coast*†—that nothing but what is indispensable for fishing, or to the necessities of the fishermen, will be allowed to be landed without payment of duty; and lastly, that these measures will be enforced by Cruisers and Custom House Officers, who will remain stationary with the French ships during their stay at Newfoundland, and follow them until their departure at the close of the fishing season. Moreover it might be notified that the sale of herrings and caplin to French fishermen would be prohibited.

(Signed)

ANTHONY PERRIER.

9, CUMBERLAND TERRACE,
Regent's Park,
July 21, 1852.

* In the last degree for apportioning the Fishery stations on the coast of Newfoundland the French have provided for allotment of the Salmon fisheries. This is an encroachment never before attempted.

† *Coast*—The edge or margin of the Land next the sea; the shore. It is not used for the Banks of less waters.

(Johnson's folio dictionary.)

No. 3.

Government House, Newfoundland.
22nd September, 1852.

SIR,

1.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your confidential Despatch of the 17th August, transmitting certain documents having reference to negociations between France and Great Britain, with a view to a new definition of the rights of the two nations on the coast of Newfoundland, and requesting from me a report on the whole subject, and my opinion as to what concessions, whether those suggested by Sir A. Perrier, or what others, should be made on either side, in order to close the existing sources of dispute.

2—I have not failed to give my earnest attention to a subject, which is of such vital importance to the interests of this colony, and to seek the opinions of those most calculated

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Sir A. Perrier then reproduced the proposal made by Mr. Thomas to Captain Fabvre at Newfoundland.

Captain Fabvre replied that the new instructions he had received did not admit of his entering into this arrangement, but that he would make another proposal later.

Whether from difference of opinion between the Marine and Foreign Departments, or from some other cause, Captain Fabvre could not get the Minister for Foreign Affairs to consent to his proposal being brought forward, so that in May, 1847, Lord Palmerston ordered Sir A. Perrier to return to his post at Brest.

In July, 1851, application was made by the French Ambassador in London for a renewal of the Newfoundland negotiations broken off in 1847, and Lord Palmerston directed Sir A. Perrier to hold himself in readiness to meet the Commissioner about to be appointed by the French Government. The Commission was opened in Paris last month, and the French Commissioner, Monsieur De Bon, presented a proposal of which the following is a literal translation:

"On the part of the French Government, concession to British subjects of the right to inhabit St. George's Bay, Newfoundland, and to fish there *in common* with the French citizens, or, in other words, relinquishment of the *exclusive* right of fishery in that Bay, guaranteed to France by the Treaty of Peace of 1783.

On the part of the British Government,

1st.—Concessions to French citizens of the right of purchasing and fishing for herrings and caplin on the south coast of Newfoundland, without being subject to any tax or retribution whatsoever.

2nd.—Concession to French citizens of the right of fishery, without curing on shore, during two months of each year, on the following points on the Coast of Labrador, vix., Green Island, Lance a Loup, Black Bay, and Modeste Islands.

3rd.—Recognition of the right of French citizens to fish at Belle Isle in the Straits, which right they exercised and without its being put in question until 1841.

This proposal is so different from anything that could have been expected from Captain Fabvre's communications, that it cannot but be considered as totally inadmissable.

Sir A. Perrier will therefore submit to Her Majesty's Government the expediency of his making a counter proposal embodying all the conditions contained in Lord Aberdeen's instructions of March 14, 1846. He will also suggest that he be instructed to hold out (in the event of refusal to entertain the English proposal, or of the French Government insisting upon the removal of British settlers within the French limits) that Her Majesty's Government will enforce the strict observance of all the stipulations of the several treaties which concede to France a temporary right of fishery upon certain parts of the coast of Newfoundland; that the French will be restricted from fishing, curing and drying, and to board Stages

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Memorandum on the Newfoundland Fishery Negotiations.

Subsequently to the Reports made by Sir A. Perrier to the Earl of Aberdeen, on the 5th of September and the 8th November, 1843, Conferences were held at Newfoundland by Mr. Thomas, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and Captain Fabvre, Commander of the French Naval Station.

The proceedings at these Conferences may be briefly recapitulated.

Captain Fabvre commenced by proposing that a concurrent right of Fishery should be admitted on the French coasts to the westward of Newfoundland, and a similar concurrent right on the Labrador coast in the Straits of Belle Isle immediately opposite.

This was decidedly objected to by Mr. Thomas, as being likely to increase difficulties and promote collisions. Mr. Thomas then proposed to allow to the French an exclusive right of Fishery on coasts of Newfoundland, extending from Bonne Bay to Cape St. John, and on the Island of Belle Isle; and also, that Bait (caplin and herrings) should be sold at St. Pierre under certain restrictions at exportation from the coast of Newfoundland.

Monsieur Fabvre approved of these limits; reserving, however, to France, the exclusive possession of four points to the Northward of Bonne Bay; viz: Cod Roy, Red Island, Port a Port, and Lark Harbour.

M. Fabvre also thought that France should have a concurrent right of Fishery on that part of Labrador situated in the Straits of Belle Isle.

He concluded by stating that he did not reject Mr. Thomas's proposal; but that he did not consider himself sufficiently authorized by his Government to accept it.

This matter having been taken into consideration by the two Governments, it was agreed that a commission should be held in Paris to endeavor to come to a definite settlement of the question.

Captain Fabvre was named on the part of France, and Sir A. Perrier was appointed by Her Majesty's Government.

The Commissioners met in Paris in March, 1846.

Captain Fabvre proposed a reciprocal right of Fishery on the west coast of Newfoundland, and on the coast of Labrador opposite, subject to regulations to be enforced by Government Cruisers of both nations.

Sir A. Perrier could not admit this proposal, for the same reasons which had caused it to be rejected by Mr. Thomas.

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13.—From the information I have derived from those most competent to furnish it, and from the experience I have gained in a long residence, during which I have visited every part of the Colony, I have not deemed it necessary to avail myself of your permission to apply to the Admiral Commanding for a Steamer to enable me to visit any part of the Coast.

14.—I shall, in obedience to your directions, transmit a copy of this Report to His Excellency Sir John Gaspard LeMarchant, and to Admiral Sir George F. Seymour.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed)

JAMES CROWDY.

The Right Honourable
Sir J. S. Pakington, Bart.,
&c., &c., &c.

(CONFIDENTIAL.)

Downing-Street,
19th August, 1853.

SIR,

With reference to my predecessor's confidential despatch of the 17th August, 1852, and Mr. Crowdy's reply of the 22nd September, 1852, on the subject of the proposed revision of the engagements subsisting between this country and France with respect to the Newfoundland fisheries, I annex for your information and guidance, a copy of a communication from the Department of Foreign Affairs, which will place you in possession of the present state of the question, and the wish of her Majesty's Government to receive a further and final report upon it from the spot.

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2nd.—That they shall have the right to fish during two months of the year (without curing or drying on shore) on that part of the coast of Labrador between the Isle Vertes and the Isle St. Modeste, both included ; that is, to establish as a right what has been one of their most injurious encroachments—to guard against which, the colony has this year, at considerable expense, fitted out a protective force, and to the action of which force great importance is attached ; the period of two months to which they offer to confine themselves, being the whole period during which fish is caught on this part of the Labrador Coast.

3rd.—The right to fish at Belle Isle, in the Straits, which they enjoyed (according to their assertion) up to 1841, without any demur on the part of Great Britain.

This assertion may, to some extent, be true, as it is only since the very injurious effects on our trade, of the French bounty-sustained fishery have been severely experienced, that the importance of confining that fishery to its own proper limits has been so deeply felt.

The Belle Isle Fishery is usually very good; nothing that could be offered us, (except the giving up bounties) would, in the view of those interested in our fisheries, be deemed an equivalent for allowing the French a participation in its benefits.

9.—It is true that when in 1845 some negociation took place between Captain Fabvre on the part of the French Government, and Mr. Thomas, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Executive Council, on our behalf, it was proposed by the latter gentleman that in consideration of the French giving up their right to fish on a part of the Western Coast, they should have an exclusive right on the remaining part on what is termed their Shore, and including Belle Isle ; but as I have already stated, the operation of the French bounties has, since that time, been so ruinously felt, and the West Coast would be of so little service to us, that it would be considered as no equivalent for such a surrender.

10.—In the foregoing observations I have anticipated Sir A. Perrier's proposals, the adoption of which, I am compelled to say, would cause deep dissatisfaction in the colony, as the strongest objections would be felt to the yielding the right of fishery in the Island of Belle Isle, or on any part of the Labrador coast, or to the removal of any restrictions on the sale of bait.

11.—I trust you will not think that I am raising any uncalled for objections to the different propositions made with reference to the settlement of this most vital question—the interest in which is, at this moment, felt with greater intensity, from the ruinous results of the shipments of fish during the last year, arising from the competition in foreign markets of the French, whose bounties enabled them to sell their fish at a price that must bring ruin to our trade, except the quantity caught by them can be diminished.

12.—The only mode of doing this is by preventing their procuring bait from our shores, or encroaching on our fishing grounds.

Nothing they can offer would be a compensation for any relaxation on either of those points ; and I would respectfully observe, that any negociation founded on any other view, would be not only without advantage, but absolutely prejudicial to our trade.

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[*Enclosure with "Confidential" of 19th August*, 1853.]

(COPY.)

FOREIGN OFFICE,
June 26, 1853.

SIR,—

With reference to your letter of the 18th ultimo, respecting the Newfoundland Fishery question, and suggesting Sir Anthony Perrier should put himself in communication with Mr. Strachey, and Mr. Archibald, the Attorney General of Newfoundland, and should discuss with them the course to be pursued in the further negociations between Great Britain and France, I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to acquaint you, for the information of the Duke of Newcastle, that Sir Anthony Perrier has reported to Lord Clarendon the result of his interviews with the above mentioned gentlemen. Of that report I enclose herewith a copy. With that report before him, Lord Clarendon has again attentively examined the question in all its bearings; and, considering the material difference which exists between the opinions of the Newfoundland authorities as expressed in 1844, and those now put forward by the Attorney General for the colony, it appears to His Lordship that there will be little utility in pursuing the pending negociations with France, until a distinct and conclusive exposition of the views and wishes of the colony, confirmed by the opinion of the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, shall have been made known to Lord Clarendon in such a shape as to enable him to act securely and finally upon it with reference to the propositions to be made to the French Government.

Lord Clarendon proposes therefore to announce to the French Government, that circumstances have arisen which render it necessary to make further reference to Newfoundland, before the discussions between the English and French Commissioners can be resumed with any prospect of coming to a satisfactory arrangement. In the meantime His Lordship would suggest that it should be clearly stated to the Government of Newfoundland, that great embarassment cannot fail to arise from any vacillation or uncertainty which may be exhibited by the authorities of that Colony, with regard to the propositions to be submitted to France for a final settlement of the Newfoundland Fishery question; and it would also, in Lord Clarendon's opinion, be desirable to intimate to the Colonial Government, that if obstacles were thrown in the way of a fair settlement, by mutual compromise, of this difficult and hazardous question, Her Majesty's Government might find themselves compelled, in justice to the interests of the mother country, either to leave to the Colony the future expense of the protection of the Colonial fisheries, or to negotiate with France, without further reference to the Colony, for the adjustment of differences the continuation of which is fraught with serious danger to the amicable relations now subsisting between Great Britain and France.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

H. U. ADDINGTON.

H. MERIVALE, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.

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2.—I have to draw your most particular attention to the concluding remarks of Mr. Addington's letter, and I have to request that you will use your best endeavors to suggest a practicable settlement of the question, which, if left in its present state, can only lead to collision between this country and France without any advantage to Newfoundland, and which, if no settlement of it can be suggested from the spot, Her Majesty's Government, at whatever disadvantage as to local information, must then proceed to deal with in the best way that may occur to them out of regard to the momentous considerations adverted to by the department of Foreign Affairs.

3.—Mr. Archibald, the Attorney General of Newfoundland, as you will observe from the papers, has taken an important part during his late visit to this country, on leave of absence, in the discussions which have taken place, and will be able to give you such further particulars respecting them as you may require.

4—Her Majesty's Government do not consider that the abandonment by the French of of their system of bounties could be proposed to them with any prospect of success ; but they cannot by any means concur in the opinion expressed by Mr. Crowdy in the despatch above referred to, that the abandonment of that system is the only basis on which it can be of advantage to British interests to treat. Whatever the objects of the negociations on the subject of the Newfoundland Fisheries may have heretofore been, the main object of Her Majesty's Government in now continuing them, is to remedy by such well balanced mutual concessions as may be made without serious detriment to the interests of either party, the hazardous complication of ill-defined and conflicting rights which is involved in the Treaties in their existing shape. And there is obviously no necessity for introducing the subject of bounties into an arrangement for such a purpose, great as the advantage would undeniably be from obtaining their abrogation.

5.—I add for you information, with reference to the report from Sir A. Perrier of the 10th June, which is enclosed in Mr. Addington's letter, a copy of a further communication from Sir A. Perrier dated the 30th June, in explanation of some parts of that report.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

GOVERNOR HAMILTON,
&c., &c., &c.

Fisheries.

Majesty's Government are involved by a long toleration of the French interpretation of treaties made at remote periods, when the British Settlements in Newfoundland did not extend beyond a small portion of the Southern and Eastern coasts of the Island ;—when the best fishery (that on the Banks) was entirely carried on by ships from Great Britain, and the Colonial Fishery was confined to the long-shore fishing on the Southern and part of the Eastern coasts ; and when the fisheries on the Western and Northern coasts, and along the shores of Labrador, were of little or no importance to the colony.

I must, however, exempt Mr. Strachey from this last observation. He is aware of the difficulties to be contended with, for he admits "that much has passed to commit the British Government to the more enlarged interpretation respecting *fixed Settlements*, adopted by Mons. de Bon." He also acquiesces in proposing the cession to the French of a right of Fishery to Belle Isle in the straits, a measure which Mr. Archibald strongly opposes.

With reference to the sale of bait to the French on the Southern coast, the total objection of this measure* is not in accordance with the pressing solicitations from the colony for a free and reciprocal trade and right of fishery, with the United States. The Americans frequent the bank fishery for which they are obliged to bring bait from the coast of America. When they acquire the right to take it themselves on the coast of Newfoundland, they are likely to become much more formidable competitors in foreign markets than the French—for the produce of their bank fishery will soon cut out, by its well known superiority, the small fish of Newfoundland catch, taken along the coasts of the Island and of Labrador.

With respect to a further reference to the Legislature of Newfoundland before coming to a final decision on the proposals to be made to France, it is entirely a matter of consideration for your Lordship ; but I should consider myself deficient in my duty were I not to state the impression left on my mind that this suggestion, emanating from the Newfoundland Attorney General, is, that the proposed delay is with the view of keeping back the question of sale of bait as a means of bargaining with H. M. Government for Free Trade with the United States.

It would be trespassing too much on your Lordship's time to continue refuting the objections contained in the enclosed documents, and to renew the oft-repeated arguments against the concurrent right of fishery proposed to be offered to the French on the Coast between Cape Ray and Bonne Bay ; but there remains one proposal of these Gentlemen which is of too serious a nature not to be noticed, namely, the admission by Treaty of a sort of French jurisdiction in places reserved to French fishery.

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*Notwithstanding this rejection, Messrs. Archibald and Strachey think that "if the proposed Treaty of Reciprocity with the United States takes place, there can no longer be the same motive, nor indeed could it be equally practicable, to resist the French supply of bait."

[Enclosure No. 1, page 24, in Messrs. Archibald and Strachey's despatch.]

Fisheries.

[Copy.]

London, June 10, 1852.

My Lord,

In compliance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 20th ultimo, I immediately entered into communication with Mr. Archibald, Attorney General of Newfoundland, and Mr. Strachey of the Colonial Office, upon the subject of the negociations with France for a settlement of the question of Fishery rights around that Island.

After our second meeting, it became evident that the opinions of the three parties were so much at variance as not to admit of any prospect of a unanimous decision ; it was therefore agreed that Mr. Archibald and Mr. Strachey should discuss the matter between themselves and communicate to me the result of their deliberations.

I have the honor to enclose a letter from these gentlemen, with the amendments which they propose, accompanied by their explanatory notes.

When, six weeks ago, I waited upon the Duke of Newcastle, I explained to his Grace that the proposals made last year by the French being totally inadmissable, your Lordship was of opinion that a counter-proposal (to be final) should now be made, offering such equitable conditions as could be received, and would, in the event of refusal, cast upon the French Government the breaking up of negociations, in which case things would remain in the favorable position wherein they have been placed by the protective measures adopted last year. I also stated that the project of instructions for the British Commissioner was prepared in this spirit, and that I felt convinced that these proposals would be rejected, being so much below the French pretensions.

I gave the same explanation to Messrs. Archibald and Starchey, who have taken a very different view of the matter, having considered as a project of Treaty that which was only intended as a project of Instructions for proposals.

The amended project transmitted by these gentlemen is not, in my humble opinion, such as can meet your Lordship's views. It offers nothing more than a confirmation of some of the advantages of which the French are, and long have been (whether right or wrong) in real possession, whilst it would deprive them of many benefits they now virtually enjoy. Therefore, as all would be loss to them without any compensation, it cannot be expected that these propositions would be accepted.

The present local interest of the Newfoundland merchants seem to be the sole object kept in view, without any consideration whatever for the international difficulties in which Her

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[*Enclosure* 1 *in Letter to Sir* A. PERRIER.]

Dated 4th June, 1853.

Project of proposal to France for the Settlement of the Newfoundland Fishery Question.

The Proposal made on the 5th July last by Monsieur de Bon on the part of the French Government cannot be accepted for the following reasons:

1st.—The right of inhabiting St. George's Bay already belongs to H. M. subjects, for although they are debarred by the terms of the Treaty of 1783 from forming Fishing Establishments on the coasts where French subjects may fish during the season, they are nevertheless entitled to establish themselves for all other purposes on all parts of the coasts of Newfoundland; this is one of the territorial rights belonging to the Sovereignty of the Island, none of which rights (except that of temporary fishing) has ever been conceded or can be conceded by Her Majesty's Government.

1.—That the terms "etablissmens sedentaries," or fixed settlements, in the declaration were understood at the time of the Treaty to have reference only to fixed or permanent fishing establishments, appears from Governor Campbell's Proclamation of September, 1784, as well as from the Act of 1787, quoted by Sir A. Perrier; at the same time it is right to bear in mind that much has passed to commit the British Government to the more enlarged interpretation of the phrase adopted by Monsieur de Bon.

2nd.—Concurrent fishery cannot be carried on by British and French subjects without mutual interruptions. This would inevitably lead to a renewal of those quarrels to prevent which the Treaty of 1783 was expressly made.

2.—The effect of this paragraph appears to be an indirect admission of an exclusive right of Fishery in the French, and is at variance with what we have always contended for and maintained on this point, (see Lord Palmerston's note to Count Sebastiani, July 10, 1838.) It is only where a concurrent fishery would actually interrupt the exercise of the French right of fishing, that it would be inconsistent with the Treaty and Declaration; moreover we thing the impracticability of carrying on a concurrent fishery without mutual interruption too broadly stated in the paragraph. We believe that it is quite possible, and that it has been the actual practice, both before and since the Treaty of 1783, for both parties to use on amicable terms parts of the coast not greatly frequented by either, as for example between Cape Ray and Bonne Bay. We think it advisable therefore on these grounds to omit this paragraph.

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The end may be obtained without this sacrifice of principle ; for when warned that they must not fish nor trespass within the French boundaries, British transgressors will have no right to complain of any act of the French to uphold their privileges.

These acts may, without inconvenience, be overlooked ; but it would, I conceive, be a dangerous precedent to concede, by Treaty, the exercise of any right pertaining to the sovereignty of the Island.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

A. PERRIER.

The Right Honourable
The Earl of Clarendon, K. G.,
&c., &c., &c., Foreign Office.

[*Enclosure with "Confidential Despatch" of 19th August*, 1853.]

(COPY.)

COLONIAL OFFICE,
Downing Street,
4th June, 1853.

SIR,—

In pursuance of the instructions given to us by the Duke of Newcastle, to take into consideration the project of Treaty which you have suggested for negociation with France, in reference to the Newfoundland fisheries, and communicate with you on the subject, we transmit to you, herewith, a statement of such amendments of the project as we think, after the discussions which we have had with you, to be advisable, together with observations in explanation of them.

We have, &c.,

(Signed)

E. M. ARCHIBALD.
W. STRACHEY.

Sir A. PERRIER.

Fisheries.

Labrador, where (especially in the Belle Isle Straits) British fishermen resort in great numbers.

5th.—The Island of Belle Isle in the Straits being a British possession not included in any of the concessions made to France by Treaty, no French right to fish there can be recognized.

Her Majesty's Government also find that British interests do not admit of any participation by the French in the Fishery, &c.

Her Majesty's Government being desirous of bringing the Newfoundland Fishery question to a prompt and satisfactory solution, authorize Sir A. Perrier to make the following propositions:

We think it would be advisable to state to the French Government rather more fully the reasons why our own proceeds to authorise a counter project. For the terms we would suggest, see the preamble of the Draft Project in our separate paper.

1st.—British subjects shall not fish during the season on any part of the coasts of Newfoundland where French subjects enjoy by Treaty the right of fishery.

It is advisable to define a sea limit within which British subjects shall be prohibited from fishing on the Coast. We therefore suggest that this proposition should be amended to the terms of Article 1, of the separate paper.

2nd—The term coast (the literal meaning of which is the shore or margin of the sea) being vague and open to contradictory interpretation, it is proposed to determine its signification with reference to the fishery rights in question, as follows:—

The word Coast, so far as it relates to French fishing, curing, or drying, and erection of scaffolds and huts for fishery purposes at Newfoundland, shall be understood to mean the strand and the ground extending inland one quarter of a mile from high water mark; and where any river, creek, arm of the sea, or other opening less than three miles wide, intervenes, then a straight line drawn from headland to headland, across this aperture, shall be considered as equivalent to high water mark.

We would suggest, in place of the first part of this proposition, Article 3 of our separate papers.

This latter part of the proposition would shut out the French from several of the harbors now used by them. But as between Cape John and Bonne Bay there are no large rivers, nor any in which we understand the tide flows beyond a short distance, we suggest, instead of this latter passage, the insertion of a provision that the right of fishery shall in no case be enjoyed by the French in any creek, river, or stream, above the flow of the tide, and shall be limited to salt water only, as in Article 2 of the separate paper.

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3rd.—For the same reason the French cannot be permitted to fish for bait on the southern coast of Newfoundland.

3.—The power to concede to the French permission to fish for bait on the southern coast of Newfoundland is vested solely in the Imperial Government ; but as local interests are deeply involved in the question of such a concession, and as representations have been made from time to time by the commercial body and the Legislature of Newfoundland, complaining of the great injury arising from the encroachments of the French in fishing for bait, and as it appears from the late acting Governor's answer to the recent reference that the local objections to giving the French any facilities for obtaining bait still continue, we think that the concession should be refused for these reasons rather than on the ground of inconvenience from a concurrent fishery.

The granting permission to purchase bait without hindrance is more peculiarly matter of local concern, and a concession which there would be legal difficulties in making without the concurrence of the Local Legislature, which not only possesses, in common with other Colonial Assembles (under recent Imperial Acts) full power to levy duties independently of Parliament, but passed in 1845, with concurrence of the Queen in Council, an Act (8th Vic., c. 5) imposing a high export duty on bait for the purpose of checking the traffic in it. This Act is still in force, and the most recent accounts do not show any disposition on the part of the Local Legislature to repeal it.

The Imperial Parliament has, without doubt, the power of regulating the traffic in bait, in supercession of all local laws, but this would be an unusual stretch of authority.

For these reasons we think Monsieur De Bon's proposition must be rejected as regards not merely the fishing for bait, but the traffic in it also.

4th. Neither can they be admitted to any participation in the fishery on the Coast of

4.—This paragraph, if our preceding views are adopted, may be introduced thus. Her

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	But according to our plan such arrangements, whenever made by the British Government, would at once and entirely supersede, within their range, the authority otherwise conferred on the French.
	We believe that an authorised system of this kind would be far less productive of collision than the continuance of a practice of French control, which British subjects have a legal right to resist, but of which the British Government, so long as it gives the French no active protection of its own, has no just ground to complain.
	For the terms we would propose, see articles 4, 5, and 6, of the separate paper.
4.—All Fisheries inland of the coast limit are entirely British.	This seems hardly necessary, and may be construed as an indirect admission that they are not ours already.
5th.—French subjects shall not make use of any mode of fishing at the entrance of Rivers and Creeks (nor anywhere else on the Coast) of Newfoundland which would be illegal (on the coast or) in the Rivers of France.	Very advisable provision as to rivers—but should not restrict the French in their fishery on the open coast. Amend as in Article 2, of the separate paper.
6th.—The right of hook and line fishing and of curing and drying at Belle Isle in the Straits, shall be conceded to French Fishermen during the season, but they must not use seines or any other kind of Nets. During the time of French Fishery, British subjects shall neither fish, cure, nor dry, on the said Island.	If it is thought expedient to concede to the French a right of Fishery at Belle Isle, we would suggest that the proposition should be introduced as in Article 12, of the separate paper ; but upon the question of making the concession—see our concluding remarks.
7th.—The French right of fishery along the Straits of Belle Isle, so far N. as the Island of Belle Isle, shall extend half way across from the shores of Newfoundland and Belle Isle towards the coast of Labrador.	The substance of this provision is embraced in the Draft of Article 1, in the separate paper.
8th.—The right of fishery on these parts of the coasts of Newfoundland where the French may fish under treaty, shall commence on the 1st May and end on the last day of October in each year.	We would suggest a slight change in the wording of this proposition, as in Article 7, of the separate paper.

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3rd.—No British fixed settlement of any kind shall be made in the Districts reserved to France nearer to the sea than the coast limits of a quarter of a mile.

We fear, with Sir A. Perrier, that the French having acquired by the Declaration of 1783, a right to the removal of fixed settlements, will not be satisfied unless this right is maintained in the present Convention, and interpreted in some more general sense than one confined to fishing establishments only.

But an obligation on our part to remove settlements in a general sense would obviously be very inconvenient to us, if not completely beyond our power to discharge. It would, therefore, we think, be advantageous to both parties to concede to the French themselves an authority in certain cases to prevent encroachments, but under such limitations as shall not prejudice our rights of sovereignty, or our claim to consider the *existing* duty of removal as applicable to *fishing* establishments only.

We think it politic, also, to provide that an acquiescence on the part of the French, for a specified period, in any erection made to the prejudice of their fishery rights, shall cast upon them the payment of compensation in case of the subsequent removal at their instance of any such erection.

In the same manner we think it advisable to give the French a certain authority to protect their rights against British vessels or boats trespassing on the fishing grounds assigned to the French.

The general effect of the authority we thus propose to confer on the French by land and water, would simply be to legalize and regulate an irregular interference of the French with our settlements and vessels which already exists in practice, and which, in the absence of police arrangements on the part of the British Government, obviously cannot be prevented. It, will, probably, not be convenient to introduce such arrangements on the greater part of the coast assigned to the French within any given time.

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we would suggest, see Article 9 of the separate paper.

We suggest for security a provision as in Article 11 of the separate paper, to the effect that the French rights of fishery shall stand on the footing of former Treaties in all particulars not altered or modified by this Convention.

We also suggest a final provision as in Article 13 of the separate paper, for fixing a time for bringing the Convention into operation.

Sir A. Perrier will announce to the French Commissioner that it is the intention of H. M. Government to keep Cruisers on the Coast and to establish Stations on Shore at Belle Isle in the Straits and at any other places where it may be deemed expedient.

Proper in any event.

The following further concessions may be agreed to by Sir A. Perrier if he can thereby bring his French Colleague to a final adjustment of this question :—

1—Half a mile to be the Coast limits instead of a quarter of a mile.

A quarter of a mile appears to us sufficient, but we see no particular objection to half a mile if desired by the French.

2—Fishery at Belle Isle without confining the French to hook and line fishing.

As to the 2nd point, see our concluding remarks.

3—Cape St. Gregory to be the French boundary instead of Point Verte ; thus leaving Bonne Bay as a Harbor of Refuge to the French.

As to the 3rd, considering that the Reports from the Colony have almost invariably represented Bonne Bay as a part of the Coast on which it is an object to get rid of the French rights, we think it would not be advisable to leave it out.

April 23, 1853.

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9th—The boundary between the British and French Fishery limits on the East coast of Newfoundland shall be the point near Cape St. John agreed upon by Captain Darley, of H. M. S. *Electra* and Captain Fabvre in 1843.

We understand that such a boundary was agreed upon, as here assumed, and that a map of it is in the possession of the Local Government, but we are unable to hear of there being any document in the public offices in this country to admit of this subject being included in the propositions to the French, if made at this moment. On the facts being ascertained, we would suggest an amended proposition as in Article 10 of the separate paper, having reference to the boundaries on both sides of Newfoundland.

10th—British Fishermen shall be allowed to sell Herring, Caplin, and any other kind of bait to the French.

We suggest the omisssion of this proposition, for the reasons above stated.

11th—In exchange for the above mentioned Concessions, France shall cede to Great Britain all Fishery Rights whatever on the Coasts between Cape Ray and Point Verte the Northward of Bonne Bay, on the West Coast of Newfoundland.

We think there could be no objection to permitting the French to fish concurrently with the British, and to dry and cure fish in unoccupied places on shore, until a year's notice shall have been given to them by the British Government. Under such an arrangement, by which we should have the power of withdrawing the privilege in the event of its being abused, or of our requiring the exclusive use of this coast for ourselves, it is probable the French would continue without detriment to British interests, to derive almost as extensive advantage from this part of the coast as that which they now enjoy. We therefore propose an addition to this proposition as in Article 8, of the separate paper.

To remove doubts and prevent disputes, it will be well to insert at this place a proposition recognizing the right of the French during the season to a fishery at Groais Isle and Belle Isle South, in like manner as on those parts of the Coast of Newfoundland assigned to them.

Whatever the claim of the French from occupancy may be, it is not quite clear that those Islands were comprised in the original concessions to the French. For the terms

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[*Enclosure No. 2 in letter to Sir* A. PERRIER, *dated 4th June*, 1853.]

Mr. Archibald dissents from the proposition that a right of fishery at Belle Isle be ceded to the French, for the following reasons.

1st. Because taking into account the additional privileges and concessions proposed to be granted to the French on the Coast between Cape John and Bonne Bay, we should receive no equivalent for the cession of Belle Isle in the relinquishment by the French of their right of fishery on the Coast between Bonne Bay and Cape Ray.

For all purposes of Agriculture on the Western Coast, we have full enjoyment of it already. The fisheries within the mouths of Rivers are ours. The Cod Fisheries here are much less valuable than on any other part of the Coast of Newfoundland, and the annual catch of Cod Fish by British subjects does not exceed a few hundred quintals.

The Herring Fishery, which is followed to a considerable extent, principally in St. George's Bay, is carried on, for the most part, before the commencement and after the season when the French resort to this Coast, and is not practically an interruption to their Fishery. Moreover, from the superior productiveness of their fishing grounds on the North and East Coast, the fishery here has never at any time been extensively resorted to by them.

But we have always exercised concurrent fishery on part of the West Coast, from the time of the Treaty (as we were entitled) without remonstrance on the part of the French; and no argument against our concurrent right, here at least, is to be drawn from her having forborne to exercise it on other parts of the Coast on which the French enjoy a right of fishery; and a concurrent fishery can continue to subsist here without any actual interruption or hindrance of the French.

2ndly. The proposed concession is impolitic; because the uncontrolled use of the fishery at Belle Isle will so interrupt and hinder the natural migration of the shoals of fish towards the Labrador as materially to injure our fishery on this coast; and therefore it ought not to be in the hands of foreigners—because the facilities of the encroachments of the French on the Labrador will be increased by their possession of this important neighbouring outpost —because of the greatly superior value and productiveness of the fishery at Belle Isle, as shown by the report of Commander Cochrane, of Her Majesty's Ship *Sappho*, last year. The increase of the French catch by the large quantity of fish drawn from thence would not alone be a reduction, by so much, of our fishery, but would enable them to introduce an almost equal additional quantity of fish into markets from which their bounty-sustained competition is already gradually excluding us; and lastly, because the most effectual, in fact the only available, means of counteracting the injurious influence on our trade of the bounties in question, is the reduction by every legitimate means of the amount of the French catch.

Rather than cede the fishery at Belle Isle, Mr. Archibald suggests, in addition to the exclusive privileges proposed to be granted to the French on the coast between Cape John and Bonne Bay (by one of which British subjects will be henceforward excluded from the private use, *for any purpose*, of the wide strand reserved to the French), that the latter be

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BELLE ISLE.

Concluding Remarks.

Upon the question of ceding to the French the Fishery on Belle Isle North, restricted or not to hook and line, we find a difficulty in coming to a distinct conclusion,—indeed there is some difference of opinion between us. It is obvious that unless this cession in the the one or other shape be made, or some other concession be substituted, no equivalent will have been given to the French for their cession of rights on the West Coast. But the question is, whether the cession of the Belle Isle Fishery, even if restricted to hook and line, would not turn the balance of advantage too much the other way. The reasons of one of us (Mr. Archibald) for thinking this would be the case, and also for thinking that the fisheries at Belle Isle should, under any circumstances, be restricted to hook and line, are stated in a paper annexed. We are neither of us prepared to recommend any substitute; but we would mention, as deserving of consideration, the alternative of giving the French a permanent instead of a terminable right to fish concurrently with the British on the coast between Bonne Bay and Cape Ray. On the whole, we consider the point to be one on which a further reference to the Local Government is desirable. That Government will, we think, be able to remove much of the doubt which now exists upon it, and possibly to suggest some substitute in the shape of a concession on the Bait question, now that the aspect of that question is so much altered by the desire recently expressed by the Assembly of Newfoundland, that the Colony should be included in the proposed Treaty of Reciprocity with the United States. There could no longer be the same motive, nor indeed, could it be equally practicable to restrict the French supply of Bait, if the Americans should be admitted to a participation in the fishery and trade in fish without any exception as to Bait.

We would anticipate much advantage in other respects from the further reference to the Colony now suggested. The Government here, is, we believe, at present, not in possession of the particulars of the agreement between Captains Darley and Fabvre, (as we have elsewhere observed,) nor of correct Statistical information as to the extent and nature of the settlements on the French Shore—the participation of the settlers there in the fishery—the extent and value of the catch of fish on the West Coast, (between Bonne Bay and Cape Ray,) and on Belle Isle respectively, and other topics on which and on the whole question we are persuaded that much additional light would be thrown if the subject were brought once more under the consideration of the Local Government, in the shape at which it has now arrived.

The reference would certainly involve no real delay. The convention could not take effect except upon the authority of an Act of Parliament. To negotiate the convention and pass the Act all in the remainder of the present Session is hardly possible, or if accomplished, would only be at so late a period in the present fishing season, as not to admit of the convention taking effect till the next; consequently, the result as regards the time of bringing the arrangement into operation, will be the same, if the convention is concluded before the next Session of Parliament opens, and the Act passed in the early part of that Session.

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2.—The right of fishery shall, in no case, be enjoyed by the French in any Creek, River, or Stream above the flow of the tide, and shall be limited to the salt water only. The French shall not make use of any mode of fishing in or at the entrance of any Creek, River, or Stream, which would be illegal in France.

3.—The operations in connection with the fishery, which the French shall have a right to conduct on shore, shall be limited to a strand bordering upon the waters in which the French shall have a right to fish as above defined, and extending inland a quarter of (or half) an English mile from high water mark. The French, however, shall be allowed to cut wood for the purposes contemplated in the British Declaration, attached to the Treaty of 1783, upon unoccupied land at such further distance inland from the strand as may not be inconvenient to the British Government.

4—No erection obstructive of the exercise of the French rights of fishery, whether a fishing establishment or a building or enclosure of any kind, shall be allowed on the strand assigned to the French; save works or erections made or occupied for the purposes of defence, or other public use or purpose, under the immediate direction of the British Government.

5.—As the British Government may not possess officers of its own on parts of the coast on which it may be necessary to enforce the preceding article, its enforcement shall devolve under such circumstances upon the French Commandant on the station of Newfoundland; —and accordingly he and the officers or agents authorized in writing by him, shall be at liberty to abate or remove any building or enclosure on the strand assigned to the French, if deemed by such Commandant to be obstructive of the exercise of the French rights, in the event of there being no duly empowered British authority established within 5 Engish miles of such erection. But no erection shall be so abated or removed by French officers or agents until two months after notice in writing has been given to the occupant or occupants, and to the Governor of Newfoundland.

And if within the period of such notice, or at any time before the intended proceeding shall have been carried into effect, the Governor of Newfoundland shall signify his desire that the question of removing or abating any such erection should be referred to the consideration and determination of the respective Governments in Europe—the French Commandant shall stay the intended proceeding pending such determination; and if it be authorised by such determination, shall not be competent to carry it into effect except on the expiration of a further notice of one month to the occupant or occupants, and to the Governor of Newfoundland.

Nor shall any building or enclosure, for the removal of which the French Authorities may have refrained in three successive fishing seasons from taking the steps within their competence, be subject to removal until after equitable compensation, to be arranged between the British and French Governments, has been paid by the latter for the loss which such removal may occasion to the parties interested.

6.—In like manner the officers commanding French vessels of war on the Newfoundland station shall be at liberty to remove British vessels or boats from the waters assigned to the

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permitted to continue to fish, as at present, concurrently with the British, on the Coast between Bonne Bay and Cape Ray.

Under any circumstances a Seine Fishery should not be permitted at Belle Isle, if the Fishery be never, ceded to the French. The use of Seines at this point is most prejudicial to the Fisheries on the Labrador coast, by intercepting and disturbing the tribes of fish in passing through the Straits ; as well as by the indiscriminate destruction of the old and young fish. On the Eastern Coast of Newfoundland, reserved exclusively to the British, the decline of the fishery is attributed in no small degree to the use of Seines, and strenuous efforts have been made by a numerous body of fishermen to procure the enactment of a law prohibiting the use of seines entirely.

(Signed,)

E. M. A.

June 4, 1853.

[*Enclosure* 3 *in Letter to Sir* A. PERRIER, *dated 4th June,* 1853.]

DRAFT PROJECT.

Her Majesty's Government being unable to accede to the proposals of Monsieur de Bon, for the reasons stated, but being as desirous as the Government of France to preclude by every possible means the disputes between the two Governments, to which the existing Treaty stipulations on the subject of the Newfoundland fisheries have been shown by experience to tend, more particularly in consequence of the ambiguity of some of the leading provisions, and being of opinion that the ambiguous rights admit of a compromise not interfering with the main advantages at present realized by the respective parties, empower Sir A. Perrier to make the following propositions :—

1.—British subjects shall not fish during the season hereafter specified within ——— Marine miles of the coasts of Newfoundland, or the coasts of the adjacent Islands, on which French subjects shall continue to enjoy (or shall acquire*) the right of fishery under this convention ; or as regards such of those coasts as are separated from British coasts, not so assigned to the French by a Channel not exceeding ——— Marine miles in width, not nearer than the middle of such Channel.

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* NOTE.—These words to be used if a Fishery at Belle Isle be conceded to the French.

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(COPY.)

Government House,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
28th September, 1853.

No. 67.

(Executive.)

MY DEAR LORD DUKE,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Grace's Despatch of the 19th ultimo., marked Confidential, transmitting the copy of a communication from the Department of Foreign Affairs, with other Documents in reference to a contemplated revision of the subsisting engagements with France, respecting the Newfoundland Fisheries; and expressing the wish of Her Majesty's Government to receive a further and final report upon the subject from this Government.

2.—In obedience to your Grace's commands, I have given my earnest consideration to this important matter, and in order that I might be the better able to furnish your Grace with a distinct exposition of the views and wishes of the inhabitants of the Colony in regard to it, I have considered it desirable to submit the substance of your Grace's communication, confidentially, to the members of my Council, and to elicit from them, for my information, the expression of their views upon the subject matter in question. I have also received from the Attorney General an explanation of the particulars of the discussions which took place between Sir A. Perrier, Mr. Strachey, and myself.

3.—In now reporting to your Grace what are the views and wishes of the Colony in reference to this question, and in submitting the proposals of such an adjustment of it as, in the opinion of the Council, would be the least detrimental to British rights, I must beg your Grace's permissoin to offer some preliminary observations, the freedom of which, I trust, will be pardoned, in consideration of the magnitude of the interests involved.

4.—I assure your Grace, that I by no means undervalue the importance of effecting a settlement of the question, and of preventing by any practical means, further disputes. Still, while I feel that the consideration of the subject ought to be approached in no merely commercial spirit, but with a due regard to the maintenance of the honor of the Crown in the faithful observance of the treaties which guarantee to the French the enjoyment of their privileges, I am also sensible that there are involved in the consideration of the question circumstances affecting in the highest degree the prosperity of this colony, whose interests have been confided to my care, and which are of hardly less importance to all Her Majesty's subjects concerned in its fisheries, requiring the exercise of great vigilance in the maintenance of our existing rights, and of firmness in resisting the demands of our rivals for further concessions to which they have no equitable claim.

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French, as defined by this convention, if fishing in those waters in the event of there being no duly empowered British authority established within five English miles of the place of such act of encroachment.

7.—The season during which the French shall be entitled to exercise their rights of fishery, shall not commence earlier than the 1st day of May, nor end later than the last day of October, in each year.

8—In consideration of the concessions on the part of Great Britain, involved in the above arrangements, France relinquishes to Great Britain all fishery rights whatever, on the coasts and Islands between Cape Ray and Point Verte, (to the Northward of Bonne Bay;) but the French shall be permitted to fish concurrently with the British, and to cure and dry fish on unoccupied parts of the shore on those coasts and Islands until the close of any fishing season next after the expiration of a year's notice to be given by the Government of Great Britain to the Government of France.

9.—The coasts upon which the French shall retain their fishery rights, shall be recognised to include those of the Islands of Groais and Belle Isle, on the Eastern coast of Newfoundland, and of all the other Islands smaller than those which are adjacent to the Island of Newfoundland, between Cape St. John and Point Verte.

10.—The boundary of the French fishery, on the East Coast of Newfoundland, shall be the point at Cape St. John, and the line thence extending seawards, agreed upon in 1843, between Captain Darley, of H. M. S. *Electra*, and Captain Fabvre of the French Navy, and the similar boundary on the West Coast shall be a line carried seaward from Point Verte in a direction due West.

11.—The French rights of fishing shall stand on the footing of former Treaties in all particulars, not altered or modified by this Convention.

12.—In consideration of the concessions on the part of France, involved in the above arrangements, the French shall enjoy the same fishery rights, whether as to land or water, on the Coasts of the Island of Belle Isle in the Straits of that name, as the latter shall enjoy as above defined on the Coast of Newfoundland; except that they shall be restricted to a hook and line fishery only, and shall not use seines or nets of any kind in the waters round Belle Isle, thus assigned to them.

13.—This Convention shall take effect from the commencement of the fishing season of 1854.

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sity of their removal to admit all parties to the fair enjoyment of their rights. At this time we had little or no fishery at the Labrador. At the close of the last war and for some years afterwards, British Subjects still retained exclusively their fishing establishments, and after the lapse of about seven years, a further Proclamation§ was found necessary and was issued accordingly. The French soon resorted to the Coast in such numbers as to prevent by force the British Fishermen from occupying the former locations; and under these circumstances, the latter, with few exceptions, abandoned the fishery and betook themselves to the Labrador. There are nevertheless, on the North East Coast, within the limits assigned for the French fishery, as well as in St. George's Bay as elsewhere on the West Coast, not a few British subjects who, and whose ancestors, without hindrance or interruption to the French, have exercised a concurrent fishery continuously, since the Treaty of Versailles. The right of British Subjects to reside on the Coast, for which purpose permanent habitations and buildings must be oocupied, is in no manner prohibited by the Treaty. But the assumption by the French of an exclusive right of fishing in the waters off the Coast, and at such distance from the Coast as they may arbitrarily prescribe, (for no limit is defined in the Treaty), is still more unfounded, and it has never been admitted, since it would be productive of the most injurious consequences to British Subjects.

My object in briefly adverting to these particulars is not for the purpose of arguing a proposition which has been disposed of so conclusively by Lord Palmerston in his note above referred to, but rather to shew, in reference to the arrangement which I shall presently suggest, that British subjects are entitled to the enjoyment of valuable rights on that part of the coast, and in the adjacent waters where the privilege of fishery has been conceded to the French; which rights ought not to be renounced on even a limited part of the coast, without a commensurate equivalent.

8.—But while the British Government, from a sincere desire to carry out the Treaty with the utmost advantage to the French, have discouraged British subjects from resorting to the greater part of the "French Shore" as it is called, the policy of the French has, in return, been constantly aggressive, and their fishermen have been guilty of incessant violations of the Treaty in various ways, and of the most serious encroachments on fishing grounds to which they have no pretence of claim; the resistance and prevention of which have involved, and still involve great trouble and expense on the part of Her Majesty's Government. These encroachments and violations of the Treaty have been the subject of reiterated complaints from the Legislature and the Commercial Body of this Island, and are noticed in the yearly reports of the Naval Officers appointed to inspect and protect the fisheries. Among the more prominent of these causes of complaint, I may mention, first, the practice of cutting and taking away without stint from the Bays of the Southern Coast of the Island, the most valuable timber, *(a)* a privilege which they had permission to enjoy in the Bays of Fortune and Despair only, for one, or at most two years, after the last Treaty of Peace;—the practice of fishing on that part of our coast opposite to the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, in many cases to the absolute exclusion and expulsion of our fishermen; the still more injuri-

§ Sir C. Hamilton, 12th August, 1822.

(a) Injuries arising from this encroachment are referred to in pages 179, 181, 188, and 211 of printed papers—also in Sir T. Cochrane's Despatch, No. 5, of 11th April, 1828, at page 150.

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5.—I do not now propose to enter into a discussion of the claim of the French to an *exclusive* right of fishery on that part of the coast on which a right of fishery was assigned to them by the Treaties of Utrecht and Versailles. The absence of any foundation for such a claim is so unanswerably shewn, and the true interpretation of the Treaties so clearly laid down in Lord Palmerston's note of June 10th, 1838, to the French Ambassador, Count Sebastiani, as to render unnecessary any further argument on this point. The assertion of the claim is, I have reason to believe, of comparatively recent date; and, from the reference made to it in the occasional correspondence of the French Naval Officers on this station, appears not to be founded on the words of the treaty, but rather on the proclamation of Sir Charles Hamilton, of 1822. This proclamation, as well as two preceding ones in 1802 and 1788, were issued under an Act 28 Geo. 3, Cap. 35, passed not until five years after the treaty of Versailles, (in consequence, it would appear, of the lawless conduct of British subjects) in order to give our Government power, if necessary, to enforce the terms of the treaty, and to restrain by extreme measures British subjects from interrupting the French fishery. For, if the Ministerial Declaration on the part of Great Britain, annexed to the treaty of Versailles, be relied on as the foundation of the French assumption, it must be taken as a whole; and the terms, the "13th Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, and the method of carrying on the "fishery, which has at all times been acknowledged, shall be the plan upon which the fishery "shall be carried on there; it shall not be deviated from by either party;" must have some meaning.

The whole history of the fishery, from the time of the Treaty of Utrecht, furnishes the construction to be put upon these terms. Under that Treaty, the fishery was always concurrent. The mode in which that fishery has been carried on, concurrently by the two nations, is clearly evinced by the Proclamations of Governors Palliser,* Shulham,† and Duff,‡ set out in the printed papers accompanying your Grace's despatch. Again, the ministerial declaration is in this respect in accordance with the 5th Article of the Treaty, which is the more important Document, and which declares, that "the French fishermen shall enjoy the "fishery which is assigned to them by this present article, as they had the right to enjoy that "which was assigned to them by the *Treaty of Utrecht*."

6.—In reference to the meaning of the terms "fixed settlements," and the proper construction of the declaration that His Majesty would cause them to be removed, I have derived much information from two members of my Council who have been in this Island for upwards of half a century, both of them, for a long period of years after their arrival, and one still, largely engaged in the Trade and Fisheries. During the War which ended in 1783, and the same circumstances occurred during the subsequent Wars ending respectively in 1801 and 1814—the Fishery was engrossed by the British; and fishing establishments of a substantial nature had been fixed by them in all the various harbors on the Coast on which the French were assigned a right of Fishery, to such an extent as effectually to prevent the fishery being carried on as it had been under the Treaty of Utrecht; and hence the neces-

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* Palliser, 19th June, 1764—27th July, 1765.

† Shuldam, 24th June, 1772—27th July, 1773.

‡ Duff, 7th July, 1775.

[Vide pages 138, 139, 140, and 141, of printed papers.]

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colony, while it still confides in the power of Britain for the protection of its just rights, and the maintenance of its true position, as an integral of the empire, would, however, if called upon, accept the alternative referred to in Mr. Addington's letter, of incurring the expense of protecting its fisheries, rather than consent to any extension of privileges to the French.

12.—Having said thus much in exposition of the views and wishes of the inhabitants of this colony, I will, in corroboration of them, state my own opinion, that in any modification of the existing treaties which may be made, it would be extremely unwise to cede to the French a right of fishery at Belle Isle. In regard to the material difference on this point between the opinion of the Newfoundland Authorities, as expressed in 1844, and those put forward by the Attorney General, to which Mr. Addington refers, I may observe that the contemplated proposition to cede the fishery there, at that time, was made at the instance of Sir John Harvey alone, without consulting with his Council, and from an over estimate of the value to us of excluding the French from the fishery on the west coast; and that notwithstanding the importance of the retention of the fishing at Belle Isle was not so well understood as at present, still I have reason to believe that such an exchange and concession would at that time have caused general dissatisfaction. I feel it due to the Attorney General to say that the objections offered by him to this proposition are such as I am sure are concurred in by the whole colony; and are confirmed by the addresses of the Legislature on this subject, which have since been transmitted by me* to your Grace.

13.—When it is borne in mind that the Americans as well as British subjects from the neighboring Colonies, in addition to the people of this colony, fish on the Labrador coast, employing in all not fewer than 1000 vessels yearly; and how prejudicial to the fishery there would be the possession by the French of the Fishery at Belle Isle, where, from its peculiar position, and the use of the seines and possibly of bultows, they would most effectually diminish the supply of fish upon the Labrador: the impolicy of such a concession—apart from the value of the fishery at the Island itself—will be further apparent. Again, as it is the close proximity of the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon to our Southern Coast, which has led to the very serious injuries to our fisheries in that quarter, of which so many complaints have been made, so, the possession by the French of Belle Isle would greatly facilitate encroachments on the neighboring Coast of Labrador, and lead to many of the same evils there.

14.—The maintenance of the integrity of our fisheries is now of the utmost importance to this colony. I have lately had occasion, in transmitting the Blue Book Returns for 1852, to call your Grace's attention to the extent and value of the Seal Fishery and to the necessity of sustaining and fostering it. Its connection with, and dependence upon the Labrador Fishery, which was not then pointed out, is a consideration also of the first importance. During the last year no fewer than 127 vessels were added to the trade of this colony; and of these about 70 were of the larger class employed in the Seal Fishery, in which there are now employed, in all, from this Island, about 400 sail, which, (the greater number of them at least) afterwards during the season find employment in the fisheries at Labrador. While, therefore, the damage to the fishery on the Labrador, by the cession of Belle Isle, would be a just ground of complaint by the inhabilants of the United States, and of the other

*Governor Hamilton to Duke of Newcastle, in No. 39, of 1st June, 1852.

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ous practice of fishing for bait in the harbors and coves of Placentia and Fortune Bays, and of digging for shell fish on our shores—a practice which, together with the illicit traffic in bait with our people, is not only absolutely destroying the fishery in those Bays, but, what is worse, likely to lead to the extermination of the Bait itself—their extensive encroachments until very recently at Belle Isle and the Labrador—their usurpation of the Salmon fisheries in almost all the rivers and streams running into the sea within the coast limits assigned to them;—the erection of buildings and establishments not authorised by Treaties—the very injurious effects upon our shore fishery of their practice of bultow fishing on the Banks, not authorised, it is contended, by the Treaty of Utrecht ;—and other minor matters which, although it is true we have not formally complained of them, ought not to be excluded from consideration under present circumstances.

9.—On the other hand, notwithstanding that the French Naval Authorities charged with the protection of the fisheries, use the utmost vigilance in preventing any interference with their rights by our people, complaints from thence against British subjects are limited almost entirely to occasional larcenies from the French establishments, while their owners are absent from the coast. In fact, during the fishing season, their means of preventing by force any fishing by British subjects are such as effectually to discourage all attempts of the kind.

10.—I can, therefore, assure Your Grace that it is the unanimous feeling of the inhabitants of this Colony, that so far from the French having any just ground of complaint, and from being entitled upon a revision of existing treaties to ask any further concession, it is rather British subjects who are entitled to indemnity for injuries to our fisheries, direct and consequential, resulting from the encroachments of the French, and their abuse of the privileges conferred upon them, no less than from the forbearance of the former to exercise rights to which the letter of the treaty entitled them—rights which, though they may have been suspended in some localities, have never been surrendered.* And I may add that I feel confident, that, injurious to their interests as have been the operations of the existing treaties with France, the inhabitants of this colony would deprecate extremely any alteration by which their rivals might obtain privileges of fishing upon any other parts of the shore of this Island or its dependencies. Such, indeed, is the nature of the struggle which they now have to maintain in their competition in foreign markets with the French, owing to the effect of their bounties, that any additional advantage conceded to the French would effectually turn the scale against us and be ruinous to the Trade and Fisheries of this Colony.

11.—Whatever may be the opinions formed by Her Majesty's Government in consequence of the communications of my predecessors on this subject, the current of events during late years has so developed the effects of the aggressive policy of the French, and the consequent gradual increase of their fishery, and corresponding decline of ours, that I should be wanting in candour if I did not state my conviction, that any further concession would be viewed with extreme dissatisfaction, not alone by the inhabitants of this colony, but by those of the neighbouring provinces entitled to participate in our fisheries. Such, indeed, is the prevailing sentiment on this point, that I feel no hesitation in saying that this

*Vide 20th paragraph of Lord Palmerston's note to Count Sebastiani, Page 220 of Printed Papers.

which ought not to be made, and will in any future negotiation furnish them with a justification for reiterating their demands for these concessions.

18—The last propositions suggested by Mr. Archibald and Mr. Strachey, I mean the giving to the French an exclusive fishery on part of the Coast, and a concurrent fishery on the residue, are considered by the Council as altogether too liberal to the French. In view of the contingency that Public Affairs in Europe might, at no very remote period, permit our people to resume the active enjoyment of their former fishery on the French Shore, so much more valuable than that at the Labrador, the Council is opposed to even a mutual exchange of rights, or to any modification of the Treaties by which British Subjects shall absolutely renounce their right of fishery on any part of the Coast. But if the Imperial Policy requires that such an exchange should be proposed, the Council thinks it should be confined to our yielding all right of fishery on that part of the Coast between Cape John on the East and the 50th degree of latitude on the West Coast; the French renouncing their right of fishing from thence to Cape Ray.

19—If this propcsition be approved of as a basis, I would suggest of course, in accordance with the terms contained in the draft proposals transmitted to me, that British subjects be excluded from fishing 3 marine miles off the Coast assigned to the French; that the fishery at Belle Isle South, and Groais, and other smaller Islands adjacent to the Coast, be conceded to them; their fishery in the mouths of Rivers not to be above the flow of the tide; a certain width of strand, subject to the use of any portion of it by the British Government for public purposes, to be assigned to them; and no mode of fishing at the mouths of rivers to be used which is illegal in such cases in England.

20—The right of the French, under certain limitations, to expel intruders, as proposed by Mr. Archibald and Mr. Strachey, it is unnecessary to concede, although in practice I do not apprehend it would be attended with any ill consequences, the proposal being guarded by a provision for superseding the exercise of the right by the appointment of authorities under the direction of the British Government.

21—As a mode of compromise, the arrangement above suggested will leave the French in the absolute possession, for the purpose of the fishery, of the greater part of the Coast between Cape John and Cape Ray, and of almost the whole of it upon which the Cod fishery is of value. On the other hand, it would be less injurious to the general trade and fishery of this Island, and I believe, to the general interest of the British Fisheries in these seas, if—extreme as the alternative may appear to those at a distance—British subjects were absolutely prevented from fishing at all on the West Coast, or occupying fishing stations there, during the season in which the French are entitled to resort to it, than to concede to the latter the further privileges contemplated in Sir A. Perrier's proposals. But the course I have alluded to could not now be adopted without considerable difficulty, nor without indemnifying those British subjects whose existing rights would be abrogated.

22—In conclusion, in submitting the foregoing observations to Your Grace; which I have done with the freedom necessary for Your Grace's information; I am sensible that I have not suggested what is in consonance with *all* the views expressed in the letter of the Under Secretary of State of the Department of Foreign Affairs to the Under Secretary of State of

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North American Colonies, it would be specially felt by the inhabitants of Newfoundland ; and the renunciation by the French, in return, of their right of fishery between Cape Ray and Bonne Bay, would be very far short of an equivalent.

15.—I may further observe, that the Fishery and Trade carried on by British Settlers at St. George's Bay—the Fishery being chiefly in Herrings caught in the months of April and May, and the Trade being carried on almost entirely with Nova Scotia and the other Provinces, are of but little value to the general commerce of the rest of this Island, which is now, as I have shown, so dependant on the Labrador fisheries.

16—I must next advert to the proposition of Sir A Perrier, that the French shall be permitted to purchase Bait from the British Fishermen ; by which of course is meant that they may purchase it without restriction. The injury to our Trade and Fisheries of this Traffic have been so often and so forcibly pointed out in the Petitions from this Colony, and in the Reports of Naval Officers on the Station, that it is needless to repeat them. In any new convention that may be made, it should be a *sine qua non*, if the Sale of Bait is made a stipulation, that the right of purchase must be subject to such regulations as may be made by the Local Legislature for the protection of the breeding and the preservation of the bait ; regulations that are now imperatively demanded, and without which the Bait in our Southern Bays will in time be exterminated. As regards the effect upon this part of the question of embracing Newfoundland in any Treaty of Reciprocity between the North American Colonies and the United States, by which the Americans may be admitted to a participation in our fisheries, it should, as I have no doubt it will, be provided that the citizens of the United States shall, equally with British subjects, be subject to such Legislative Regulations as may be established for the protection and preservation of Bait. Regulations of this nature would, under such circumstances, be obviously matters of common interest to all. On this subject, which in the present state of our fisheries, and in anticipation of any change of our Commercial system, is one of great importance, I shall probably again take leave to address Your Grace.

17—The observations which I have now made, it will be seen, have reference to the two points of Concession in Sir A. Perrier's draft proposals which he recommends being offered to the French, together with the exclusive right of fishery on that part of the Coast between Cape John and Bonne Bay, as an equivalent for their renunciation of their right of fishery on the rest of the Coast between Bonne Bay and Cape Ray. I have stated to Your Grace the extreme dissatisfaction which would be caused in this Colony by any such exchange, and from the best information I have been able to gather from various sources, I can only reiterate my own opinion that the gain to us, as respects the fishery, and the corresponding loss to the French, would be of little value. But by embracing in the compromise the cession to them of the Fishery at Belle Isle and the unrestricted purchase of Bait, we should offer decidedly preponderating advantages to them, attended with consequential injury to our fisheries, which cannot now be easily estimated ; to offer these in the expectation entertained by Sir A. Perrier, that they will be refused, and to lead to the breaking up of the negotiation, unless we are prepared to yield them in any event, and in my judgement, they certainly ought not to be ceded—is hardly safe as regards ourselves, and hardly fair as respects the French. Moreover a distinct offer now of concessions which have never been formally offered before, will, even if refused, carry with it admissions as to the nature of their claims,

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nexed sketch;—N. forming the North—M. the middle, and S. the South Points; G. is Gull Island, and R. Bishop's Rock, lying to the Eastward of the Cape about a mile distant. Captain Le Fabvre, the Senior Officer of the French Squadron, has endeavored to settle the question, and to his arrangement, I should think, no reasonable objection can be made. He fixed Cape St. John at M, and drawing a line from M to R, he makes that the French boundary; accordingly, he has giving strict injunctions to the French fishermen not to pass to the Southward of it.

(Signed)

A. DARLEY.
1843.

[Here follows the Sketch above referred to.]

(COPY.)

Downing-Street,
5th May, 1856.

No. 37.

SIR,—

I have received and laid before the Queen the Address to Her Majesty from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Newfoundland, transmitted with your Despatch, No. 20, dated 1st ultimo, on the subject of the fishery relations with France, and I have to inform you that Her Majesty was pleased to receive the same very graciously.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

H. LABOUCHERE.

Governor Darling,
&c., &c., &c.,
Newfoundland.

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the Colonial Department, accompanying Your Grace's Despatch to myself. But it has been my duty frankly to state to Your Grace the public sentiment here, as well as my own views and opinions, upon the points to which my attention has been called. A review of the whole of the facts of the case will show, that if the merits of the causes of complaint on both sides are fairly weighed, the French are in the enjoyment of privileges which are not supported by the terms of the Treaties; that, in reality, it is British subjects, and not the French, who have ground to complain of the infraction of the Treaties; and, that the duty of reciprocal respect on the part of the French for the terms of Treaties, some of the provisions of which concede to them privileges, in fact, detriment to the principle of the Sovereignty of the territory of this Colony, needs to be insisted upon. The recent, and I believe, I may add premeditated, act of aggression on the part of the French at St. George's Bay to which I called Your Grace's attention in my Despatch No. 60 of the 3rd instant, will, as it appears to me, impose on Her Majesty's Government the necessity of declaring once more the inadmissibility of the French claim to an exclusive Fishery, as the Treaties now stand. The principle involved in such a remonstrance will apply within the entire district assigned for the French Fishery. Consequently a revision of the subsisting engagements between England and France, on the basis suggested in the 18th, and referred to at the commencement of the preceding paragraph of this Despatch, will include a concession of solid advantage to the French—a concession indeed which, in the opinion of the Council and the Colony, is too large. But our scrupulousness in abstaining for a series of years from exercising on parts of the Coast rights from which we are not debarred by Treaty, in order that the French might by this means have the more beneficial enjoyment of their privileges, cannot in reason be urged as an argument why we should make still further concessions.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

KER B. HAMILTON.

His Grace
The Duke of Newcastle,
&c., &c., &c.

P. S.—I append a copy of a Document and Sketch, remaining in the Government Office, relative to the boundary between the British and French Fishery limits, on the East Coast of Newfoundland, agreed upon by Captain Darley, of H. M. S. *Electra*, and Captain Le Fabvre, in 1843, referred to in Article No. 10, of "separate paper," by Messrs. Archibald and Strachey.

CAPE ST. JOHN.

The French have kept clear of our fishing grounds to the Southward of Cape St. John this year; indeed, they have had no temptation to exceed their own limits, from the abundance of fish which has appeared on them; there is a slight difference of opinion as to the exact position of the Cape; the headland forms itself into three points, as shown in the an-

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portation of Herrings (whether fresh, salted, or pickled) in bulk, to any part of the British Dominions, the masters of the vessels in such cases being required to give bond for the payment of the amount of Duties—which bond was only to be cancelled upon the production, within one year of the date thereof, of a certificate from competent authority, that the cargo had been duly entered and discharged at a port within the British Dominions.

5.—It would be irrelevant to the practical question, to enter upon a discussion as to whether the terms of these enactments could in strict literal construction, be applied to herrings or caplin caught at some distance from the shore, and sold on the water without having been ever brought into a Newfoundland Harbor—since there is no doubt that the sole intention of the Law was to prevent such a proceeding. For two years after the Law came into operation, some trifling revenue was collected under it by the aid of a revenue cruizer, maintained at the cost of the colony. In 1846 three hundred and twenty-six pounds (£326) was collected, while the cost of the cruiser was about four hundred and sixty pounds (£460) stg., (£530 cy.) In the following year, 1847, sixty pounds (£60) was received, and the expense of the cruiser was about the same as before. Since that period no attempt has been made on the part of the Colonial Authorities to collect the revenue, or to interfere with the inhabitants of the South coast of Newfoundland, in the prosecution of a branch of industrial occupation from which they derive so large a proportion of their means of subsistence.

6.—A proposal to repeal the existing Law by which the Export duty is levied, would probably give rise to a discussion in the Legislature upon the general question, which could answer no good purpose, and which it is therefore desirable to avoid ; but on the other hand, I have great doubt if the imposition of the Export Duty for the avowed purpose of restricting the sale of herring and caplin bait to the French, were now proposed for the first time, whether it would be carried in the House of Assembly, in which body the interests of the inhabitants of the locality referred to are fully represented ; and the claims of the operative classes are probably more regarded than was usual when the Members of that Body were fewer in number than at present.

7.—The price which the French give for the herring would seem indeed to render the export duty, as a measure of restriction or prevention, utterly nugatory. This year, from twenty-five to forty francs, equal to an average of from twenty-six to twenty-seven shillings, sterling, per barrel, has been paid for herring sold for bait. The barrel containing about 200 lbs., the duty would be somewhat below six shillings sterling in amount ; which, if duty paid, would still leave a profit of from twenty to twenty-one shillings per barrel—while the price per barrel given for herring by our own exporters for legitimate exportation, is, I am informed, about seven shillings currency, or six shillings and one penny sterling.

8.—I have, indeed, heard it stated that the Shore Fishery in 1846, when the Revenue Cruiser was on her station early in the year, was unusually good—that the French were impeded in obtaining their supply of Bait, and were late in commencing their Bank Fishery, and that from this cause a more abundant supply of the Cod is supposed to have reached our Coast. The latter result seems at least natural, since the great advantage of using Herring and Caplin on the Banks consists not only in its superiority as a Bait for the actual catch of the Cod ; but also, in the fact of its enticing the fish to remain on the Banks as a feeding ground instead of striking shorewards in search of their prey.

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Copy of Despatch to Mr. Labouchere, *upon the Bait Question.*

Newfoundland,
Government House,
St. John's, 9th June, 1856.

No. 50.
(Legislative.)

Sir,—

By your Despatch, No. 1, of the 22nd November last, you were pleased to invite me to offer any observations which a perusal of the Report upon the fisheries by Commander Purvis, of H. M. Steam Sloop *Argus,* copy of which is therein enclosed, may suggest with reference to the alleged evasion of the Colonial Law by the illicit traffic in bait, and the means thus afforded to the fishermen inhabiting that part of Newfoundland which is opposite the French Island St. Pierre, to obtain provisions and clothing at the latter Island at a cheaper rate than that at which English Traders are willing to supply them.

2.—In accordance with the usual practice, and in order that I might have the advantage of any expression of opinion either by the Legislative Houses, or by individual members of those bodies, I caused a copy of your despatch, with its enclosure, to be communicated to the Legislature at an early period of its recent Session; but although the subject of the fisheries generally engaged the attention of both the Council and Assembly, and the joint address to Her Majesty, which I have the honor to forward with my despatch, No. 20, of 1st April last, praying that Her Majesty will not sanction the concession of any fishery privileges beyond those at present enjoyed by the subjects of the Emperor of the French, elicited discussion in both chambers; yet, the sale of bait is not specially referred to in that document, and was only casually noticed as a question of revenue in the debates which preceded its adoption.

3.—I have already, in my Despatches, No. 26, of the 8th July last, (paragraph 7) and No. 60, of the 29th September last, (paragraph 3) offered my opinion that the admission of American citizens to the extensive rights of fishery which they now enjoy under the Reciprocity Treaty, including the right to take Herring and Caplin Bait upon that precise part of the coast of Newfoundland in which it is found in the greatest abundance, and the proximity of which to St. Pierre and the Banks of Newfoundland (from which it is only distant about ten hours' sail) makes the traffic in that article so advantageous to our fishermen resident in that locality, would render it inexpedient, and I might even have said, oppressive, to attempt to enforce the local law by which it was intended to prevent that traffic; since, if the sale of bait be half so profitable a pursuit as it is alleged to be, it will probably be entered upon by the Americans, even in competition with our own people, and if the latter were effectually debarred from it, would assuredly become a monopoly in the hands of the former.

4.—The law to which I refer (8 Vic., cap. 5) imposes an export duty of three shillings a cwt. upon "all fresh Herrings and Caplin, and upon all salted or pickled Herrings and Caplin, in bulk," *exported* from the colony; and by a subsequent enactment (12 Vic., cap. 7) the restriction was repealed so far as it affected the ex-

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11.—Without entering here into the details of the bounty system referred to, the extent to which the French cod fishery alone was supported by the state, and the nature of the competition to which the Newfoundland trader and fisherman are consequently exposed, may be judged of by the simple fact, that the amount of bounties of both kinds, viz., to the sailor and on the Export, paid during the 9 years from 1841 to 1850, was at the rate of 338 francs, or about £14 per annum, or, it might be more correctly said, for the fishing season of each year, to every man engaged in that fishery.

12.—Against Premiums on such a scale, neither private capital nor the Revenue of a dependent settlement, based as that revenue is upon the very trade the adverse competition in which is thus artificially fostered and encouraged, can possibly contend; and if the permanent abolition of the bounty system could be secured, even by the admission of the French to the same rights of fishery in these seas and on the shores of British America as the citizens of the United States now enjoy, I believe that the general interests of the British Empire and the local interests of Newfoundland, would thus be more effectually promoted, than by the most rigid enforcement of restrictions operating, as those restrictions now do, against the French only, and not against the Americans, which would be found practicable so long as the competition of the French should continue to be supported and stimulated by their Government to the present extent.

13—The fact that the inhabitants of the South Coast of Newfoundland, in the more immediate vicinity of the French Islands, obtain provisions and clothing from the Merchants settled at St. Pierre, has long been notorious, and was made a subject of complaint so far back as the year 1844 in a Memorial of the House of Assembly to Her Majesty, bearing date the 24th April, and transmitted with Sir John Harvey's Despatch, No. 28, of the 7th May in that year.

14.—That these articles are obtained at much lower rates than from the Traders resident in the Outports of Newfoundland, I can have no doubt, from my own knowledge of the effects upon price which are produced by the joint action of a comparative monopoly of supply and a credit system; but whether this branch of the Traffic is illicit as respects the Law of this Colony, depends, of course, upon the fact whether the articles thus obtained evade the payment of the prescribed duty on their import or not.

15.—Measures for accomplishing a more rigid collection of the Revenue in our Outports are now engaging the active attention of the Government, and I beg to assure you that this particular branch of the question shall receive all the attention which it so clearly calls for.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

C. H. DARLING.

The Right Honourable
H. Labouchere, M. P.,
&c., &c. &c.

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On the other hand, it is alleged that in 1847 the Cruiser having been late in reaching the ground, the French were amply supplied with Bait, and the Newfoundland Shore Fishery was comparatively bad.

9.—In so far, however, as this belief depends upon statistical facts, it will not stand the test of examination. The export of Dried Cod, from the year 1845 to 1855, both years inclusive, was, according to Custom-house Returns, as follows :

1845	.....	.....	1,000,233 Qtls
1846	.....	.....	879,075 "
1847	.....	.....	837,973 "
1848	.....	.....	920,366 "
1849	.....	.....	1,175,167 "
1850	.....	.....	1,089,182 "
1851	.....	.....	1,017,152 "
1852	.....	.....	972,921 "
1853	.....	.....	922,718 "
1854	.....	.....	774,717 "
1855	.....	.....	1,107,388 "

And it will be seen that the very years, viz., 1846 and 1847, in which the Cruiser was employed, present, with the exception of the year 1854, the lowest figures in the series.

10.—From other sources of information, it may be concluded that the operation of the Export Duty on Bait in 1846, had no effect whatever upon the Outfit for the French Bank Fishery.

By a return appended to the Report of the Committee of the national Assembly of France, dated on the 3rd May, 1851, it appears that the tonnage fitted out for the Fishery was in the year—

1845	.....	.....	18,030 Tons.
1846	.....	.....	18,869 "
1847	.....	.....	18,767 "
1848	.....	.....	19,767 "
1849	.....	.....	18,324 "
1850	.....	.....	18,548* "

Either showing that the outfit for 1847 was not affected by any apprehension of the consequences of our export duty on bait, arising from the experience of its operation in the previous year, or leading to the alternative conclusion that if the working of that duty had any practicable or appreciable influence upon the supply of bait and the catch of cod upon the Banks; that injurious result was more than neutralized by some other cause, probably by the large bounties paid by the French Government, upon grounds of national policy, to all concerned in the cod-fishery.

* NOTE.—See Israel D. Andrew's Report to the Senate of the United States, in 1852—part 13

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"claration of 1783, free from any interruption on the part of British subjects; but that if "there be room in these districts for the fishermen of both nations to fish without intefering "with each other, this country is not bound to prevent her subjects from fishing there." And further, that as there is "no limitation in the treaty as to the description of fish which "the French are entitled to take, their claim to fish for Salmon must also be admitted to its "full extent." This decision is based upon the opinion of the Crown Law Officers, dated 30th May, 1835, to the effect that the French "have the exclusive right of fishery," modified by their subsequent statement of the 17th April, 1837, that in their previous opinion, they (the Crown Law Officers) have gone further than the circumstances of the case fairly warrant, and that they thought "Great Britain has bound herself to permit the subjects of "France to fish during the season in the allotted district, free from any interruption on the "part of British subjects," and adding that "if there were really good room within the limits "of the District in question, for the fishermen of both Nations to fish, without interference "with each other, then we do think that this country would be bound to prevent her sub-"jects from fishing there. It appears, however, from the Report of Admiral Sir P. Halket, "that this is hardly practicable; and we are of opinion that according to the true construc-"tion of the Treaty and Declaration, British subjects are precluded from fishing, if they "thereby cause any interruption to the French fishery."

6.—At the present time, as at the period of Sir P. Halket's Report, and at that of Sir T. Cochrane's Report on the 26th November, 1830, there is unquestionably no room for the fishermen of both Nations to fish and dry fish within the French Limits without interfering with each other—and the French have therefore always had, and have at present the right practically to enjoy the fishery, to the exclusion of British subjects, as completely as if that right was confirmed to them in express terms.

7.—Starting then from this point, I conceive that the French are entitled to expect, that not only all fixed settlements should be removed, but that all British subjects should be required to depart from their limits, during the annual period of their temporary occupation of the coast for fishing purposes. If this be conceded and enforced, every demand which the French have even a color of a right to address to Great Britain, upon the ground of treaty obligation, will have been complied with. But, on the other hand, a similar rigid compliance with the letter of the treaties, and the interpretation given to them as shown by the proclamations of the Governors of Newfoundland, would of course be required on the part of the French. And Her Majesty's Government may be assured, that as this mutual obligation would involve sacrifices on the part of Commercial Associations in France in connection with a system founded on national policy, far greater than they could entail upon the interests of English subjects, and those subjects very few in number, no such rigid proceeding would be insisted upon. The French Establishments upon the coast, although in most cases of a temporary character, yet far exceed in extent and variety mere "stages and huts necessary and usual for drying fish," and the residence of British subjects has been always deliberately encouraged by the French, since in them they find the necessary "guardians" for their establishments when they themselves return to Europe at the close of the fishing season.

8.—In negotiating therefore with the French upon this point, I believe that if the principle of "the Treaties, the whole Treaties, and nothing but the Treaties," is insisted upon,

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Copy of Despatch from GOVERNOR DARLING *to* MR. LABOUCHERE, *respecting further Concession of Fishery Rights to the French.*

Newfoundland,
Government House,
St. John's, 23rd July, 1856.

No. 66.

(Political.)

SIR,—

The question of the Colonial Fisheries, and of the relative rights of France and Great Britain upon the Coasts of Newfoundland, under existing Treaties, has naturally engaged my attention from the moment of my assumption of the Government; and my recent voyage round the Island, including a visit to the Labrador Coast, has afforded me opportunities of personal observation and information which have enabled me either to correct or confirm the opinions on this subject which I had been previously led to form.

2.—Under the impression that the negotiations with France upon this question, which were brought under the notice of my Predecessor, in the Duke of Newcastle's Confidential Despatch of the 19th August 1853, and upon which Mr. Hamilton reported in his Despatch No. 57, of the 28th September, in that year, have been actively resumed since the conclusion of the general Peace, I think it my duty respectfully to submit to Her Majesty's Government the conclusions at which I have myself arrived after a careful consideration of the various points involved, and with a considerable knowledge of the opinions of those whose interests are largely concerned in any change which should materially alter the position in which that question at present stands.

3.—In the first place I must beg to observe, that I am dealing with the whole question upon a very different basis from that adopted by my Predecessor. Mr. Hamilton refrains from any discussion of the claim of the French to an exclusive right of Fishery within the limits assigned to them by Treaty; observing that he considers it unanswerably shown, by Documents to which he refers, that that claim is without any foundation.

4.—In this conclusion I find myself unable to concur; and as, after examining the question to the best of my ability, and considering it by the light of such documents as are within my reach in the colony, I have drawn up the rationale of my opinion—I take the liberty of transmitting a copy of that paper herewith.

5.—The mere question of right, however, does not appear to be of much importance, since the latest instruction of Her Majesty's Government, conveyed by Lord Stanley's Despatch to Governor Sir John Harvey, No. 104, of the 29th July, 1843, lays down for the guidance of the Local Government, the decision that "Great Britain is bound to permit the "subjects of France to fish during the season, in the district specified by the treaty and de-

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main object in the specific proposals put forth in 1852, is to secure an acknowledged footing on the Coast of Labrador and off Belle Isle. During my recent tour, when at Croq and Cape Rouge Harbors, I had more than one opportunity of testing the great importance the French attach to the fishery at Belle Isle, and they were all well informed of the fact that the Colonial Government had appointed a Cruiser to protect that fishery during the present season.

12.—I have already, on more than one occasion, expressed my opinion, that, under the operation of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, it will be impossible to prevent the French from obtaining ample supplies of herring and caplin bait—but if their desire to possess a right to purchase it from the British fishermen on the South Coast, be a *bona fide* one, (and I think it would be very unjust to our fishermen to give, under any circumstance, a right to the French to *fish for bait* beyond the Mid Channel, as at present prescribed ;) the British Government will of course be in a position to demand some equivalent advantage ; and in that case it might be proposed to the French to surrender their exclusive right in St. George's Bay, viz., on the Coast between Cape St. George and Cape Anguille, without any restriction as to purchasing Bait there—and from Cape Anguille southward to Cape Ray.

13.—By such an arrangement the only cod fishery they would be asked to abandon, would be that at Cod Roy, to the southward of Cape Anguille ; while they would retain those to which they attach much importance to the northward of Cape St. George, viz., Red Island, Port a Port, and Lark Harbor. If the point of difficulty should be found to consist in the surrender of the fishery at Cod Roy, and appear insurmountable, the proposal might be eventually limited to the coast of St. George's Bay, viz., between Cape St. George and Cape Anguille.

14.—If, however, the French, comprehending the facility with which, as I assume, they may in future obtain bait through the Americans, should abandon altogether that question, as one of no importance, and although the prospect of the cession of their temporary rights in St. George's Bay, and its neighbourhood, should altogether fall with that abandonment, I must still very strongly urge my opinion against any further privilege or advantage being conceded to the French beyond those which they now enjoy by treaties, and which I would propose should be reciprocally enforced in all their details according to the views I have already explained—but above all, I would earnestly protest against any grant of *concurrent* or *common rights*, for I am confident that no arrangement could be more dangerous to the preservation of good understanding and concord between the subjects of both nations.

15.—I may here remark, that any argument as to equitable claim on the part of the French to be admitted to the fishery at Belle Isle, which may be advanced upon the ground that they were tacitly permitted to enjoy it until 1841, is wholly untenable. That Island formed no part of the additional Coast, the right to fish on which was ceded in 1783, by the Treaty of Versailles : and even so far back as 1763, Governor Hugh Palliser issued a Proclamation* in consequence of French boats having persisted in resorting to that Island, notifying that all French vessels or boats which should hereafter be met there, would be seized and confiscated.

* Papers relating to the Fisheries of British North America. Page 139.

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and seriously proposed te be enforced, it will be found there is no *bona fide* desire to disturb the existing irregular state of things, which has not only never occasioned the slightest real infringement upon the privileges and advantages conceded to the French, but on the contrary, has operated very much to their benefit and convenience. Within the scope of these observations, I distinctly include the settlement at St. George's Bay, which has sprung up not merely without encouragement upon the part of the Government, but in defiance of numerous Proclamations from the British Authorities in Newfoundland, issued at various periods since the peace of 1783. The Address of Governor Sir John Harvey, to the inhabitants of this Bay, so late as the year 1844, (see his Despatch of the 2nd September of that year) clearly refers to the very equivocal nature of the circumstances under which that settlement had attained its then existing dimensions, and affirms the temporary nature of the residence of its inhabitants.

9.—This rigid enforcement of the Treaties according to the French construction of them being conceded, the objects which the French now seek to obtain, can only be regarded as additional advantages for which they offer what they must be presumed as considering to be an equivalent. The proposed advantages to be conferred upon the French are :

1st.—The right to purchase and fish for Herrings and Caplin on the South Coast of Newfoundland.

2nd.—The right to fish during two months (without curing or drying on Shore) on a part of the Labrador.

3rd.—The right of fishing at Belle Isle at the Northern extremity of the Straits of that name. The equivalent concession on their part was to be an admission of the right of British subjects to inhabit St. George's Bay, and to carry on the Fishery there *in common* with French citizens.

10.—When it is borne in mind that the fishery in the Bay of St. George is simply a herring fishery ; that so far as it is carried on by the French, it is so carried on solely for the purpose of obtaining bait for their cod fishery on the coast, north and south, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Bay of St. George—that they now obtain this bait to any extent which they desire ; and that it is well known that in other respects the existence of the settlement is a convenience and advantage to them ; their expectation of obtaining in return the absolute right to purchase and fish for bait for the prosecution of their *Bank fishery* ; and in addition to the present exclusive privileges on about four hundred miles of the coast of Newfoundland, (including some of its best fishing grounds) a participation in the valuable fisheries of Labrador and off the Island of Belle Isle,—I must say that the French have put forward pretensions which can only be looked upon as perfectly preposterous ; and have been very properly regarded as such by Sir Anthony Perrier, Mr. Archibald and Mr. Strachey—their proposition may indeed be justly described, when regarded in its national bearing, as one of which the advantage is *wholly* on the French side.

11.—As it is notorious that the French never fail to obtain a supply of Bait upon the South Coast to the value of at least £20,000 a year, an admission to which effect has occasionally been made by French Officers and Authorities ; there can be little doubt that their

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[*Enclosure with* Governor DARLING'S *Despatch to* Mr. LABOUCHERE, *No.* 66, *July* 23, 1836.]

***REMARKS** upon the Claim of the French to an exclusive Right of Fishery on the Western, Northern, and Eastern Coasts of Newfoundland, so far South as Cape St. John, under the Treaties between France and Great Britain.*

The claim of the French to the exclusive right of Fishery upon part of the Coasts of Newfoundland, including all kinds of Fish, rests upon the 13th Article of the Treaty of Paris (30th May, 1814,) which are as follows:—

Article 13th—"The French Right of Fishery upon the great Bank of Newfoundland, upon the Coasts of the Island of that name, and of the adjacent Islands in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, shall be replaced upon the footing in which it stood in 1792."

The first point for inquiry then is, what was the footing in which the French Right of Fishery stood in 1792?

The Treaty of Versailles and the Declarations of the Kings of England and France in 1783, established the *Principles* upon which the French Fishery was conducted in 1792, and the view which was taken by either nation of the practical operation of these principles must be gathered from the Acts and Records of the respective Governments, rather than from the claims put forth, asserted, and attempted to be enforced by their Subjects.

If it can be satisfactorily shown that the English Government by their acts and proceedings about the year 1792, acknowledged an exclusive right on the part of the French, and identical with that which they now claim as a legitimate consequence of the Treaty and Declarations of 1783, we have, I think, a fair exponent of the footing on which the French Right stood in 1792, and which was fully and indisputably confirmed to them in 1814. First then, with regard to the principles established by the Treaty and Declarations of 1783, the King of Great Britain by the fifth Article of that Treaty assigned to the French "The Fishery from Cape St. John, passing to the North and descending by the Western Coast of Newfoundland to Cape Ray," and assured to the French Fishermen, that they shall enjoy the Fishery so assigned to them, as they had the right to enjoy that which was assigned to them by the Treaty of Utrecht.

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16—In respectfully offering these opinions upon the French proposals, I have reference to no other Documents upon the subject than the Confidential Despatches of the Secretary of State to my Predecessor, dated 17th August, 1852, and 19th August 1853, respectively, with their enclosures, and I am therefore, of course, unaware whether any concessions of national importance, apart from the Newfoundland Fisheries, have been offered by the French to counterbalance the greatly encreased advantages they have sought for themselves, in connection with those fisheries—or whether considerations of State Policy may be deemed to render it expedient that such advantages should be yielded without equivalent concessions.

17—It would be beyond my province to deal with considerations of that nature, even if any such exist; and I can neither surmise what may be the circumstances which constitute the question a difficult and hazardous one, as represented in Mr. Addington's Letter to Mr Merrivale, of the 26th June, 1853—nor am I acquainted with any differences that have occurred in recent years connected with the Newfoundland Fisheries, which are calculated to endanger the amicable relations subsisting between Great Britain and France.

18—There is certainly one large point of view, in which the whole question presents itself, to which I shall, I trust, be pardoned for adverting.

19—A glance at the Map shows the position which this Island occupies in the Territorial expanse of the British Empire—lying considerably nearer to the Mother Country than any other of her Transatlantic Possessions—distant in fact, at the present rate of locomotion, only about 104 hours' steaming from the nearest point of the British Islands—commanding by its situation the ocean approaches to those splendid Provinces whose resources and spirit of enterprize are rapidly bringing them up to a level with States dignified with the name of "Nation." The effort about to be made—and there is just ground for hoping—made, too, with success, to place it by means of Electric communication within a few minutes' reach of the Instructions of the Imperial Government; its shores abounding with fine harbors, and its surrounding seas with the sources of wealth, while its inhabitants are a manly and energetic race, derived for the most part from those portions of the United Kingdom which are nearest to the colony itself; it may fairly be regarded as being, for all political and commercial purposes, in as close connexion with the Parent State, as Ireland and the Channel Islands were at the close of the last century. Yet, the political position of a Dependency thus favored is such that a Foreign State enjoys—and cherishes with a full appreciation of its value and importance—a right to the use of at least one half its line of coast, and avails itself of the right in such a manner, as effectually to close that portion of the coast, for all practical purposes, against the people of the State to which the soil of the colony belongs.

20—England possesses an abundance of wealth, which she seems never reluctant to pour out for a truly national object, and the object of redeeming this valuable Possession from its present unnatural position, might not be deemed altogether unworthy of the consideration of the Imperial Government and Parliament; while such a consummation would, without violating any principle of Commercial Freedom, assuredly augment to an incalculable extent the profits of the National capital employed in this quarter of Her Majesty's Dominions.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. H. DARLING

The Right Honourable
H. Labouchere, M. P.,
&c., &c., &c.

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to that Treaty also; yet, this defect was materially remedied by the language of the British Declaration, accompanying the latter Treaty; and it seems to me impossible to consider that Declaration carefully and impartially, without arriving at the conclusion, that although imperfect for the purpose, it was intended to be a practical settlement of this disputed point, and to obviate the recurrence of differences between the Subjects of the two Nations which might arise from it.

This Document sets out by declaring that the King of England will not only seek *every means which shall ensure the execution of the Treaty with his accustomed good faith and punctuality,* but "will *besides* give on his part all *possible effi-* "*cacy* to the principles which shall prevent even the least "*foundation* of dispute for the future."

If it had been possible to employ stronger language than this, that possibility was realized by the adoption, in the French Copy of the Declaration, of the term "germe de dispute,"—the English equivalent of which may, I believe, be fairly given as "*origin* or *source* of dispute."

"*To this end*" the Declaration proceeds—"and in order "that the fishermen of the two Nations may not give cause "for daily quarrels, His Britannic Majesty will take the most "positive measures for preventing his subjects from inter- "rupting in *any manner,* by their *competition,* the Fishery of "the French during the temporary exercise of it, which is "granted to them upon the Coasts of the Island of Newfound- "land."

"For this purpose," namely: to prevent British Subjects from *interrupting in any manner*, by their *competition*, the Fishery of the French, "His Britannic Majesty will cause the "fixed settlements which shall be formed there, (namely, on "the Coast of Newfoundland) to be removed."

But removal of British settlements would not, of itself, afford the French the means of *drying* their fish, and accordingly His Britannic Majesty next declares, that he will "give "orders that French Fishermen be not incommoded in cut- "ting the wood necessary for the repair of their scaffolds, "huts, and fishing vessels."

The French seem thus to have acquired the right to cut wood without any restriction as to quality or quantity, or the limits inland from which it might be obtained, so long as it

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The Treaty of Utrecht is of no further importance in the question, than as it defines the Right of Fishery which the French enjoyed under that Treaty; or the mode in which they enjoyed that Right.

The Right which the Treaty of Utrecht confers on the French in this regard, appears to be simply "to catch fish and dry them on land," permission being at the same time given to the French to erect "Stages, made of Boards," and "Huts necessary and usual for drying of Fish."*

*This permission, it is true, is not given expressly; but as an exception to general prohibitions. Its practical effect is, however, as above stated.

It is at once obvious that this Statement in the Treaty of Utrecht, of the Right possessed by the French *to enjoy the Fishery*, assigned to them by Treaty, of itself by no means justifies the claim to an *exclusive* Right.

It clearly only gives permission to take and dry fish upon a specified part of the Coast, and could not be interpreted as depriving British Subjects of their natural Right to follow the same pursuit, and on the same part of the coast.

Several Proclamations of the Governors of Newfoundland between the years 1763 and 1783, warning British Subjects against improper interference with the French in the exercise of their Rights, advert to these Rights as rights "in common" or "concurrent" Rights, with those of British Subjects.

Governor Palliser. 19th June, 1764. Printed Papers relative to the Fisheries of British North America, page 139.
Governor Shouldham, 24th June, 1772. Printed Papers page 140.
Governor Shouldham, 27th July, 1773. Printed Papers page 140.
Governor Duff, 12th July, 1775. Printed Papers, page 140.

But, on the part of the *French*, the claim to an exclusive right had been set up, even before the Treaty of Paris in 1763, and had never, I believe, been expressly abandoned, while it was *deliberately asserted* just five years before the Treaty of Versailles in 1783, in their Treaty with the United States of 1778, in the following words—"that the United States, their "Citizens and Inhabitants, should never disturb the Sub-"jects of the Most Christian King in the enjoyment and ex-"ercise of the right of fishing on the Banks of Newfound-"land; nor in the indefinite and exclusive right which be-"longed to them on that part of the Coast of that Island "which is designated by the Treaty of Utrecht; nor in the "rights relative to all and each of the Isles belonging to His "Most Christian Majesty; the whole conformable to the true "sense of the Treaties of Utrecht and of Paris."

Now although the indefinite and inexplicit character of the Treaty of Utrecht in the points referred to, was, by the very terms of the Treaty of Versailles necessarily communicated

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tions of the Treaty and Declaration which were so highly favorable to the French. But there is at any rate, no doubt that in the year 1778, the power of Parliament was invoked, and the 28th Geo. 3., Cap. 35, was passed. By this Act, His Majesty is empowered to give such Orders and Instructions to the Governor of Newfoundland, or any officers on the Station, as should be deemed proper and necessary to fulfil the purposes of the Treaty and Declaration—even "if it "shall be necessary to that end," "to remove or cause to "be removed, any stages, flakes, train vats, or other works "whatever, for the purpose of carrying on fishery, erected "by His Majesty's subjects," and also all ships, vessels, and boats belonging to His Majesty's subjects, which shall be found within the limits aforesaid, and "in case of refusal to "depart from within the limits aforesaid, to compel any of "His Majesty's subjects to depart from thence; any law, "usage, or custom to the contrary, notwithstanding."

The view taken by the British Parliament of the meaning and object of the treaty seems sufficiently ascertained by this enactment, and without specific reference to the orders which may have been given by His Majesty with the advice of his Council, to the Governor of Newfoundland, it is only necessary to refer to the Proclamation issued by the Governor immediately after the passing of the Act, giving effect to its very stringent provisions in the precise language of the Act itself.

Governor J. Elliott, 26th July, 1788. P. Papers, page 142.

In 1802, after the peace of Amiens, the Governor of Newfoundland again issued a proclamation, not only directing the destruction of all stages and other works erected by British subjects within the French limits (no doubt during the war terminated by that treaty) the removal of all ships, vessels, and boats belonging to them, and their own departure therefrom —but "strictly forbidding them to take charge of, preserve, or prepare any boat, stage, flake, or erection whatever, for the purpose of the fishery on account, or for the use of any French citizens for the ensuing fishing season."

H. E. Admiral Gambier, 8th June, 1802. P. Papers, Page 143.

From these Documents, it can hardly fail to be concluded that the Government and Parliament of Great Britain recognized, and enforced the exclusive right claimed by the French, *whenever we were at peace with that nation*, from the year 1783, to the date of the last mentioned proclamation of Governor Gambier, in "1802," and therefore that exclusion of the British was clearly acknowledged as the "footing on

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was necessary for the repair of the scaffolds, huts, and vessels used in their fishery ; and it is worthy,I think,of remark, that as this fishery included any quantity of fish which the French could catch upon the banks, as well as upon the coasts, and find sufficient space upon the coast for drying, the right of cutting the wood necessary for that purpose is obviously one not intended to be confined to the coast, and may not unfairly be supposed to extend to any point in the interior whence it might be convenient to obtain it.

The British declaration next proceeds to prescribe the plan upon which the fishery shall be carried on upon the Coast of Newfoundland, and which shall not be deviated from by either party, namely, according to the 13th Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, and the method of carrying it on, which has at all times been acknowledged, and defines this method in the following points:

The French fishermen shall build only their scaffolds—confine themselves to the repair of their Fishing Vessels, and not winter on the Coast—while the English subjects shall not, in any manner, molest the French fishermen during their fishery, nor injure their scaffolds during their absence.

Such being the language and terms of the Treaty and Declaration of 1783, the next point for inquiry would seem to be, what interpretation was placed upon those instruments by the British Government, upon the treaty first coming into operation. It appears, then, that in the next year after the conclusion of the treaty, namely, 1784, a proclamation was issued by the Governor of Newfoundland reciting the articles of the treaty and terms of the declaration ; and calling upon all British subjects who have fixed settlements upon the coast of Newfoundland between Cape St. John and Cape Ray, to remove them without loss of time, and also upon all *others residing* or *being in any way employed* upon the said coast, between the said Capes, to conform themselves in every particular, to the articles and declaration.

Governor John Campbell, 10th September, 1784. P. Papers, page 141.

This Proclamation was probably not sufficiently imperative in its terms, and left too much latitude as to what "conformity" *to the Treaty* involved.

It is, I believe, historically true, that it failed of its purpose—that British fishermen continued to compete with and molest French fishermen, and that the powers of the Local Government were found inadequate to maintain the condi-

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" we now possess; and it gives them a preference at the " Spanish markets, as that situation produces the largest fish, " which is preferred in Spain. The situations of the French " fishermen, by the Treaties of Utrecht and Paris, were such " as put them in a situation so as to envy us in our advan- " tages ;since which they have regularly, from time to time, " received encouragements."

" By the Treaty of Paris they considered themselves as carrying on fisheries by leave on a British Island; the people of France considered themselves subject to British laws, when that part of the Island which was common to both was under the direction of Fishing Admirals,—this he has seen, and has also seen the advantages of such authority and power; the indulgences given to the French prevented him in 1768, or thereabouts, and many others from continuing, or rather establishing extensive fisheries in that part."

" And, being subsequently asked, ' if he meant the French have an advantage from their possessions under the last Treaty of Peace, or from our fishermen being restricted by an Act passed in 1787, forbidding them fishing from Cape Ray to Point Riche ; he said, they certainly have an advantage by the Treaty of Peace, but that advantage was greatly increased by the Act of Parliament alluded to ;' and being further asked, ' should we carry on the fishery there again if that Act was repealed ? he said, those in a situation near it would acquire an immediate advantage both in the salmon fishery and fur trade. With respect to the cod fishery, it would be hazardous, from the apprehension of being removed at a returning peace.

" Had that situation been possessed by Great Britain alone in the late Peace, he himself had prepared the establishment for a trade there, which, had not the burthens complained of been laid on the fishery, would have employed, by this time, full one thousand two hundred men, that would have gone from Europe, and returned again annually."

That the right conferred must be taken to include all kinds of fish that could be caught upon the coast, seems scarcely to admit of doubt, since the British fishermen themselves are not permitted to remain on the Coast conceded to the French for fishing purposes, during the temporary occupation of it, for those purposes, by the latter.

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which it (the right) stood in 1792," and upon which it was replaced by the Treaty of Paris in 1814.

The strong point appears to be, that the Act of Parliament, 28 Geo. 3, Cap. 35, and the subsequent Proclamations of Governors Elliott and Gambier, not only direct the destruction of works erected on shore, and the removal of ships and boats ; but *the departure of His Majesty's subjects themselves* from the prescribed French limits ; and this for the purpose of enforcing the notice to them, that they are not to "interrupt in any manner by their competition" the fishery of the French within these limits—thus presenting a marked contrast to the language of the predecessors of those Governors, already referred to, before 1792, which uniformly refer to the French right as being "common" or "concurrent."

As to the practical effect of the measures taken by the British Government for the purpose of excluding their subjects from participating in the fisheries on the French Shore, very little evidence exists, or at least is within my reach at the present moment. But as two references I am enabled to make seem conclusive upon the point, it may be desirable briefly to notice them.

The Report of a Committee of the House of Commons on the state of the Newfoundland Trade, reported by Mr. Dudley Ryder, on the 26th March, 1793, gives the evidence of Mr. William Newman, then as now a leading mercantile name in the Colony ; thus Mr. Newman being asked—"If our merchants caught any and what fish in that part of Newfoundland where the French have a right to fish ?—he said, they did ; but he did not know the quantity. And being asked if they did now ?—he said, They do not. And being asked for what reason they do not ?—he said, for fear of the boats and ships being taken from them by the French."

Again, Mr. Peter Ougier, examined before the same Committee, and stating that he was deputed by the merchants of the County of Devon and the inhabitants of Newfoundland, to represent their interests, being asked—"if he knew anything of the French trade since the last war, says, that the "French possessions in some parts were exchanged, much "against the interests of the British fishery, by which means "they are in possession of a situation the best in the Island, "and we, in exchange, have got the very worst, inasmuch "as that the French Govt. did assist by bounty or otherwise : "those people carry on fisheries in that former situation which

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committed since the year 1820, against the French on the East and West Coasts of Newfoundland, and the Governor, Sir C. Hamilton, in replying to a reference made to him by the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, as proof of the efforts he had used, refers to a Proclamation issued by him on the 12th August, 1822, enforcing, in the same language as that employed by his predecessors in 1788, and 1802, the removal of Buildings, Vessels and *Persons* from the coast assigned to the French.

In 1824, also, the Act of Parliament, 5 Geo. 4, Cap. 51, renewed for five years the full power of removal originally granted to the Crown by the 28th Geo. 3, Cap. 35, adopting the very words of the last named Act.

(Signed,)

C. H. D.

20th July, 1856.

Newfoundland.

Newfoundland,
Government House,
St. John's, 28th July, 1856

(COPY.)

Executive.

No. 70.

SIR,—

I have the honor to report that Mr. P. F. LITTLE, the Attorney-General, and Senior Member of the Executive Council, has availed himself of the usual vacation leave for six weeks, and proceeds to England in the *Propontis* Steamer, with the present intention of returning to Newfoundland by the *Cleopatra,* the first of a line of steam vessels advertised to trade directly between Liverpool and St. John's, Newfoundland, and between St. John's, Halifax, and the town of Portland, in Maine, United States. The *Cleopatra* is announced to leave England upon the 23rd of next month.

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Such Fish, whether Salmon or otherwise, as they might be able to catch during the absence of the French in the winter months, that is, according to immemorial practice, from about the 10th October to the 15th April, they would seem not to be prohibited from catching; but this *remnant* of a right, as it may be justly described, would practically be of little importance.

There is one point, which perhaps properly belongs rather to a philological discussion, than to an enquiry of this nature; but which is still deserving of attention, since much stress is laid upon it by the French. In the British Declaration accompanying the Treaty of Versailles, the French Counterpart contains the word "concurrence," as corresponding to the English word "competition."

The Lexicographical Authorities of 1783 are not within my reach; but in Dictionaries intended for our guidance in these days, I find that the French word "concurrence" bears as a "technical term" the meaning "joint right," "common claim," and Dr. Webster assigns to the word "competition" as its first meaning, "the act of seeking or endeavoring to gain what another is endeavoring to gain at the same time."

Now if either of these meanings be accepted, if the Declaration ran, that His Britannic Majesty will prevent His subjects from interrupting in any manner the Fishery of the French by their "joint right" or "common claim," or by seeking or "endeavoring to gain" at the "same time," no sort of doubt or degree of ambiguity would exist as to the meaning of the Declaration.

His Britannic Majesty would have promised that His subjects should not interrupt the French by the assertion of their "*joint right*," or "common claim," or by seeking or endeavoring to catch fish on those coasts of Newfoundland, the temporary occupation of which was assigned to the French.

The object in view being to ascertain the footing on which the French Right stood in 1792, as recognized by the British Government, and to which it was restored in 1814, it is unnecessary for that purpose to pursue the enquiry further.

It may be remarked, however, that in 1824 the Prince De Polignac, appears to have complained of alleged depredations

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vacation leave of absence, had become so serious, that he was unable to proceed to England, as proposed, in the *Propontis* steamer.

2.—My absence from the Seat of Government did not exceed twelve days. During that period I visited the settlements of Trepassey, St. Mary's, Placentia, Burin, Great St. Lawrence, Lamaline, Grand Bank, and Harbor Briton; landing at each, and holding communication with the magistrates, clergy, and principal inhabitants of the several places, and inspecting the court-houses, gaols, churches, and schools, in all cases where such buildings and institutions exist, or were in operation.

3.—I was prevented, by dense fog, from proceeding so far to the Westward as I intended, being unwilling to incur delay; and from the same cause, I was unable to land either at La Poile or the Burgeo Islands, off the former of which the *Pylades* lay twenty hours, and off the latter sixteen hours, in hopes of accomplishing that object.

4.—By this visit of inspection, however, in conjunction with my former tour to the Northward, I have been enabled to acquire a personal knowledge of the character of the settlements upon the whole coast, whether mercantile establishments or fishing villages, which cannot but be useful in leading to just and independent conclusions upon those Commercial and social questions, which the circumstances and pursuits of the inhabitants of the colony generally involve.

5.—From information which I personally obtained, and from somewhat minute data which were submitted to me, I am satisfied that the Herring Fishery in the Bay of Fortune alone is of considerably greater value than that which is usually ascribed to the collective Herring Fisheries of the colony. The value of bait sold this year to the French, is estimated by a competent authority who has taken pains to obtain reliable information, at not less than Fifty-eight Thousand Pounds (£58,000.)

(Copy.)

London, June 30th, 1853.

My Lord,—

I have the honor to inform your Lordship that I received, yesterday evening, a note from Mr. Strachey, of the Colonial Office, stating "that I had been mistaken in representing in "my report to your Lordship of the 10th inst., on the subject of my communications with "him and Mr. Archibald on the Newfoundland fishery question, that he (Mr. Strachey) ac-"quiesces, although Mr. Archibald does not, in the proposed cession of a right of fishery to

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2.—Since I had the honor to address you my Despatch, No. 66, of the 23rd inst., I have communicated its contents to my Council, and I am enabled to state, that they unanimously concur with me in the recommendation I have ventured to make with respect to further concessions of Fishery rights to the subjects of France. I have no doubt that Mr. Little will be found capable of supplying any information on points of detail in which my despatch may seem deficient.

3.—Her Majesty's steam Corvette *Pylades* having been sent by Admiral Fanshawe to replace the *Argus* on this part of the Station, with order to the Officer commanding (Captain D'Eyncourt) to visit the principal fishing harbors on the South Coast, I propose to avail myself of the opportunity thus presented to complete the tour of inspection of my Government; and I have arranged accordingly to embark to-morrow, the 29th inst., expecting to be absent from St. John's about ten days. This visit to the South coast may probably afford me the means of ascertaining with more accuracy than I have hitherto had personal opportunity of doing, the present bearings of the question of the supply of bait to the French.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

C. H. DARLING.

The Right Honourable
H. Labouchere, M. P.,
&c., &c., &c.

Extract of Governor DARLING'S *Despatch No.* 72, *of* 19*th August,* 1856, *to* Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE, M. P.

Newfoundland,
Government House,
St. John's, 19*th Augnst*, 1852.

SIR,—

With reference to my Despatch, No. 70, of the 20th ultimo, I regret to say, that upon my return to St. John's on the 9th inst., in H. M. S. *Pylades,* I found that Mr. Attorney-General Little's illness, on account of which he had intended to obtain change of air, by the usual

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Copy of Despatch to Mr. LABOUCHERE, *respecting French Fishery Claims and Proceedings.*

Newfoundland,
Government House,
St. John's, August, 31*st,* 1856

No. 75.

Executive.

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit herewith the copy of a Letter addressed to me by Capt. D'Eyncourt, commanding H. M. S. Corvette *Pylades,* informing me of his proceedings upon the coast of Labrador, and enclosing the copy of a correspondence between himself and Commodore Mazéres, commanding the French Naval Squadron on the Coast of Newfoundland, relative to the case of certain French vessels which Captain D'Eyncourt had discovered engaged in fishing off the Labrador, contrary to the stipulations of existing treaties. 24th August, 1856.

2.—The allusion which is made in Commodore Mazéres' Letter of the 21st instant, to the fact of his having given permission to English vessels to fish in the Bay of St. George, and the supposition that the masters of the vessels who were found fishing in the Labrador, may have been guilty of that breach of the treaties under an erroneous belief that they had a right to do so in consideration of the indulgence so granted to English vessels; is quite in accordance with the general principle upon which the views of the French on the question of the Newfoundland Fisheries are based, as adverted to in my Despatch, No. 66, of the 23rd ultimo. Its tendency is to imply that the fisheries on the Labrador and those in St. George's Bay, are of the same description and value—and that the rights of enjoying these fisheries respectively, are such as may be fairly exchanged against each other.

3.—I think it necessary, therefore, to remind Her Majesty's Government, that this "permission" to fish in the Bay of St. George, has been for many years habitually given to residents in that Bay by the French Naval Officers; that it confers only the privilege to take Herring and Salmon during the French fishing season; that a portion of the catch is frequently given as the price of such permission; and that it does not extend to the cod fishery, which is not carried on

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" the French at Belle Isle." He supposes, " that this was owing to my having misunder-
" stood some part of his and Mr. Archhibald's communication to me of the 4th of this month,"
and adds " that he was certainly disposed to concur in this cession, and has probably said so
" in his conversation with me ; but when the matter came to be discussed he was much
" shaken, he cannot say entirely convinced, by Mr. Archibald's arguments, and it was mainly
" because of his doubts on the point that a proposal of a further reference to the colony was
" made, as it was at his (Mr. Strachey's) own suggestion, in the communication of June 4th,
" and there was nothing in that communication intended to convey his acquiescence."

Mr. Strachey concludes by requesting me, that, as my report is now upon the Records of the Colonial Office, to acquaint your Lordship with his observations.

In making this communication to your Lordship, I beg leave to state that my inference of Mr. Strachey's acquiesence to the proposed cession was drawn from the impressions made on my mind by previous conversations with this gentleman—from an observation in the concluding remarks of Messrs. Archibald and Strachey's joint report *that there is some difference of opinion between them on this subject,* and from Mr. Strachey not having joined in the statement of reasons (signed by Mr. Archibald alone) for objecting to the said cession.

I must also express my regret for having, in my report to your Lordship of the 10th inst., attributed to the Newfoundland Attorney General the origination of a proposal for a further reference to the colony previous to a final decision on the propositions to be made to France, it being now evident, from the admission in Mr. Strachey's note, (of which a copy and one of my reply are enclosed) that this proposal for further reference was suggested by Mr. Strachey himself.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

A. PERRIER.

The Earl of Clarendon, K. G.;
&c., &c., &c.,

Fisheries.

buildings connected with their fisheries during their absence from Newfoundland; but I have deemed it right to request the Commodore to give me more detailed information on the subject, and I have accordingly addressed to him a Letter of 30th August, 1856. which I have the honor to enclose a copy herewith.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

C. H. D.

The Right Honourable
H. Labouchere, M. P.,
&c., &c., &c.

Government House,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
30th August, 1856.

Enclosure to the foregoing.

SIR,—

Captain D'Eyncourt, of Her Britannic Majesty's Ship *Pylades*, having communicated to me the correspondence which recently passed at Croc Harbour, between you and himself upon the subject of the encroachments of certain French vessels upon the fishing grounds on the coast of Labrador; I have learnt with concern from your letter of the 21st instant, that you think you have reason to complain of similar trespasses committed by British subjects.

I am desirous of exerting the authority of the Colonial Government to put an end to such irregular practices, of the existence of which I had not before been made aware; and I shall feel much obliged to you accordingly if you will favor me with such information as it may be in your power to give, with reference to the names and usual places of residence of the persons whom you have thought it necessary to arrest,

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by either English or French in the Bay of St. George as an Export Trade—that fish not frequenting the Bay in sufficient abundance for the purpose—on the other hand, the cod are found in considerable numbers on that particular part of the Labrador Coast on which the trespassing vessels were encountered by Captain D'Eyncourt.

4.—With reference to the settlement at the Bay of St. George, the population of which, collected from Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and from other quarters, and many of whom are the descendants of old French Acadians, now amount to about 1500 ; it seems proper to mention that there are several persons established in Trade there, who are understood to be natural born subjects of France, and have married women who may be regarded as natives of the place—the names of four of these are given in the margin. They chiefly trade with Halifax and Canada, and are not, I believe, connected with mercantile establishments in France, but they originally settled in St. George's Bay after deserting from, or quitting the "Equipage" of the French Fishing Fleet some years ago ; and their permanent residence may be fairly adduced as being far more in contravention of Treaties, should a question on that subject arise, than that of the British Colonial Fishermen, by whom they are surrounded, and with whom they trade—in fact there can be no doubt that, however little claim the inhabitants of St. George's Bay may have to British protection, as against any alleged infringement of Treaties which their residence there during the fishing season may seem to justify the French in advancing—yet it cannot be denied that that settlement has been suffered to attain its present extent, and permanent character, with the connivance of the French, and so far as I am aware, without any effort to obstruct its progress by a formal appeal or representation to the British Government.

Francois Felatre.

Romaine.

Francois Halbert.

Lesgrandes.

5.—This course may have been the result of design or of mere indifference ; but the belief that in the present state of the settlement, it is an object with Her Majesty's Government to obtain exclusive possession of the Bay, is, I have no doubt, the ground of the proposals of the French Government, by which they hope to obtain additional fishery privileges of no mean importance.

6.—I feel some confidence that the aggressions on the French fishing grounds by British subjects, to which Commodore Mazéres alludes, have been committed by persons who are employed by the French to take care of the scaffoldings and

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gressions referred to, and the occupation of the persons by whom they were for the most part committed, was well founded. On this point I would remark, that however desirable it might be to extend the protection of Law to the property of a friendly people which is left upon our coast during the winter, notwithstanding that the strict Letter of the Treaties guarantees nothing more than that British subjects shall not injure "their scaffolds during their absence," yet it would be impossible to effect that object through our present Judicial or Police organization which is necessarily limited by our strictly Colonial requirements; nor can the obligations of National Comity be fairly regarded, I conceive, as calling for the interference of the Colonial Government to protect the French against the pilfering and embezzlement of employés selected by themselves, in places to which the Colonial Institutions do not practically extend.

3.—I am aware that cases have occurred in which the crews of vessels bound to the Labrador and on Sealing Voyages, have landed and recklessly done injury to buildings and property on the coast. A representation to this effect was made to me on my recent visit to Cape Rouge Harbor, and I propose to issue, at the proper time, a Proclamation, cautioning the Crews of such Vessels against the legal consequences of misconduct of this nature being established against them.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

C. H. DARLING.

The Right Honourable
H. Labouchere, M. P.,
&c., &c., &c.

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particularly stating the cases in which those persons may have been employed to take charge, during the winter months, of the scaffoldings and other erections used by the subjects of France in the fishing season—an occupation which it is not unnatural they should consider as justifying their participation in the produce of the coastal fishing grounds during the summer.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

C. H. DARLING.

Commodore Mazeres,
Commanding French Naval
Division on the Coast of Newfoundland.

(COPY.)

Newfoundland,
Government House,
St. John's, 14th October, 1850

Executive.

No. 88.

SIR,—

Commodore Mazeres to Governor Darling, 1st October, 1850.

With reference to my Despatch, No. 75, of the 31st August last, in which I had the honor to transmit for your information, the Copy of a letter addressed by me to Commodore Mazeres, Commanding the French Naval Squadron on the Coast of Newfoundland, relative to the alleged aggressions of British subjects on the French fishing grounds, I have now the satisfaction to enclose a Copy of the Reply which I have received from the Commodore.

2.—It will be perceived from Mons. Mazeres' Letter, that the conjecture which I had formed (as stated in the 6th paragraph of my Despatch, No. 75) as to the nature of the ag-

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Extract from Minute of Council, of 14th November, 1856.

Resolved,—Whereas the Executive Council have reason to believe that negotiations are proceeding between the Imperial Government and the Government of France, in relation to the fisheries of this Colony; and from the injurious effects resulting from Imperial Treaties heretofore concluded on this subject:—

Resolved,—That, in the opinion of the Council, it would be most inexpedient and injurious to the interests of this Colony, to make any further concessions to the French on our coasts, or for the Imperial Government to conclude any Treaty on the subject without first obtaining the opinion of the Local Legislature on the particulars thereof; and that His Excellency the Governor be respectfully requested to communicate this Resolution to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Despatch from Lord STANLEY, *of 29th July,* 1843, *to Governor* Sir JOHN HARVEY.

(COPY.)

No. 104.

Downing-Street,
29th July, 1843.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Despatch of the 11th of last November, relative to the claim of the French to the exclusive right of Fishing on those parts of the Island of Newfoundland, on which a right of fishing for and curing Cod has been conceded to French subjects by treaty.

Having referred this Despatch for the consideration of the Earl of Aberdeen, I have received two letters in answer, dated the 28th of February, and the 19th of this month, which convey his Lordship's opinion, that Great Britain is bound to permit the subjects of France to fish during the season in the districts specified by the Treaty and Declaration of 1783, free from any interruption on the part of British Subjects; but that if there be room in these districts for the fishermen of both Nations to fish without interfering with each other, this country is not bound to prevent her subjects from fishing there. It is further his Lordship's opinion, that, as there is no limitation in the Treaty as to the description of fish which the

Fisheries.

(Copy.)

Newfoundland.
Government House.
St. John's, November 15, 1856.

Executive.

No. 96.

Sir,—

In compliance with the request of the Members of the Executive Council, I have the honor to transmit herewith an Extract Minute of the proceedings of that body, containing an expression of their views in reference to the negotiations which it is understood are at present proceeding with the Government of France, on the subject of the fisheries of this Island and on the coast of Labrador.

2.—Two members of the Council, the Honorable Laurence O'Brien, and the Solicitor General, were absent from the Meeting at which the Resolution referred to was adopted; but it is my duty to state, that there is no doubt they would have concurred in it, had they been present.

3.—I understand that some apprehension has been created upon the subject of the Resolution, by reports brought from the "French Shore" of Newfoundland, to the effect that the French fishermen have expressed their confident expectation of obtaining additional privileges as the result of the pending negotiations; and the Council have therefore conceived it to be due to the Colonial Interests to convey to Her Majesty's Government their explicit opinion upon the inexpediency of granting further concessions of this nature.

3.—You will perceive that I informed the Council, that I was not myself aware of the nature of these negociations since their resumption, and I have ascertained, in reply to an inquiry made by me in Council upon the point, that the reference to "injurious effects resulting from Imperial Treaties heretofore concluded," in the Resolution, is to be understood especially as applying to the course pursued at the Peace of 1814, when the French Right of Fishery was restored to the footing on which it stood before the War in 1792, instead of securing to British subjects the extended advantages they had enjoyed during the continuance of the War.

5.—My own views of the probable effect of further concessions upon the interests of the inhabitants of Newfoundland, have already been respectfully submitted to Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

C. H. DARLING.

The Right Hon.
H. Labouchere, M. P.,
&c., &c., &c.,

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from the Board of Trade, relative to the right of British subjects to the fishery on certain parts of the coast of Newfoundland, where the right is now claimed by the subjects of France exclusively; and requesting that we would take into our consideration the subject of this Letter, together with the Treaties to which it refers; and that we would report to your Lordship our opinion as to the claim which Great Britain may have to a *share* of the Fishery in question, and as to the expediency of proposing to the French Government to commence negotiations for the purpose of effecting some amicable adjustment of the respective rights of British and French subjects upon the coast of Newfoundland.

In obedience to your Lordship's commands, we have the honor to report, that having taken into consideration the above mentioned Letter from the Board of Trade, together with the Treaties to which it refers, we are of opinion, that the subjects of France have the exclusive right of Fishery on that part of the coast of Newfoundland specified in the 5th Article of the Definite Treaty signed at Versailles on the 3rd of September, 1783.

We have, &c.,

(Signed,)
JOHN DODSON,
J. CAMPBELL,
R. W. ROLFE.

Viscount Palmerston,
&c., &c., &c.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Enclosure with No. 104, 1843, *of 29th July.*

(COPY.)

Doctors' Commons,
April 17th, 1837.

MY LORD,—

We are honored with your Lordship's commands, signified in Mr. Blackhouse's Letter of the 1st inst., transmitting two Notes received from Count Sebastiani, the French Ambassador at this Court, and a Copy of your Lordship's answer to the first of those Notes relative to certain collisions which Count Sebastiani states had occurred between British and French Fishermen on the coast of Newfoundland, arising out of the interference of the former with the fishery on that part of the Newfoundland coast on which the French claim to have the exclusive right of Fishing; and in consequence of which collisions Count Sebastiani calls on

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French are entitled to take, their claim to fish for Salmon must also be admitted to its full extent.

As this is a subject of great interest and importance, and one which may be hereafter forced on the attention of yourself or your successors in the Government of Newfoundland, I think it desirable to furnish you with copies of the correspondence which has lately passed between Lord Aberdeen and myself, respecting it, and also with copies of the opinions of the Law Officers of the Crown, which are therein referred to, dated the 30th May, 1835, and the 17th April, 1837; but you will be careful to preserve this correspondence amongst the Confidential Records of your Government. Adverting to your Despatch of the 13th June, which I have received within the last few days, in which it is remarked that the French Naval Officer has protested against the claims of British subjects to a concurrent right of Salmon fishery within the French limits, merely pro formâ and for the object of sustaining the construction by the French of the word "competition," in the Declaration of 1783, I do not see that there is at present any necessity for taking any step which shall revive a discussion as to the description of fish which the French Fishermen are entitled to catch; you will, on all occasions, avoid as much as possible, raising any question as to the rights of Great Britain to the Fisheries of Newfoundland, on those coasts on which the French are by Treaty entitled to fish, free from interruption by the competition of the British Fishermen; but if any formal and energetic remonstrance be addressed to you by the French Commandant on the Station, I am of opinion that you would have no alternative, except to regulate your conduct by the deliberate opinions expressed in these papers.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

STANLEY.

Lieut. Governor
Sir J. Harvey.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Enclosure with No. 104, '43, *of* 29*th July.*

(COPY.)

Doctors' Commons,
May 30, 1835.

MY LORD,—

We are honored with Your Lordship's commands signified in Mr. Blackhouse's letter of the 19th of July last, stating that he was directed to transmit to us the accompanying letter

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of opinion that according to the true construction of the Treaty and Declaration, British subjects are precluded from fishing, if they thereby cause any interruption to the French fishery.

We have, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN DODSON,
J. CAMPBELL,
R. W. ROLFE.

Viscount Palmerston,
&c., &c., &c.,

(COPY.)

Downing-Street,
16th January, 1857.

GOVERNOR DARLING.

No. 4.

SIR,—

With reference to former correspondence on the questions so long pending between the British and French Governments respecting the Fisheries of Newfoundland, I have now to transmit to you the copy of a Convention, signed on the 14th of this month, and the ratifications of which have been this day exchanged. I could have wished that Her Majesty's Government had had the assistance, as was at one time expected, of one of your principal advisers in conducting this negotiation, but I believe that the views of the Government and people of Newfoundland have been so fully placed before this department by the Despatches and accompanying Documents of yourself and your predecessors, that nothing was wanting to complete the necessary information on this head; and the presence of a gentleman specially entrusted by the French Government with the conduct of the business, rendered it desirable to arrive, if possible, at an understanding without further delay.

You are, as well as your advisers, so thoroughly versed in the history of this long agitated subject, that the several provisions of the Convention will be readily understood by you, wihtout any minute explanation on my part. The detail into which I propose to enter is

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Her Majesty's Government for a formal disavowal of the claim of British subjects to a right of Fishing concurrent with that of the subjects of France upon the coast in question, and requests that instructions may be given to the British Authorities, and Naval Officers on the Newfoundland Station, defining and enforcing the exclusive right of France under the Declaration annexed to the Treaty of September 3rd, 1783.

Mr. Blackhouse also encloses a Copy of Prince Talleyrand's Note of 19th May, 1831, to which Count Sebastiani refers in his Note of the 21st October last.

Also, a Copy of a Letter From the Foreign Office to the Colonial Department, referring for Lord Glenelg's consideration a draft of the answer which your Lordship proposed to return to Count Sebastiani.

2ndly.—The previous letters therein referred to, on the subject of Mr. George Handley's, received from the Colonial Office and from the Admiralty.

3rdly.—A letter and its enclosures from the Colonial Office on the subject of your Lordship's proposed answer to Count Sebastiani, and a second letter of the same date with reference to Mr. Handley's case.

4thly.—The letter from the Board of Trade in 1834, and the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, in 1835, thereupon, which are referred to in the letter from the Colonial Office above mentioned.

And 5thly.—A memorandum prepared in the Foreign Office upon the question of the right of the French to an exclusive Fishery.

And requesting that we would take these papers into consideration, and report to your Lordship our opinion thereupon.

In obedience to your Lorship's commands, we have attentively perused and considered the above mentioned papers, and have the honor to report that, in referring to the opinion expressed in our report of the 30th May, 1835, we think we went further than the circumstances of the case fairly warrant.

Attending to the Treaty of 1783, and the accompanying Declaration, the subsequent Treaties, and the Act of Parliament, we think Great Britain has bound herself to permit the subjects of France to fish, during the season, in the allotted District, free from any interruption on the part of British subjects.

If there were really good room within the limits of the District in question, for the fishermen of both nations to fish without interfering with each other, then we do not think that this country would be bound to prevent her subjects from fishing there.—It appears, however, from the report of Admiral Sir P. Halket, that this is hardly practicable; and we are

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points; and at the same time to obtain from France such concessions as were most likely to prove permanently serviceable to the interests of Newfoundland at the price of such concessions on our side as were least likely to be felt as onerous.

The Concessions made by France in the Convention now forwarded are as follows :—

The " exclusive" right of France to the Fishery is limited entirely to the Northern extremity and and North Eastern Coast of Newfoundland from Cape Norman to Cape St. John, including the portion of the " French Shore" at present chiefly used by the fishermen of that nation, and to five reserved points on the Western Shore to which the French attach a value on account of existing establishments and rights there.

The waters of the entire Western Coast with these exceptions, are therefore left open to the free concurrence of British fishermen ; a Concession which it is hoped will be of increasing importance as population and industry advance.

Along the little tract of shore between Quirpon Islands and Cape Norman shore, and also at the five reserved points, the French rights of fishery are described as " to the exclusion" of " British subjects." This phrase requires explanation. It need scarcely be said Her Majesty's Government could entertain no idea of ceding to any Foreign Nation special rights to the exclusion of her own subjects in particular, even on points of such minute geographical importance as these. No such consequences follow here. But the phraseology was rendered unavoidable by the peculiar position in which this country was placed by former negociations. In 1818 the British Government concluded the convention of October 20th of that year with the United States, in which it is, among other things stipulated, that the inhabitants of the United States shall have liberty to take fish " in common with the subjects of His Britannic Majesty" on the western and northern coast of Newfoundland, from Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands.—Now on the assumption that the French right on that coast is exclusive (which, as has been said, must be practically the case) the Americans could acquire no right, under this convention of 1818, during the period of the year occupied by the French fishery, and it is believed that in point of fact no claim to interfere with the French has ever been sustained by Americans ; nevertheless Her Majesty's Government are of opinion, in order to preserve consistency with the language of the convention of 1818, it was necessary to declare the French right on points between Cape Ray and the Quirpons to be exclusive " against British subjects," in order to leave no semblance of interference with nominal (although not in fact exerciseable) rights on the part of the United States. It is very unnecessary to do more than refer you to the more recent fishing treaty with the United States of 1854, as it does not appear to affect the question now before us.

France also abandons her right to the use of the shore, leaving it exclusively in British occupation, from the South Western point of the Island at Cape Ray to the point known as " Rock Point" in the Bay of Islands, North of the River Humber, with the exception of such of the five " reserved harbors" as lie within this part of the Coast. To this point Her Majesty's Government attached particular importance, not so much on account of the immediate value of the concession, as with a view to the future advancement of Newfoundland.—They had learnt from various sources that the shores of the Bay of St. George appeared to furnish by far the most profitable field for future Colonization which the Island affords, and were singu-

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therefore rather with a view to point out the leading principles which have governed Her Majesty's Government in this transaction, than merely to remind you of well known facts. The French rights on the Coast of Newfoundland, under the former Treaties, were the following :

The exercise, during the summer season, of a right of fishery from Cape Ray on the South-west, round the Northern point of the Island, to Cape St. John, on the North-east, comprising therefore, about half the coast of the Island.

And the Crown was bound to take the most positive measures for preventing its subjects from interrupting in any manner by their competition (*concurrence*) the fishery of the French during such temporary exercise. For this purpose the Crown was bound to remove all fixed settlements from the shore.

I will not now recapitulate the discussions which have taken place at various times, as to whether this grant of fishery rights was "exclusive" as contended by France, or "concurrent" only as contended by ourselves. Suffice it for the present to say, that the conclusion drawn by yourself in the "Remarks" appended to your Despatch of the 23rd July last, is substantially that at which impartial investigation could scarcely fail to arrive. Whether the terms conveying the French right were logically equivalent or not to the term "exclusive," they were at all events practically so ; since English fishermen could not interrupt French fishermen by "competition" it was of little importance whether they had in theory "a concurrent" right, since they would always be warned off by the French.

In point of fact, it appears that the result corresponded to this view. Under the treaties and the declaration of 1783, the particular stipulations (which I have not thought it necessary to cite) respecting the cutting of wood, &c., and the proclamations by which the British Government sought from to time to carry the treaties into effect, the French enjoyed an exclusive fishery along the so-called "French Shore," and also the exclusive use of that Shore, for fishing purposes, during their season, and they insisted on the legal right to prevent the settlement of Her Majesty's subjects and the erection of fixed establishments on any part of that shore.

It would no doubt have been more satisfactory to Her Majesty's Government, as well as to the inhabitants of Newfoundland, if the French could have been induced to waive rights exclusive and likely to be in some respects so inconvenient.—But during the many years over which these negociations have spread, no opportunity has offered itself of attaining in this manner the desired object. The French Government is not disposed to part with or compromise rights under which a branch of industry, to which it attached considerable value, has grown up.—And, in the meantime, not only was great expense entailed on both Governments, by the necessity of maintaining Naval Forces to prevent mutual encroachments, but these encroachments could not always be prevented, and the peaceful relations of the two countries have been frequently in danger of interruption from disputes which there was little hope of terminating by decision or intervention, since the very indefinite nature of the rights claimed or enjoyed by France in British soil and waters rendered their constant repetition almost inevitable.

Under these circumstances, Her Majesty's Government had no alternative except that of endeavoring by negociation to diminish the chances of collision by defining the disputed

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subject admitted, the right which usage, founded on the above mentioned Treaties and Proclamations, has already sanctioned. It would have afforded greater satisfaction to Her Majesty's Government, as well as no doubt to the inhabitants of Newfoundland engaged in the fisheries, if the settlement of these questions had been accompanied by an abandonment on the part of France of her system of Fishery Bounties in that quarter. But this is a point in which Great Britain cannot enforce by negociation its own views on a state in the position of France, possessing already under former Treaties such extensive rights on the coast of your Government. It would not have been politic for this country to make any absolute and irrevocable concession in order to obtain the abolition of a protective system which might be indirectly re-established without its being possible to prove a breach of engagement.

It is most assuredly the belief of Her Majesty's Government that the fundamental impolicy of regulations of this class is becoming daily more and more apparent in France and elsewhere, and that in the ordinary course of events the industry of Newfoundland, and of Great Britain, will not long have to sustain the unequal competition, although less unequal in reality than appearances, which they must at present encounter from that of France.

Such are the outlines of the Treaty which I now transmit to you. Deeply anxious as they are to effect the settlement of questions so complicated and so pregnant with possible mischief to both countries, Her Majesty's Government have nevertheless not thought themselves justified in departing from that rule of Colonial Government which is now so firmly established in British North America. They have thought that in regard to matters affecting the soil and the population of Newfoundland, the concurrence of the Legislature of Newfoundland itself should be sought before any Treaty stipulations could be put into execution, and that the aid of Parliament (notwithstanding its paramount constitutional power in questions of Treaty, affecting as these do directly or indirectly, the Empire at large) ought, except in an extreme case, to be reserved for the purpose of completing whatever the Local Legislature may not have strict legal power to effect.

You are therefore instructed to submit this treaty to the Legislature of Newfoundland for the enactment of the necessary laws. Your own legal advisers will be better enabled to inform you than myself, what laws may be strictly required ; but it would appear that all local restrictions on the sale of bait in the specified localities should be removed, and that force of law should be given to those provisions of the treaty, at all events, which relate to the use of the shore in Newfoundland, and authorize the removal of settlements and erections, and those which confer powers on Commissioners. Probably the simplest course would be to recite the Treaty in a single Act and give it force of law in the Island as far as this is needed: but this I notice by way of suggestion only. You will observe lastly, that although her Majesty's Government have expressly submitted the Treaty to the assent of the Newfoundland Legislature, they have for their part promised to use their best endeavors to procure the passing of the necessary Laws. They are most desirous that these words should be taken as expressing their strong anxiety to effect this arrangement, and their conviction that to miss this opportunity of coming to a settlement, will be to cause great inconvenience and probable future loss to Newfoundland. For there can be no doubt that the final failure of a negociation so long continued will tend to encourage both parties to resort to the full exercise of their existing rights. When the expectation of ultimate agreement upon disputed points is at an end, there will, it must be feared, be little encouragement left for compromise or mutual forbearance.

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larly exempt from the disadvantages of climate which have unavoidably retarded agriculture in the South and South East of the Island. They felt therefore that it was a very serious evil that the French Shore rights, intended only for the protection of their fishery, had the effect of rendering all settlement of this Coast illegal; that the subjects of Her Majesty, who, notwithstanding existing prohibitions, had established themselves on it, had but imperfect legal protection for their industry or security for their property—they believe that by this concession on the part of France, the whole of the Coast which civilization is likely to reach for many years will be rescued from its present subjection to French Shore rights and rendered available for the increasing population of the Island.

The Concessions on the part of Her Majesty's Government (as regards Newfoundland) are simply the following:

That the traffic in Bait on the South Coast shall be rendered legal. From all the information which has reached this Department, that traffic is already unimpeded in point of fact, and I believe I may add, that whatever assistance it may afford the French in the prosecution of their fisheries, the subjects of Her Majesty who find employment in thus supplying them would greatly regret the strict enforcement of the existing legal restrictions on this traffic.

The French Government have acquired, and Her Majesty's Government have conceded, a contingent right to supply themselves with this article, so indispensable for their purpose, if the supply by purchase should fail. But you will perceive that it depends on the British suppliers of bait, whether this article shall ever come into force or not, and that it cannot do so without the sanction of the British Naval Officer on the station, whose duty would of course be to communicate with the Government of Newfoundland on such a demand being made by France.

Her Majesty's Government have also acquiesced in the solution favorable to France, of the disputed question respecting the Island of South Belle Isle and Groais.

It will be remembered that although these Islands lie within the waters generally considered as belonging to the French fishery, yet doubts were entertained whether the shore rights of France extended to them, and the Law Advisers of your Government were at one time of opinion that English settlement could not be lawfully prevented on these Islands, although none, as I am informed, at present exists.

These special articles comprise (it is believed) all the advantages now conceded to France, in respect of the coasts and waters of Newfoundland properly so called. But Her Majesty's Government are willing to purchase the benefit above mentioned for Newfoundland by a concession elsewhere of greater importance, and to which France attached considerably greater value, namely: That of a concurrent right of fishing along about 80 miles on the coast of Labrador (in the Straits of Belle Isle) but without use of the shore; and similar rights on the coast of North Belle Isle with use (but not exclusive) of the shore.

The remaining stipulations of the Treaty may, as I believe, be classed not as concessions or alterations of existing rights, but as an endeavor to put into as definite a shape as the

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misunderstanding between their respective subjects relative to the Fisheries on the Coast of the Island of Newfoundland and the neighbouring Coasts, by regulating with exactness the rights and privileges of their said subjects, have resolved to conclude a Convention for that purpose, and have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say :

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honorable George William Frederick, Earl of Clarendon, Baron Hyde of Hindon, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs ; and the Right Honorable Henry Labouchere, a Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

And His Majesty the Emperor of the French, the Sieur John Gilbert Victor Fialin, Count of Persigny, a Senator, Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Medjidie of Turkey, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus of Sardinia, Grand Cross of the Order of Danebrog of Denmark, His Ambassador to Her Britannic Majesty : Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles :

ARTICLE I.

French Subjects shall have the exclusive right to fish, and to use the strand for fishery purposes, during the season elsewhere specified (Article VIII), on the East Coast of Newfoundland, from Cape St. John to the Quirpon Islands. They shall also have the right to fish, and to use the strand for fishery purposes, during the said season, to the exclusion of British subjects, on the North Coast of Newfoundland, from the Quirpon Islands to Cape Norman ; and on the West Coast, in and upon the five fishing harbors of Port-au-Choix, Small Harbor (or Petit Port) Port-au-Port, Red Island, and Cod Roy Island. Such exclusive fishing, from the Quirpon Islands to Cape Norman, shall extend to a distance of three marine miles due North from a straight line joining Cape Norman and Cape Bauld, and as regards the five harbors, shall extend to within a radius of three marine miles in all directions from the centre of each such harbor, but with power to the Commissioners or Umpire elsewhere provided for in this Convention, to alter such limits for each harbor in accordance with the existing practice.

ARTICLE II.

British subjects shall have the right, concurrently with French subjects, to fish on the West Coast of Newfoundland, from Cape Norman to Cape Ray, except at the five above-mentioned points ; but French subjects shall have the exclusive use of the strand for fishery purposes during the said season, from Cape Norman to Rock Point, in the Bay of Islands, North of the River Humber, in latitude 49° 5 (about) in addition to the strand of the reserved harbours.

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You are yourself the judge how seriously the mutual enforcement of the powers which each Nation now claims, as against the other, would be felt by various interests in Newfoundland.

Should the necessary laws be passed by the Legislature of Newfoundland in its approaching Session, there will be time to bring the subject under the notice of Parliament for the purpose of removing any difficulties arising on former Imperial Statutes.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

H. LABOUCHERE.

Governor Darling,
&c., &c., &c.
Newfoundland.

CONVENTION

BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, RELATIVE TO THE RIGHTS OF FISHERY ON THE COAST OF NEWFOUNDLAND, AND THE NEIGHBOURING COASTS.

Signed at London, January 14*th*, 1857.

(RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED AT LONDON, JANUARY 16th, 1857.)

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, being desirous to remove for the future all cause of

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At Cape St. John, as may be defined by the Commissioners or Umpire, on the basis of existing agreements and practice ;

At Cape Charles, a straight line thence due East ;

At Blanc Sablon, a line as nearly perpendicular to the general direction of the coast as may be, the precise line to be determined by the Commissioner or Umpire.

ARTICLE VII.

From Cape St. John to Rock Point in the Bay of Islands, the French right of fishing shall extend up all rivers or creeks as high as the salt water. From Rock Point to Cape Ray the Right shall be limited to half a marine mile above the embouchure or outlet of each river or creek.

The point hereby limited for each river or creek from Cape St. John to Rock Point, and and from Rock Point to Cape Ray, shall be settled in the manner elsewhere provided for by the Commissioners or Umpire.

ARTICLE VIII.

The French season of fishery on the Coast of Newfoundland, Labrador, and North Belle Isle, shall extend from the fifth of April to the fifth of October.

ARTICLE IX.

The Naval Officers of the French Government shall be entitled to enforce the said French exclusive rights of fishing, as defined in Article I, by expulsion of vessels or boats attempting concurrent fishing, in the case of there being no British cruizing vessels in sight, or made known to be present, within a distance of five marine miles.

ARTICLE X.

The strand reserved for French exclusive use for fishery purposes, shall extend to one-third of an English mile inland from high water mark, from Rock Point to Bonne Bay, inclusive, and at the four reserved harbors South of Bonne Bay ; and from Bonne Bay to Cape St. John to half an English mile inland from high water mark.

The land lateral boundaries of the reserved harbors shall be settled by the Commissioners or Umpire, in accordance with the existing practice.

The strand shall be laterally bounded, where it reaches the banks of rivers and creeks, by straight lines drawn perpendicularly to the direction of the said rivers and creeks at the place where the French right of fishing ceases, to be determined as to each river or creek, in the manner elsewhere specified, by the Commissioners or Umpire.

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ARTICLE III.

French subjects shall have the right, concurrently with British subjects, to fish on the Coast of Labrador from Blanc Sablon to Cape Charles, and of North Belle Isle, together with liberty to dry and cure fish on any of the portions of the North Coast of Belle Isle aforesaid, which shall not be settled when this Convention shall come into operation. The British Government, however, retains the right to erect thereon buildings for military or public purposes; and if any settlement for permanent habitation shall be thereafter established on any portion of the Coast of the said Island, the right of French subjects to dry and cure fish on such portion of the coast shall cease, one season's notice of such settlement having been given beforehand to the French Commander on the station.

The said French concurrent right of fishing shall terminate at the embouchures or outlets of rivers and creeks; the place of each embouchure or outlet shall be determined, in the manner elsewhere specified in this Convention, by the Commissioners or Umpire.

ARTICLE IV.

From Rock Point in the Bay of Islands to Cape Ray, Great Britain shall have the unrestricted and exclusive use of the shore, except at the points above named in Article 1, and within the land limits assigned for those points (Article X.)

ARTICLE V.

French subjects shall have the right of purchasing bait, both herring and caplin, throughout the South Coast of Newfoundland, including for this purpose the French Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, at sea or on shore, on equal terms with British subjects, without any restriction on the practice of such fishery by British subjects, and without any duty or restriction being imposed either on British or French subjects in respect to such traffic, or upon the export of such bait, on the part of Great Britain or of the Colony.

Should any circumstances whatever restrict, in a notorious manner previously established to the satisfaction of both the British and French Naval Commanders on the station, during two seasons, consecutive or not, the supply by purchase, French subjects shall have the right to fish for bait on the portion of the South Coast of Newfoundland comprised between Cape St. Mary and Cape LaHune, during the French fishery seasons; French fishermen not being allowed to use any other nets than those employed for this kind of fishery; but this right shall cease as soon as the causes of the deficient supply shall have disappeared.

ARTICLE VI.

The lateral boundaries of the French rights of fishing towards the sea shall be as follows:—

At Cape Ray, a straight line drawn thence due West South West.;

At Cape Norman, a straight line thence due North;

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ARTICLE XIII.

If any building or erection, British or French, not in conformity with the stipulations of this present Convention, shall at any time have stood and been in occupation undisturbed by the French or English Governments respectively for five seasons, it shall not be removed without six months' notice to the occupier.

ARTICLE XIV.

The British Government shall give the most positive orders to prevent injury to the French boats and fishery works during the winter; and in order to facilitate the apprehension of offenders in this respect, the French Government shall be allowed to employ British or French subjects for the custody of such boats and works, whether in the summer or winter, not to exceed in number three persons within any mile of coast. Such persons shall be subject in all respects to the local law of Newfoundland.

ARTICLE XV.

French subjects shall be at liberty to use, on the strand reserved as aforesaid to their exclusive use for fishery purposes, any material and instruments they may think proper for their fishery erections; such erections and instruments being made and adapted for the drying and curing, or other preparation of fish, and for those purposes only.

ARTICLE XVI.

The privilege of French subjects to cut wood for the repair of their fishery erections and fishing vessels, from Cape St. John to Rock Point, may be exercised as far as required for the purpose, but not on private land, without the consent of the occupier.

With respect to the four reserved harbours between Rock Point and Cape Ray, the same privilege shall be exercised on the mainland or elsewhere, within a radius of three marine miles from the centre of each harbour, such centre to be determined by the Commissioners or Umpire, as elsewhere specified.

ARTICLE XVII.

The provisions of the present Convention shall apply to the Islands adjacent to the Coasts mentioned, as well as to the Coasts themselves, except where otherwise specified. The Islands of Groais and South Belle Isle shall be regarded as adjacent to the nearest coast.

ARTICLE XVIII.

In order to settle the various points left by this Convention to be decided by Commissioners or an Umpire, each of the two Governments shall, on the application of the other, at any time after the passing by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, and by the Provincial Legislature of Newfoundland, of the laws required to carry this Convention into operation, appoint a Commissioner, to enter immediately on his functions.

Fisheries.

ARTICLE XI.

No British buildings or enclosures shall be erected, or maintained, on the strand reserved for French exclusive use, except for the purposes of military defence or of the public administration (in which case due notice of the intended erection thereof shall be first given to the French Government); but such existing buildings or enclosures as have stood and been in occupation upon this strand, without objection on the part of the French Government, for a period of five seasons preceding the date of this present Convention, shall not be liable to be removed without equitable compensation to the owners from the French Government, to be agreed on between the Naval Commanders of Great Britain and France on the station, or their respective delegates.

The French Naval Officers, or other delegates duly nominated for this purpose, by the French officer commanding-in-chief on the station, shall be entitled to take such measures as occasion may require, to put the French fishermen in possession of any portion of the strand of which their exclusive use for fishery purposes is recognised by this present Convention, in case of their being no British police establishment, cruising-vessel, or other recognised authority within a distance of five English miles.

Such measures may include the removal of buildings or enclosures, in conformity with the above stipulations, fifteen days' notice of any such intended removal having been given to any such British authority as aforesaid, if known to be within twenty English miles. Should there be no such authority within the distance, then the French officer commanding-in-chief shall, on the earliest opportunity after any such removal shall have taken place, report the same to the English officer commanding-in-chief.

ARTICLE XII.

No French buildings or enclosures shall be erected or maintained, for the fishery or other purposes, between Cape St, John and Rock Point, beyond the limits hereby recognised as those of the French right to the use of the strand. And it shall be lawful for the British or Colonial Government to remove buildings and erections made beyond the said limits by French subjects, fifteen days' notice of any such intended removal having been given to the officer of any French cruising-vessel, or other authority appointed for this purpose by the French officer commanding-in-chief, if known to be within twenty English miles. Should there be no such authority known to be within that distance, then the Government (British or Colonial) so removing shall, on the earliest opportunity, after such removal shall have taken place, report the same to the French Officer commanding-in-chief.

But such buildings or enclosures as have stood and been in occupation beyond the said limits, without objection on the part of the British Government, for a period of five seasons preceding the date of this present Convention, shall not be liable to be removed without equitable compensation to the owners from the British Government, to be agreed on between the Naval Commanders of Great Britain and France on the station, or their respective delegates.

Fisheries.

Despatch from His Excellency the Governor accompanying from the Law Officers of the Crown on the subject of the Laws relating to the Fisheries of Newfoundland.

EXTRACT.

No. 60.

Government House,
St. John's, 29th September, 1855.

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the Report from the Law Officers of the Crown, which has been furnished in fulfilment of the instructions conveyed by your despatch of the 3rd ulto., No. 6, and which I shall take care to communicate to the British Minister at Washington, with whom I have already been in correspondence on the subjects to which it relates.

2.—You will perceive by this Report, which is entirely accordant with that of the late Attorney General, Mr. Archibald, dated July 5th, 1853, copy of which was transmitted with my predecessor's despatch, No. 46, of July 12th, 1853, that there are in fact no Laws or regulations whatever relating to the Fisheries, practically in force in this Colony.

3.—With respect to the law which is still on the statute book, for imposing a duty upon herrings and caplin, exported in such a state as to make them available for bait, I have already had the honor of submitting my views, in my despatch No. 26, of the 8th July last.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

C. H. DARLING.

The Right Honourable
Sir W. Molesworth, Bart.

Fisheries.

Whenever a case shall occur in which the said Commissioners may differ in opinion, they shall name some third person to act as an Arbitrator or Umpire therein. If they should not be able to agree in the choice of such a third person, they shall each name a person, and it shall be determined by lot which of the two persons so named shall be the Arbitrator or Umpire. In the event of the death, absence, or incapacity of either of the Commissioners, or of the Arbitrator or Umpire, or of their or his omitting, declining, or ceasing to act as such Commissioner, Arbitrator, or Umpire, another and different person shall be appointed or named in the manner hereinbefore specified, to act as such Commissioner, Arbitrator, or Umpire, in the place and stead of the person so originally appointed or named as aforesaid.

The said Commissioners or Umpire shall frame regulations for the exercise of concurrent rights by the parties to this Convention, with a view to prevent collisions ; such regulations to be approved by the respective Governments, and until so approved, to be in force provisionally ; but such regulations shall be subject to revision, with the consent of both Governments.

ARTICLE XIX.

All stipulations of former Treaties shall remain in force so far as they are not superseded or modified by this present Convention.

ARTICLE XX.

The present Convention shall come into operation as soon as the laws required to carry it into effect shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, and by the Provincial Legislature of Newfoundland : Her Britannic Majesty hereby engaging to use Her best endeavors to procure the passing of such laws in sufficient time to enable Her to bring the Convention into operation on or before the 1st of January, 1858.

ARTICLE XXI.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London in fifteen days, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the fourteenth day of January, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty Seven.

(L.S.) CLARENDON.

(L.S.) HENRY LABOUCHERE.

(L.S.) F. DEPERSIGNY.

Fisheries.

Despatch from His Excellency the Governor accompanying Address to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, praying that no further fishing privileges may be conceded to the French.

(Copy.)

Legislative.

No. 20.

Newfoundland,
Government House,
St. John's, 1st April, 1856.

Sir,—

I have the honor to transmit herewith, an humble Address to Her Majesty the Queen, which has been passed by the Council and Assembly of this Colony, praying that no further privileges in respect to rights of Fishery which may be prejudicial to the interests of Her Majesty's subjects in Newfoundland, may be conceded to the subjects of the Emperor of the French, and to request you will be pleased to cause the same to be laid at the foot of the Throne.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

C. H. DARLING.

The Right Honourable
H. Labouchere, M. P.,
&c., &c., &c.,

(Copy.)

No. 37.

Downing-Street,
5th May, 1856.

Sir,—

I have received and laid before the Queen the Address to Her Majesty from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Newfoundland, transmitted with your Despatch,

Fisheries.

Enclosure in No. 60.

St. John's, Newfoundland,
September 11th, 1855.

Sir,—

In reply to your communication transmitting a copy of a Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor, dated the 23rd of August last,, requesting him to forward to the British Minister at Washington, authentic copies of all the laws and regulations of the Legislature, or other competent authority of Newfoundland, on the subject of the Fisheries of this Island, we have the honor to report, in compliance with the desire of his Excellency, that, apart from the common law of England, which is in operation here, so far as it is applicable to the circumstances of the Colony, and the several Treaties defining the relative rights of England, France, and the United States of America to the fisheries of this Colony, there are no special enactments of the Local Legislature in operation here for the regulation of the fisheries.

2—In relation to the export of fish, certain duties are made payable by the local Act 8 Vic., Cap. 5, upon the exportation of fish. Salted or pickled herrings or caplin, if exported in bulk, 3s. per cwt., and upon salted or pickled caplin, if exported in barrels, 3s. 6d. per barrel. This Act, which was passed to check the traffic in bait with the French, was amended as to the exportation of herrings to any part of the British dominions, by permitting the master of every vessel exporting herring in bulk to give bond for the amount of the duties, which bond shall be cancelled upon the production, within one year of the date of it, of a certificate from a duly qualified person at the port of discharge, that such herrings had been landed within the British dominions. This Act having been found insufficient to prevent the evil which it was passed to correct, has not been enforced for some years past, and is now quite inoperative.

Supposing it to be in any way inconsistent with the Treaty for the establishment of Free Trade with the United States of America, it must be regarded as suspended, so far as general words can do so, with reference to the citizens of that country pursuing the fisheries on our coasts under the Treaty; for the local Act 18 & 19 Vic., Cap. 2, being an Act to give effect on the part of this Island to the Treaty for the establishment of Reciprocal Free Trade with the United States, suspends all the laws of this island which are contrary to, or inconsistent with, the spirit of the Treaty.

(Signed)

P. F. LITTLE.
H. M. Acting Attorney General.
J. HAYWARD,
H. M. Acting Solicitor General

The Hon.
The Colonial Secretary.

"The foregoing extract (of Despatch No. 60) is all that relates to the French Fishery, and there was no reply."

Fisheries.

Bay, and was for a short time at the Island of St. Pierre, not only that his own observations and the information he everywhere received, amply corroborate these accounts, but that the French Bank Fishery hitherto has been unsuccessful.

4.—This latter circumstance is owing partly to the fact that the French Bankers were unusually late this year in reaching the fishing grounds, and partly to the early prevalence of easterly winds, in consequence of which the fish struck in towards the land before the usual time. The abundance in which they are found upon our coasts is attributed in a great degree to their having, from these combined causes, suffered but trifling diminution by the fishing operations upon the Banks.

5.—Captain Purvis reports, that on the south coast the sale of bait to the French continues to be carried on to a great extent, and concurs in the view which has been so frequently expressed, that the French fishery is materially dependant for bait upon this source of supply.

6.—The mode by which it has hitherto been attempted to check this traffic, and indeed practically to prohibit it, is the imposition under a local statute of an export duty of three shillings per hundred-weight upon herrings or caplin, whether fresh, salted, or pickled. If it were really believed that the enforcement of this law would have accomplished the important object of perceptibly diminishing the competition with which our fishing interest has to contend; it seems remarkable that revenue cruizers should not have been long since established at the charge of the colony for that purpose, a measure which could hardly have failed to be effectual, as the traffic in bait is confined to one or two points upon our southern coast in the immediate proximity of Miquelon and St. Pierre.

7.—The question, however, has now assumed a very different aspect in consequence of the passage through the Colonial Legislature of an Act accepting the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States.—The Americans have thereby acquired the right to take fish of every kind, except shell fish, on all our sea coasts, shores, bays, harbors and creeks, while hitherto they have been excluded from that part of the south coast upon which the caplin and herring bait is principally obtained. If, therefore, the traffic with the French in bait be so valuable as it is represented, it would seem an inevitable consequence of the effectual prevention of our own people from pursuing that traffic, that it would fall entirely into the hands of the people of the United States. Under these circumstances, I conclude the Law imposing the Export Duty in question will be repealed by the Local Legislature.

8.—I am also informed by Captain Purvis, that cod fish, the catch of British inhabitants of Newfoundland, is now supplied to the French in considerable quantities in exchange for provisions, clothing, and other articles, which are furnished in advance by the merchants of St. Pierre, at rates from 60 to 70 per cent. lower than those demanded by our own traders.

9.—The fish thus procured is said to be sent to Europe through Halifax, or St. John's, in this colony, the French being prohibited from landing at St. Pierre's dried fish procured from English fishermen. Thus it would seem that our competitors are themselves becoming our customers, a result which has, I believe, been long since ascertained to have taken

Fisheries.

No. 20, dated 1st ultimo, on the subject of the fishery relations with France, and I have to inform you that Her Majesty was pleased to receive the same very graciously.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

H. LABOUCHERE.

Governor Darling,
&c., &c., &c.
Newfoundland.

Despatch from His Excellency Governor DARLING *to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, on the subject of the Fisheries.*

(COPY.)

Miscellaneous.

No. 26.

Newfoundland,
Government House,
St. John's, 8th July, 1855.

MY LORD,—

I have much satisfaction in acquainting Your Lordship, that the Cod Fishery has commenced with a prospect of unusual success. There seems a very general agreement in the opinion that for many years past there has not been the promise of so productive a season.

2.—The fish are not only in great numbers, but of fine size; and it is a remarkable incident of this auspicious commencement of the annual fishery, that the accounts are equally favorable from all parts of the coast.

3.—I find from Captain Purvis, commanding H. M. steam vessel *Argus*, who has just returned from a cruize, during which he visited all our harbors from Trepassey to St. George's

Fisheries.

Despatch from His Excellency Governor DARLING, *on the subject of his tour of inspection of this Island in H. M. S. "Argus."*

(COPY.)

Executive.

No. 62.

Newfoundland,
Government House,
St. John's, 12th July, 1855.

SIR,—

In conformity with the intention announced in my despatch No. 54, of the 14th ultimo, I embarked in Her Majesty's Steam Sloop *Argus*, on the 16th ulto., and proceeded on a voyage of inspection round the coasts of Newfoundland, and a visit to the Labrador. When off Battle Harbor, on the Labrador, about forty-five miles to the North of Belle Isle, the further progress of the ship was obstructed by packed ice, which was observed from the mast-head to occupy the whole expanse of the sea within the range of sight—and as the *Argus* is a Paddle-wheel Steamer, and not specially prepared for encountering the ice, I thought it better to meet the evident wishes of her Commander, and not to press the attempt to make further progress Northward.

2.—I had, however, ample opportunities of acquainting myself with the character of the Coast of Labrador, and with the nature of the Commercial and Fishing Pursuits of which it is the active scene during the summer months; having visited and held personal communication with the inhabitants (remaining in some instances for a day) off the harbours of Forteau, Anse à Loup, Red Bay, Chateau, Henley, and Cape Charles. To Battle Harbor I proceeded in the cutter of H. M. Ship.

3.—I am enabled to state that the Light House on Point Amour, the North Point of Forteau Bay, a solid and capacious brick structure erecting by the Canadian Government, is rapidly approaching its completion; and that progress has also been made in the Light House which the same Government is constructing upon the Island of Belle Isle.

4.—Upon the French Shore of Newfoundland, I visited the Bay of St. George on the West Coast, and the harbors of Croc and Cape Rouge upon the East Coast, going on shore and remaining some time at each: and upon the Coast between Cape John and Conception Bay, I landed at the old colonial settlements of Twillingate, Greenspond, and Trinity.

5.—Except while upon the Southern shore, the weather was so clear on the days when we were in progress as to enable me to observe the features of the whole coast, and by the aid of a telescope to distinguish every settlement and house.

Fisheries.

place in respect of the Americans, who find it to their advantage to purchase to some extent from our fishermen in the Bay of Fundy, rather than to procure fish by the expenditure of their own time and labor.

10.—I felt it my duty in a confidential letter which I addressed to Your Lordship, on the 26th ultimo, to bring under your notice the information that had reached the Government, of the preparations which were making by certain subjects of France for the establishment of a large commercial concern in St. George's Bay. I am now happy to acquaint Your Lordship that the French Authorities at St. Pierre have spontaneously taken decisive measures for preventing this contemplated infraction of the agreement between the two nations. Captain Purvis having, while at St. Pierre, apprised the Governor of that Island of his intention to visit St. George's Bay, but without making allusion to the project in question, of which indeed he was not aware, found upon his arrival at the Bay about a fortnight afterwards, that it had been visited by a French vessel of war whose Commander had taken on board and removed from the place the Agent of the proposed establishment, with all the materials and merchandize which had at that time already arrived. The necessity of any proceeding whatever upon the part of the Colonial Government has thus been avoided in the most satisfactory manner.

11.—Adverting to the terms upon which the Islands of Miquelon and St. Pierre were originally ceded to the French, and to the understanding which I believe has always existed upon the subject, it is proper I should inform Your Lordship that Captain Purvis states that fortifications of a permanent character have been commenced at St. Pierre—that considerable progress appeared to have been made in their erection, and that he had good reason to believe that an Officer and Detachment of Artillery had recently arrived there from Europe.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

C. H. DARLING.

The Right Hon.
Lord John Russell, M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.

"No reply."

Fisheries.

At Blanc Sablon the Jersey merchants, of which there are four, occupy the trade. The intensely foggy season had, however, prevented their getting the fish dried, consequently they had a large stock on hand.

On my arrival the fog had then lasted ten days.

Twenty-five miles to the Westward of this is Salmon Bay, where several American vessels had been this year, and where, occasionally, 200 or 300 tierces of salmon are caught during the season.

At Blanc Sablon, East and West Modeste Islands, and Black Bay (in this latter is an abundant supply of fish) I found French vessels fishing; subsequently I touched at Croc Harbor and represented these encroachments to Commodore Mazeres, Commanding the French Naval division on the coast of Newfoundland, and I beg to transmit to your Excellency a copy of the correspondence between that officer and myself.

I must, in justice, however, add that it appears to me, the French and English fishermen have come to a perfect understanding in the places I have named in my letter to the Commodore, inasmuch that the French present the livers of all the cod they catch to the English, as the price of their connivance, and, in fact, permission to fish.

At all the stations the fishermen complain of a bad season, except at Chateau, where they appear to have been successful. Here, however, several members of their families appear to be sick, and have been sometime without medical advice or medicine, both of which I supplied them.

The Light-house on L'Anse Amours Point (Forteau Bay,) is to be finished by the end of September; that on Belle Isle not until next year; this latter will stand on an admirably elevated position on the S. W. end of the Island.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient, humble Servant,

[Signed,]

E. TENNYSON D'EYNCOURT.

Captain.

His Excellency
CHARLES HENRY DARLING,
&c., &c., &c.,
Governor of Newfoundland.

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6.—I returned to St. John's upon the 3rd inst., intended to have embarked again about the 10th inst. for St. Pierre and the outports on the Southern coast of Newfoundland. The arrival of the Packet, however, before this design was carried into effect, prevented its accomplishment. The *Argus* being, as I understand, about to be relieved, Captain Purvis was ordered to rejoin Admiral Fanshawe's Flag: and as there seems some doubt whether any other vessel may be despatched to the station this year, I fear that I must defer, indefinitely, the remaining portion of my proposed tour of inspection.

7.—I have signed, upon the application of Captain Purvis, the certificate required by Regulation, to the effect that that Officer had provided accommodation and entertainment at his table for myself and a suite consisting of two persons, &c., &c.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

C. H. DARLING.

The Right Honourable
H. Labouchere, M. P.,
&c., &c., &c.,

Report of Captain D'EYNCOURT, *of H. M. S. "Pylades," on the Fisheries of Newfoundland and Labrador, in* 1856.

(COPY.)

H. M. Steam Ship Pylades,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
24th August, 1856.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acquaint Your Excellency, that since my leaving St. John's on the 12th inst., I have visited the different fishing stations between Blanc Sablon, Chateau, and Belle Isle.

As your Excellency so lately visited most of these stations, I need not recapitulate what came under your own observation.

Fisheries.

Blanc Sablon, 2 Schooners.

No. 42.—The *Josephine*, of St. Pierre, about 40 tons, with 2,000lbs. of cod fish, last from Des Fleurs, three days at Blanc Sablon fishing.

No. 464.—*La Marie*, about 60 tons, 3,000lbs. of fish on board; had been 15 days on the Labrador Coast; and had caught 500lbs of codfish at Modeste Island, in the entrance of Black Bay.

West Modeste Island, 3 Schooners.

1—No name, Bezzard Master.

2—The *Seabird*, Motia Master.

3—No name, Mulot Master, with 500lbs of fish caught on the Labrador Coast.

East Modeste Island.

Two Schooners, names unknown, fishing.

Black Bay.

Standing out of the Bay with several boats in tow,

Brig *Marie*, about 200 tons, Grilbeaud Master, with 8,000lbs of cod fish, last from St. Malo.

(COPY.)

Division Navale
de
Terre Neuve.

No. 21.

A bord de la *Sérieuse* du Croc le
21 Aout, 1856.

MONSIEUR LE CAPITAINE,—

Jái l'honneur de vous accuser reéception de la lettre que vous m'avez adressée aujourd-huì.

Fisheries.

(Copy.)

Her Britannic Majesty's Ship "Pylades,"
Croc Harbor, Newfoundland,
August 21, 1856.

Sir,—

Herewith I beg to transmit a list of French vessels and the localities in which I discovered them on the 16th and 17th instant, fishing on the Coast of Labrador, in defiance of the Treaties established between France and Great Britain.

I desired these several vessels to depart immediately, as they rendered themselves liable to severe penalties which were not put into execution, at the same time they were warned that they would be reported to their own Government Authorities, as I feel certain that due notice will be taken of their proceedings.

I have therefore the honor to request you may be pleased to take the necessary steps to apprize those French vessels belonging to the district of Newfoundland, of their having trespassed, on this occasion, on the British Shores, of the liabilities attached to the infringement of the Treaties, and of the leniency that has been extended to them.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

With the highest respect,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

(Signed,)

E. T. D'EYNCOURT,

Captain.

Commodore Mazeres,
&c., &c., &c.,
Commanding French Naval
Division on the Coast of
Newfoundland.

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EVIDENCE taken by the Select Committee to inquire into the proposed cession of Fishery Privileges on the Coast of Newfoundland and Labrador, by the Imperial Government to the Government of France.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
House of Assembly,
11th February, 1856.

PRESENT :

The Honourable the ATTORNEY GENERAL, Chairman.
Honourable COLONIAL SECRETARY.
HUGH W. HOYLES, Esq.
WILLIAM H. ELLIS, Esq.

Captain EDWARD WHITE, Shipowner, examined,—

I have been engaged in the Cod Fishery of Newfoundland over Thirty years—for the last Fourteen years I have frequently visited the Labrador and the Straits of Belle Isle. I have seen the Convention recently entered into between Great Britain and France, and I consider that its effects on British interests will be most ruinous, both to this Colony and to all concerned in our fisheries. My reasons for thinking so are, because the fish caught in the Straits of Belle Isle come from the Westward and proceed through the Straits Eastward. I know this from personal experience, and from French fishing vessels which have left Ferrole on the Western Shore of Newfoundland and followed the fish as they proceeded Eastward as far as West St. Modeste on the Southern Shore of Labrador, in the Straits of Belle Isle, and in some cases they have gone to Chateau Bay. The fishery at East and West St. Modeste is remarkably good, and the quality of the fish taken there excellent. The encroachments of the French on Labrador and in the Straits have been very injurious to the industry of our own fishermen, who have repeatedly complained to me on the subject. The French usually fished with the hook and line in their encroachments; but if they had the concurrent right of fishery from Cape Charles to Blanc Sablon and in the Straits of Belle Isle near that Island, they would sweep the whole coast with their bultows and immense seines, and our fishermen would have to abandon the fishery in those places altogether. The appliances used by our fishermen are not at all equal to those used by the French, and the bounties given to the latter are such as to supply them with the most ample materials and numbers of men, so as to render unavailing any attempts at competition on the part of our fishermen. In my opinion the injury which would be done to our fisheries by the French, would not be confined to the limits mentioned in the Treaty in relation to Labrador; but would extend beyond Cape Charles to the Northward, along the coast of Labrador; because the fish would be intercepted and caught by them in their migration through the Straits towards the North. I have frequently found the fishermen stationed at an Eastern Harbor in the Straits waiting for fish, while there has been abundance at a Western station, and on the day following or so, a supply has gone Eastward,

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Jái vu avec regret que des batiments de commerce Francais aient dépassé leurs limites de pèche et se soient mis en contravention en allant pêcher sur des fondes dont l'usage ne leur étaient pas permis d'après les traites en vigueur.

Il a été commis par ces batiments une faute, grave sans doute, et dont j'aurai soin de rendre compte à son Excellence le Ministre de la marine.

Moimème, dès qu'ils rentreront á St. Pierre, je repremanderai sevérement des Capitaines qui, par une interprétation qu'ils n'avaient pas le droit de faire se sont peutétre crus autorisès à aller pécher sur des fonds appartenants aux côtes de Labrador, parceque j'avais accorde la permission de pécher dans la baie de St. Georges aux batiments Anglais qui'en avaient fait la demande. Ils n'etaient point les Juges de cette question de rèciprocitè qu'ils se sont arrogè le droit de dècider en leur faveur, et, dans tous les cas, ils auraient du demander l'autorisation de pecher aux autorités chargés de la surveillance des côtes.

Malheureusement, il en est partout ainsi ; chaque jour, je suis mois mème forcé d'arrèter des sujets de Sa Majeste Britannique qui se liverent á la pêche sur les fonds dont l'usage est exclusivement rèservè á la France, et de faire dèsarmer leurs filets. Mais, combien est grand le nombre de ceux qui échappent à une surveillance qui ne saurait atteindre partout a la fois !

Veuillez agrèer, Monsieur le Capitaine, l'assurance de ma par faite consideration.

Le Capitaine de Vaisseau,

Commandant-en-chef la

Division Navale, de Terre Neuve.

(Signed)

G. MAZERES.

Monsieur le Capitaine
de la Corvette de la
Majestè Britannique *Pylades*.

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sell their Herring to the French at St. Pierre and Miquelon, which have been a precarious market. Sometimes large quantities of Herring are thrown away by our fishermen in St. Pierre for want of purchasers. If the French should be permitted, under any circumstances, to fish for Bait, Herring, or Caplin, on our South Western Shore, they will materially injure, if not destroy, our interests in that quarter. The extension of right to the French, particularly at Belle Isle and Labrador, would produce constant conflicts, and probably loss of life between the French and our fishermen, who, no doubt, would be sustained by the American and Nova Scotia fishermen. The French Bank fishery has destroyed our Bank fishery, and injured our Shore fishery, owing to the extensive and destructive manner in which they prosecute their fishery. They catch the mother fish on the Banks before they come in shorewards to spawn.—I am the owner of three vessels, of four hundred tons, engaged in the fisheries of this colony; and I feel satisfied that if the concessions mentioned in the Treaty were granted to the French, I should be obliged, in common with many others, to leave the country and go to the United States, or elsewhere. I employ annually about one hundred and fifty men, and they would have to follow in the wake of their employer.

EDWARD WHITE.

MR. ROBERT H. ELLIS, examined.

I am acquainted with the fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Straits of Belle Isle; having resided at Forteaux, Labrador, and at Bonne Bay, Newfoundland, during the past fourteen years, and know both the English and French fisheries. The latter fishery commences early at Cod Roy, and the fish then migrate towards the Straits—the only places of value for the prosecution of the fishery voyage are those comprised in the Convention as the exclusive right of the French. At Port au Choix the French use the bultows early in the season with considerable success. From Port au Choix to Cape Norman, the coast is generally shoal, and the fish leave early. The French generally fail to secure a good catch of fish on the West coast of Newfoundland, and at all times when the Labrador coast is clear, (*i. e.*) no Man-of-War stationed there, violate the right of British subjects by fishing on that portion of the British fishery comprised between Lance au Loup and Red Bay. They have always expressed themselves anxious to obtain possession of the Island of Belle Isle, and the right of fishery on the Labrador coast—a surrender of these would entirely ruin British interests on the whole coast named in the Convention, and a considerable distance North East of it. I say, to the North East of it, because on the Labrador coast, the fish, as on the Newfoundland shore, migrate from West to East. The fishery is earlier at Blanc Sablon than Forteaux, and earlier at the latter place than at St. Modeste, and so on Eastward. If

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and I myself have frequently followed shoals of fish from a Western point as they proceeded Eastward, and seined abundance of them from point to point. As a general rule the Cod Fish come from the Westward off the Banks and proceed Eastward through the Straits ;—this conclusion is not only the result of my own experience, but also of information I have derived from others engaged in the fishery. The French fishery on the Western Shore at Cod Roy commences about the latter part of April, and our fishery in the Straits about the first of June, and is best about the middle of July and August. If the French should have a concurrent right at Belle Isle and Labrador, they would have two fishing seasons—that is, one while the main body of the fish is passing the Western Shore of Newfoundland, and the other from the time it would strike our part of Labrador, coming from the Gulf of St. Lawrence. A shoal of fish usually comes in from the Eastward and strikes Belle Isle on its way to the Labrador, and the possession of the right of fishery at Belle Isle by the French could enable them to intercept the fish coming from that quarter. I know the five points reserved in the Convention by the French, situate on the Western Shore—namely : Cod Roy Island, Red Island, Port au Port, Small Harbor, and Port au Croix—these are the only places on the Western Shore where the Cod Fishery is worth prosecuting. St. George's Bay is too much embayed for a Cod Fishing station. There is no French fishing station in St. George's Bay, and there has not been any there to my knowledge. The exclusive right of fishery mentioned in the Convention, from Rock Point to Cape Ray, as reserved by the British, is worth nothing to us—judging from the past, I should say that wherever a concurrent right of fishery is granted to the French, it would result in an exclusive right to them for the reasons I have already mentioned, and our exclusion from the use of the strand from Rock Point to Cape Norman would render the concurrent right of fishery to us perfectly useless. I estimate the quantity of fish taken by British fishermen, between Blanc Sablon and Cape Charles, at from one hundred and sixty thousand, to one hundred and eighty thousand quintals, per annum ;—I should say that at least one hundred thousand quintals of this quantity are caught by fishermen belonging to this colony, the remainder by British subjects from the neighboring Provinces and the Island of Jersey. If the French were permitted to fish with their immense seines in the Straits of Belle Isle, and on the Southern Shore of Labrador, they would also ruin our Seal Fishery on that shore; in the month of June, when the Seals are taken by our men in frames, the French seines would turn them into deep water where they could not be taken by our frames which only extend half a cable's length from the shore. The concurrent right given to the French in the Convention, between Blanc Sablon and Cape Charles, would enable them to supply their Bankers fitting out from the French Shore with Herring for Bait, when it fails at the French Ports. The fishing ground between Cape John and Cape Norman, to which the French have reserved the exclusive right under the Convention, is the best part of Newfoundland for the Cod and Salmon Fisheries.—The Herring Fishery of this colony is becoming more valuable every year. I have prosecuted it for several years to the extent of two or three thousand barrels per annum—for the last two or three years I have prosecuted and caught them at Labrador. For the last ten years they have increased one hundred per cent. in value on that coast—being as high as sixteen shillings per barrel last year, and realizing in Canada, where I usually sold, thirty shillings per barrel. The Herring Fishery on the South West Coast of Newfoundland is also increasing in value, owing to the extension of our Foreign exports for purposes of consumption. I do not refer to the supply of Bait to the French ; but I am perfectly satisfied that the legitimate export of our Herring will increase to such an extent as to render it unnecessary and unprofitable for our fishermen to

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called the French Shore, and coast of Labrador, and have fished for Cod Fish at the latter place. I have read the Convention recently made with France. That Convention, if carried out, will be ruinous to this colony. The French would drive British Fishermen from the ground between Blanc Sablon and Cape Charles, by the use of their immense seines, bultows, and the large number of men they have at their control. I speak from a knowledge of thirty years experience of the system pursued by the French on the shores of this colony. The effects of permitting the French to fish at Belle Isle, and the Southern Shore of Labrador, would injure the fishery as far North as Cape Harrison, because the main body of the Cod Fish in the spring of the year coming from the Banks, pass up the Gulf of St. Lawrence from the Eastward, and proceed through the Straits of Belle Isle, where they would be interrupted by the French in their migration to the North. There is another shoal of fish which strikes in from the North-east, at the Labrador, but it does not afford anything like a sufficient supply for one-half of the coast, and we never have a good fishery unless abundance come through the Straits from the Westward. I regard the fishery about Belle Isle as of great importance, as the fish going North-east along the Newfoundland shore meet the fish coming through the Straits at that point. The Salmon Fishery is at present prosecuted by Irish subjects, from Cape John to Cape St. Antonie, and it is a valuable fishery; they have been partially hindered in prosecuting that fishery by the French. There is also a Seal Fishery prosecuted by British subjects between Cape St. John and Cape Norman, as well as on the opposite shore of Labrador. I am engaged in both these fisheries in these localities, and I have now nine hundred seal nets between Hooping Harbor and Cape St. Antonie, on the French Shore of Newfoundland, where we claim concurrent right of fishery. If the French should get the exclusive right to the shore between Cape John and Cape Norman, both these fisheries would be lost to British subjects. There is large number of inhabitants residing on the shore between Cape John and Cape Norman, many of them have been living there as long as I can recollect; they are nearly all British subjects, and a few subjects of France. I supply annually over one hundred and twenty of these inhabitants for the prosecution of the fishery. There are other suppliers, who also trade and supply other residents on that coast. The Cod Fishery between Cape John and Cape Norman, is the best fishery on the whole of the Newfoundland Shore.

The concurrent right of fishery between Cape Ray and Cape Norman, reserved to us in the Treaty, would be of no value to us, as the French have reserved the only good fishing stations between these points. The effect of the Treaty in allowing the French to take herring and other bait on the South-west Shore of Newfoundland, would injuriously interfer with our rights, and they would also destroy our Herring Fishery on the Southern Shore of Labrador, and be thus enabled to supply their Northern Bankers with abundance of bait for the Bank Fishery.

Our Bank Fisheries have been lost to us, owing to the French system of Bounties, which enable their fishermen in large numbers, and large vessels, to prosecute that fishery with their bultows, which are from seven hundred to two thousand fathoms in length, covered with hooks a fathom apart. Our Shore Fishery has been greatly injured by the French killing the mother fish on the Banks, and by baiting the fish there, keep them from coming towards the shore. If the French are permitted to fish at Belle Isle and Labrador, there would be constant conflicts between them and British and American subjects, and life would doubtless be sacrificed. Since we have been driven from the Bank fishery, our fishermen

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the French are allowed to fish concurrently with the English fishermen, it would destroy the Straits of Belle Isle fishery to Cape Charles, and injure, in a greater or less degree, the whole fishery in the line of migration. I am personally interested in the Cod, Seal, and Herring Fisheries of the Straits of Belle Isle. I anticipate the utter destruction of these, should the Treaty now before me be carried into operation. Fishing rooms on the Labrador coast are an acknowledged freehold. The Seal Fisheries are virtually so. The Herring Fishery is yearly increasing in importance. The effect of the ratification of the Treaty would be complete ruin to myself and others interested in the fisheries of the Straits of Belle Isle. The bultow fishery, as carried on by the French, is injurious in the extreme to the fishery grounds at Port au Choix,—this system has almost destroyed that part of the coast, and the same result will follow wherever they may be allowed to pursue the Cod Fishery. Their whole outfit is far superior to that of the British Fishermen, and it is but folly to suppose that a concurrent right would not, in practice, become an exclusive one to them. As a resident, if that coast be conceded to the French, I protest against it as a measure the ill effects of which it is impossible to estimate. The Cod Fishery of the Straits of Belle Isle may be estimated at from one hundred and sixty thousand, to one hundred and eighty thousand quintals. The Seals taken cannot be less than 20,000—the export of Herring is very large.

ROBERT H. ELLIS.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Monday, 16*th Feb.*, 1857.

PRESENT:

The Honourable the ATTORNEY GENERAL, Chairman.
Honourable COLONIAL SECRETARY.
Mr. PARSONS.
Mr. HOYLES.
Mr. ELLIS.
Mr. PROWSE.

CAPTAIN JAMES M'LOUGHLAN, of St. John's, Shipowner, examined.

I have been engaged in the fisheries of this country for the last thirty-five years, I have been Shipowner and Master for the last thirty years. I am well acquainted with what is

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have been late upon the Banks, I invariably find that the Western fishery has been better. The right of concurrent fishery given to us by the French on the Western coast is of no value. No fish is caught in St. George's Bay ;—the only places to catch fish on that coast are Port au Port and Red Island, in the earlier part of the season. The Northern and Eastern coast, from Cape John to Quirpon Island, is a very valuable fishery, from which the British fishermen are entirely excluded.

PIERCE FEEHAN.

REV. MR. GIFFORD, examined.

I have resided on the Labrador since 1849, at Forteaux, as Church of England Missionary. I have visited the various harbors from Blanc Sablon to Battle Harbor. I am also acquainted with the Western coast of Newfoundland, which is part of my mission. During my stay on the Labrador, I have had opportunities of seeing the manner in which the French carry on their fisheries. I have read the Convention lately entered into between Great Britain and France. I am of opinion, that the effect of the Treaty will be very injurious to British Fishermen.

From the number of men the French employ, and the appliances they possess in carrying on their fishery, by means of their large seines, they sweep the ground, and prevent the hook and line men from catching any fish at all.

The people on the Labrador shore have frequently complained to me of the injury they sustained from the French, by means of their large seines and the number of their boats.

I cannot speak from experience as regards Belle Isle ; but as far as I can judge, the introduction of bultows there will have the effect of diverting the shoals of fish from the Labrador Shore.

There are about Three Hundred British Settlers between Bonne Bay and Cape Norman, who maintain themselves by carrying on the Seal, Salmon, and Cod Fisheries, who would be completely ruined by the First and Eleventh Articles of the Treaty, under which they might be banished, or their position rendered exceedingly precarious.

The Floating Fishery, that is, without the use of the strand, from Bay of Islands to Cape Norman, is of no value to British subjects.

The concession to us of a fishery between Bay of Islands and Cape Ray, when the reserved points are excluded, is of no value, as far as fishery is concerned. The extension of

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have largely resorted to the Labrador, and that in a most important fishery to this colony, as to the neighboring colonies, and the United States.

JAMES M'LOUGHLAN.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Tuesday, 17*th Feb.*, 1857.

PRESENT :

The Honourable the ATTORNEY GENERAL, Chairman.
Honourable COLONIAL SECRETARY.
Mr. HOYLES.

CAPTAIN PIERCE FEEHAN, examined.

I have been engaged for the last thirty-nine years in the fishery of Newfoundland, principally on the Southern Shore of Placentia and St. Mary's Bays, and for the last eight years at Labrador. I have fished in the Straits of Belle Isle for eleven years. I have read the Convention lately entered into between Great Britain and France ; the effect of it will be, in my opinion, to drive the British fishermen entirely out of the Straits, and most effectually to injure the Seal Fishery as far down as the Seal Islands on the Labrador. The shoal of fish that supplies the Labrador in the early part of the season, pass through the Straits —and that being cut off, as it will be under the operation of this Treaty, the people on the Labrador, as far as the Seal Islands, will lose one-third of their voyage ; in some places they will lose more. Later in the season the fish come in from the Eastward to the Labrador. The occupation of Belle Isle, and the carrying on the fisheries there by the French will interfere with the passage of the fish,—the spread of bultows, and the quantity of bait that will be on the ground will stop the greater part of the two shoals, and the Labrador fishery will be injuriously affected in both ways. I am of opinion, if the French are permitted to take bait on the Western Shore of Placentia, St. Mary's and Fortune Bays, it will be most injurious to the inhabitants. It is resorted to by the fishermen of other parts of the Island. The Western and Labrador are the only important Cod Fisheries of the Island. The bounty given by the French enables them to carry on the Bank fishery at less expense than we are enabled to do, so that we cannot compete with them. The French Bank fishery seriously injures the Western fishery by means of the bultows spread upon the Banks in the earlier part of the season when the fish is shoaling over them. Whenever the French

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MR. GEORGE LEMESSURIER, examined.

I have carried on the fishery for the past eighteen years, at the Isle of Valen in Placentia Bay. The fisheries of Placentia, St. Mary's, and Fortune Bays, are called the Western Fishery. The fishery of these Bays, and the Labrador Fishery, are the most important fisheries of the Colony. The French Bank Fishery materially affects our Western Fishery; when the French Bank Fishery commences early, we have generally a poor fishery on the shore; when it commences late, it is generally good. In the Spring of 1848, in consequence of the disturbance in France, the French Fishermen did not arrive on the Banks until late in the month of May, then there was an excellent fishery, both as regards the size of the fish and the quantity taken. The Bank fish is larger than the Shore fish; last season, in consequence of the ice being late in Fortune Bay, bait could not be obtained as early as usual by the French, and our shore fishery was very good. The French mode of fishing on the Banks, is by bultows, which are lines a mile in length; they moor on the Banks; and to which are attached many hundred hooks. It requires a large crew to tend these bultows —The quantity of fish taken by this system is considerable. They use large boats, in which they can attend to their bultows in very rough weather. From the bounties received by the French, our fishermen cannot compete with them. Should permission be granted to the French to take bait in Placentia, St. Mary's, and Fortune Bays, it will enable them to prosecute the Bank Fisheries at much less expense than at present, and will prove proportionately injurious to our shore fisheries.

GEORGE LEMESSURIER.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Wednesday, 18*th Feb.*, 1857.

PRESENT:

The Honorable the ATTORNEY GENERAL, Chairman.
Honorable COLONIAL SECRETARY.
Mr. HOYLES.
Mr. ELLIS.
Mr. PARSONS.

CAPTAIN JOHN WALSH, examined.

I have been engaged in the fisheries of this Country for the last forty-one years. I am acquainted with all the Coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador. I commenced as a fisher-

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the date for fishing operations under this Treaty, together with the right of placing three men on every mile of the coast, will have the effect of giving to the French the control over the Salmon, Seal, and Herring Fisheries. The value of the Salmon and Net Seal Fishery on the Western coast may be estimated from the fact of a single person, to my knowledge, making seven hundred pounds in one season by these fisheries; there are many realizing, on an average, one hundred and fifty pounds per annum from these sources. If the French come, as they may do under the Treaty, in the early part of the season, say, May and June, with their numerous boats, between Blanc Sablon and Cape Charles, they will destroy the Net Seal Fishery which is carried on more extensively between these points than on the opposite shore of Newfoundland. The Net Seal Fishery is carried on by means of nets and frames attached to the shore, the seals pass along up and down the shore in detached shoals, and the increased number of boats would drive them into deep water.

ALGERNON GIFFORD.

CAPTAIN DENIS MEALY, examined.

I have been engaged in the fisheries of this country for the last thirty-eight years. I recollect the Bank Fishery well; when it was abandoned about twelve or fifteen years ago, it could not be carried on profitably in the face of French competition; within my recollection, it was carried on very extensively. The French Bank Fishery has unquestionably been of great injury to our Shore Fishery generally. I have read the recent Convention. The practical operation of the rights conceded to the French, will destroy the Cod Fishery as far as British subjects are concerned, and the Net Seal Fishery in the Straits. As regards Belle Isle, the fish from the Eastward is always caught there before it is caught on the Labrador Shore, and if the French are permitted to establish themselves there, they will take advantage of this circumstance, and intercept the fish on its way to the shore; they can use their large seines as well as the bultows. The extension of the time will enable them to avail themselves of the Herring Fishery, to the disadvantage of the British Fishermen, in the month of April The right of fishery on the coast from Cape Ray to Cape Norman, is of no value to us, being excluded from the harbors reserved for the use of the French under the Treaty. The Fisheries from Cape John to the Quirpon Islands, and from Quirpon Islands to Cape Norman is most valuable;—the French have reserved to themselves, under the Treaty, everything that is of any value, and given us nothing. The commencement of the Cod Fishery with the French on the Western Shore, is generally in the month of May, and terminates in the early part of September.

DENIS MEALY.

Fisheries.

Mr. MICHAEL MANNING, examined.

I have been engaged in the fisheries of this Colony for the last fifty-one years, since 1806. I followed the Bank fishery seven years,—the first year was in 1816. We usually left for the Banks about the 15th or 16th of May, and returned again about the 10th of June, in time for the fishery on the caplin, and would take, in that time, for six men imperfectly fitted out, 250 quintals of fish. Since the French have used the bultow system on the Banks, this fishery has become useless to British subjects—and there is now no British Bank fishery. The French Bank fishery has also seriously affected the shore fishery of this Island, and many of our fishermen who pursued the shore fishery have, of late years, been obliged to proceed to the Labrador. I have read the Convention recently entered into between England and France, and if it be carried into effect, it will be ruinous to the Straits of Belle Isle fisheries—it will also seriously injure the Labrador fishery. Their superior appliances would decrease our catch of fish and improve their own, which would enable them to compete in foreign markets with us to our great disadvantage. I have fished round the Island many years, and am acquainted with the Island of Belle Isle; if they have a concurrent right to fish there, their immense seines and bultows would divert the fish in its progress towards the coast of Labrador. I am aware there are large Seal fisheries on the coast of Labrador and North-west coast of Newfoundland—the command of the strand on the latter coast would entirely destroy these fisheries—the same may be said of a concurrent right at the Labrador. The fisheries carried on between Cape Race and Cape Ray, is generally called the Western fishery, and entirely distinct from the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Straits of Belle Isle, called the North-west. No greater injury could be done this country than by allowing the French to take bait between Cape St. Mary's to Cape LaHune. I know the five harbors on the North-west coast reserved to the French in the Convention—they are the best and almost the only harbors of any value. The coast between Cape St. John and Cape Norman is a very valuable portion of the fishing ground of this Island.

MICHAEL MANNING.

Mr. CALEB YOUNG, examined.

I have been engaged in the fisheries of this Colony for the last twenty-five years. I have fished in the Straits of Belle Isle and the Eastern Shore of Newfoundland. The year before last, the French Fishermen, to the number of five hundred, encroached on the fishing ground at Belle Isle, in the summer of 1855, as there was no British guard there in that year to keep them off. There was no French fishery there in 1856, as the Local Government sent a guard to protect our rights and keep off the French. In the previous year our

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man and became master and owner of fishing craft, and I have acted as Pilot on board Her Majesty's Steam Ship *Argus* for the last two years, round the Island and Labrador, between Blanc Sablon and Cape Charles.—I have read the Convention recently made between Great Britain and France, and I consider that nothing can be more injurious to this Colony than that Treaty would be. The five harbors reserved by the French on the Western coast of this Island, are the only good Cod Fishery stations on the coast ; and the rest of the coast on which the British are left a concurrent right, is worth nothing for the Cod Fishery. The Labrador coast, from Blanc Sablon to Cape Charles, to which the French get a concurrent right of fishery, is a most valuable portion of our fisheries, so is Belle Isle at the latter station. The large Western Boats from Conception and Trinity Bays complete their fishing voyage. The fishery reserved exclusively by the French, between Cape St. John and Cape Norman, includes the finest fishing stations in Newfoundland. There are five harbors along the whole shore. Wherever the French obtain a concurrent right of fishery, it becomes exclusive in them from the manner they prosecute the fishery ;—their seines are twenty-five fathoms and upwards in depth, and over two hundred fathoms long ; and when our fishermen can fish only with the hook and line, the French come on the ground and sweep away with their immense seines, not to speak of their bultows,—each of their seines is attended by three or four batteaux, with from twenty to twenty-five men. The Labrador Shore, extending Northerly from Cape Charles to Cape Harrison, as well as the Southern coast of Labrador, is extensively fished by our fishermen at present, and the whole of the Labrador coast is a great source of support for our fishing population. The course of the great bulk of the Cod Fish is from the Gulf of St. Lawrence through the Straits of Belle Isle, on and towards the Southern Shores of Labrador, and the French would take the shoals coming through the Straits. The Britsih fishery, North of Cape Charles, at least as far as eight miles down the coast of Labrador, would be injured by the French having the power to fish at Belle Isle and the Southern Coast of Labrador, as the fish would be stopped and caught by them on their way North. The seventh Article of the Convention, extending the French right of fishery up all rivers or creeks, as high as the salt water, between Cape St. John and Rock Point, and half a marine mile above the outlet of each river or creek, from Rock Point to Cape Ray, would give the French the Salmon Fisheries. I am not aware of any French subjects residing on what is called the French Shore, from Cape John to Cape Ray, where we claim the concurrent right of fishery. The power given in the Convention to locate one Frenchman to each mile would also give them the winter Seal Fishery along the coast which is now valuable to our own subjects residing there. The Herring Fishery between Blanc Sablon and Cape Charles, is very valuable to our subjects, and it will fall into the hands of the French under the Convention, who would use the herring for bait and other purposes.

The French Bank fishery injures our Western Shore fishery very materially by preventing the fish from coming in to the shore ; and we have now no power to compete with the French, either on the Banks or wherever they have a right to fish, owing to their bounties. If the Convention be carried out, the greater portion of the rising youth of this Colony who prosecute the fishery, will have to leave the Island and go to the United States to seek employment. I am also convinced that if the French get the right to fish between Blanc Sablon and Cape Charles, there will be wars or fights constantly occurring between them and our fishermen, as well as the fishermen of the neighboring Colonies and the United States, who frequent that Coast.

JOHN WALSH.

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In consequence of the French Bank Fishery in the Spring of the year, our fishermen have been driven to the necessity of hauling bait for the French, but as the Herring Fishery becomes more valuable, the necessity will be lessened, and we shall require the herring for our legitimate export. Efforts have been made by the government to prevent this traffic, but the means have not been sufficient. I have been engaged for the last seven years by the Local Government in guarding our fisheries against French encroachments, two years on the Western Shore, and five at Cape John, and from my experience, I know the French are in the habit of encroaching whenever they can get an opportunity. I have read the Convention recently entered into between Great Britain and France, and I am satisfied from my knowledge of the fishery prosecuted by the French as well as our own subjects, that its operation will be fatal to the interests of this colony, and that the inhabitants will not submit to it in peace. Our resident population between Cape John and Cape Norman I should estimate at between two and three thousand inhabitants, and they prosecute the Seal, Cod, and Salmon Fishery, as also the Fur Trade with success. Some of these inhabitants have resided there upwards of twenty years, they have cultivated land and reared an excellent stock of cattle, and by the possession of these means are in more comfortable circumstances than fishermen in other parts of the Island. There is excellent timber at the bottom of White Bay.

HENRY KNIGHT.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Thursday, 19*th Feb.*, 1857.

PRESENT :

The Honorable the ATTORNEY GENERAL, Chairman.
Honorable COLONIAL SECRETARY.
Mr. HOYLES.
Mr. ELLIS.
Mr. PARSONS.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM WOODFORD, examined.

I have been engaged in the Fisheries of this Colony for the last twenty years, as fisherman and master and owner of fishing craft, along the Southern Shore, from Cape St. Mary's and Labrador. The operation of the Convention recently made with the French would be

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men were catching plenty of fish before the French arrived; but after they commenced casting with their large seines, our men caught little or no fish until after the French left the ground—the French caught a large quantity of fish at the same time. The large fish taken in the Straits of Belle Isle came from the Westward. If the French get the right of fishery on the South coast of Labrador and Belle Isle, it would be very injurious to our Labrador fishery, as the fish strike to the Westward first, and would be caught or driven into deep water by the large seines of the French and their bultows. The seines that I saw using were about 220 fathoms long, by about 30 fathoms deep. The cod seines used by our fishermen are about from eighty to ninety fathoms in length, and from eleven to sixteen fathoms deep. The number of men that the French employ about their fishery is three to one of our fishermen, about a similar fishery. The fishing grounds about Belle Isle are very rich, and abound with fish of a fine quality. There is also spawning ground where the large mother fish come in to spawn along the kelp that surrounds the Island, and the position of the Island commands the shoals of fish coming through the Straits and along the Eastern Shore of Newfoundland; it also abounds in the Spring with a small fish called herring bait, on which the Cod Fish feed. The mother fish cannot be taken with the hook and line with any success before they spawn, as they will not take the bait—but they are taken in the large seines even in deep water. The water is deep about the Island of Belle Isle. There is also a considerable Salmon fishery at Belle Isle.

CALEB YOUNG.

MR. HENRY KNIGHT, examined.

I have been engaged in the Trading business of this Island for the last twenty-five years. I am well acquainted with the fishery between Cape John and Cape Norman. I am of opinion that the French Bank Fishery materially injures our Western Fishery; when the French do not arrive early on the Banks our fishery is good. I am well acquainted with the shore from Cape St. Mary's to Cape LaHune. The effect of allowing the French to take bait between these points, would leave our fishermen without the means of obtaining it. I have seen the same effects produced by the large boats hauling it, for sale, to St. Peter's, thereby depriving the smaller boats of bait, and left them idle for the day. The Herring Fishery in that direction is very valuable, and is becoming one of the most valuable of our resources. If the French had the permission to take bait on our shores they would also take Cod Fish, as it would be impossible to guard all the coves and places where bait is taken; our people have supplied the French with bait at St. Peter's and Miquelon, owing to the destruction of our Spring Shore Cod Fishery, by the French Bank Fishery, which keeps the fish on the Banks and prevents their coming in to the shore.

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creasing population to extend their fishing pursuits to Labrador. I have read the Convention recently entered into with the French; the effects of that Convention would be to banish our fishermen both from the coast and fishing ground from Blanc Sablon to Cape Charles, as our fishermen cannot compete with them; besides this loss, the injury would be felt as far north as at least seventy miles beyond Cape Charles on the Labrador Shore. I come to this conclusion, because the French could stop the course of the fish coming through the Straits from the Westward, and also from the South-east; in coming from the latter quarter, the fish first strike Belle Isle in the Straits and proceed Northward. About Belle Isle there is always a great quantity of Herring bait, particularly in the spring, which is followed by the Cod. The Cod resort there in great quantities to spawn. The French seines I have seen were from 300 to 400 fathoms long by 30 and 40 fathoms deep. The average size of English seines used at Labrador are 100 fathoms long, by 11 fathoms deep; our men do not, and cannot afford to use such large seines as the French, as they are too expensive, nor do they use the bultow for the same reason. The Salmon and Seal Fishery, from Blanc Sablon to Cape Charles, is very valuable. From Cape John to Cape Norman is the best fishery ground on the Coast of Newfoundland for Seals. The British residents between those points, prosecute the Salmon and Seal Fishery exclusively, and the Cod Fishery to a very small extent. Between Cape St. John and Quirpon, there is the finest timber in Newfoundland. I cut a deck load there for my Brigantine to carry to my fishing establishment at Labrador, where timber of that necessary description for fishing purposes cannot be conveniently had; the greater part of our Labrador people take their supply of rinds for the curing of fish from what is called the French Shore. If the French should obtain a right to fish at Belle Isle, and on the South Shore of Labrador, a large portion of our fishing population, particularly the young men, would emigrate to the United States to seek employment. I do not know how peace could be preserved between the French and our people, in the event of their meeting on the fishing ground about Belle Isle and Labrador, if the right should be given them. The effect of the Reciprocity Treaty of June, 1854, between England and the United States, has not brought a greater number of American fishermen or traders to Labrador, but the number was considerably less last year than in previous years; under any existing arrangements with America, we have no reason to fear competition from American fishermen, their outfits for the fishery are as expensive as ours, as all labor is dearer in the United States than here. No comparison can be drawn between the competition of the French and Americans; because the French bounty of 20 francs for every 220 lbs. of fish or thereabouts, and 50 francs per man, with the cheapness of French labor, renders it impossible, either for us or the Americans, as the fishery stands at present, to compete with them. The French outfit, though more extensive, is much cheaper than ours.

CHARLES POWER.

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very injurious to the interests of Newfoundland. The permission to the French to take ba[it] from Cape St. Mary's to Cape La Hune, under any circumstances, would tend to impoverish the settlers in that quarter and be a general injury to our fisheries. Our Western Boats from the Eastern Coast of Newfoundland, fishing off Cape St. Mary's, obtain their supply of bait on the Southwest Shore, and would be injured by the interference of the French. The Labrador fishery is a very important fishery to Newfoundland. Any material interference with our Labrador fishery, on the part of the French, would compel our young men engaged in the fishery, to leave Newfoundland and go to the United States for employment. Our fishermen are not able to compete with the French on any fishing ground, owing to the large number of French usually engaged and the large seines and bultows they use. Constant conflicts will arise between our fishermen, the Americans, and the French, if the latter should obtain a footing on the South Coast of Labrador. The Fishery at Belle Isle is very valuable. Our people are extending their settlements and fishery pursuits Northward, both on the coast of this Island and Labrador, ever since they were driven from the Bank Fishery by the competition of the French. By permitting the French to fish on the Southern part of Labrador and at Belle Isle, they would prevent the cod fish from working to the Northward, and the damage they would do to our fishermen would not be confined to the place where they fished, but extend along the Labrador Coast a considerable distance Northward.

WILLIAM WOODFORD.

Captain CHARLES POWER, examined.

I have been engaged in the fisheries of this Colony for the last twenty years ; [engaged] in the prosecution of the Cod, Seal, and Salmon Fisheries. I have prosecuted an extensive Cod Fishery at the Labrador for the last eighteen years, employing annually from seventy to one hundred men. The amount of British shipping engaged in the Labrador fisheries and trade is, at least, seven hundred sail, averaging from sixty to three hundred tons ; and the number of British hands employed in the Labrador fishery, cannot, I think, be less than from ten to fifteen thousand annually. The yearly amount of my outfit, for that fishery, is from £2500 to £3000. The amount of Exports from Labrador—that is to say : Cod Fish, Seal Oil and Skins, Cod Oil, Fur, Herring, and Salmon, is, in my opinion, and speaking from an intimate experience of the trade of the whole coast, not less than five hundred pounds per annum. All the land available for fishing rooms, in the principal fishing harbors from Blanc Sablon to Sandwich Bay, is occupied for that purpose by British subjects, and has increased in value fifty per cent. within the last fifteen years. The fishing ground on the Island, heretofore ceded to the French, and the manner in which they prosecute their fishery, both on what is called the French Shore and the Banks. rendered it necessary for our in-

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The Herring fishery is becoming more profitable, more particularly since the Reciprocity Treaty with America, in the United States and Canada. From my experience I am convinced that it is utterly impossible to compete with the French, with their enormous bounties and the appliances they possess in prosecuting their fisheries without a similar bounty be granted to us.

WILLIAM COADY.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
21st February, 1857.

PRESENT :

The Honourable the ATTORNEY GENERAL, Chairman.
Mr. HOYLES.
Mr. PROWSE.

CLEMENT BENNING, Esq., M. H. A., examined.

I have resided for the last 53 years in this Country, at Placentia Bay and in Burin, where I reside at present. I carried on the fishery for many years at the latter place. I have carefully read the Convention recently entered into between Great Britain and France. The effect of giving the French permission to take bait on the Western coast would, first, from the number of men they would employ, take the whole of the bait and leave none for our fishermen—the supply of bait on that shore being insufficient for both the French and English. Secondly—an early supply of bait would enable them to lay down their bultows on the Banks earlier in the season and thus prevent the fish coming on our shore ; and, thirdly—the increased quantity of fish they would thus by this means obtain, would enable them to compete with us in foreign markets, and, in fact, would drive us out of them. Within my experience the Bank Fishery was carried on to a large extent. The French competition has driven us from those grounds, and our Bank Fishery has been abandoned for nearly 30 years. The mode of fishery pursued by the French on the Banks, is exceedingly destructive ; by stretching their bultows over the banks early in the season, they destroy the mother fish coming in to spawn ; and by keeping their bait in the water they detain the fish and keep them around them. The French have not alone driven the English from the Banks, but are driving the Americans from these grounds—the craft of the latter nation now engaged there, being much fewer than in former years. Whenever the French are late on the Banks we have a good fishery ; but when they arrive early our fishery is invariably bad—the last three years are instances in proof of this statement. The

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Mr. JAMES E. CROUCHER, examined.

I reside at Placentia, I have lived there and carried on the fisheries for the last seven years. I have read the Convention recently entered into between Great Britain and France, and the effect of it would be, if carried into operation, the total destruction of the British fishermen between Cape St. Mary's and Cape La Hune. By the permission it gives to French subjects to take bait there, they could supply themselves with bait earlier than usual, and in larger quantities, and would thus be enabled to commence their Bank fishery at an earlier date and with greater success;—the fish would be prevented from coming in on our shores, and our fishery would thus be destroyed. The quantities of bait on these shores is insufficient to supply the French and English fishermen. In the month of April, we catch large quantities of Herring for Export before we commence the Cod fishery. The Cod Fish not being then in with the land, and the French interference in that fishery, would destroy it as far as we are concerned. The success of the Shore fishery depends in a greater degree upon the time at which the French commence their Bank fishery. When they commence early with a good supply of bait, the Shore fishery is generally a poor one,—on the other hand, if from any cause they do no not arrive on the Banks until late, or their supply of bait fail, the Shore fishery is unusually productive;—instances of this, in 1856 the hardness of the weather prevented the supply of bait—their fishery was late and ours was more productive than for many years past; the same effect was produced in 1855, though in a less degree, by the refusal of the smugglers to supply them with bait till the latter part of April. Our Herring fishery, for the last few years, has increased very much, both in winter and summer, and is becoming as profitable to us as our Cod fishery; it is probable, that in a short time, more will be realized by the Export of Herring to other countries than by its sale to the French. The destruction of the Herring by the traffic to St. Peters, is sometimes very great—the same observation applies to the sale of the Caplin.

JAMES E. CROUCHER.

Captain WILLIAM COADY, examined.

I have been engaged in the fisheries of this Colony for the last thirty-five years, principally on the Labrador. I have read the Convention recently entered into between Great Britain and France. If the privileges therein mentioned be carried out, they will be very injurious to our fisheries on the Coast of Labrador. If the French had the privilege of taking bait between Cape St. Mary's and Cape La Hune, it would be very injurious to British subjects—there is not a sufficient quantity of bait there to supply our own fishermen. I am confident that the Bank fishery pursued by the French materially affects our fishery, particularly their early fishery, as they catch and prevent the mother fish from coming in. We frequently get French hooks in the fish that come in from the Banks toward the Westward.

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public, I was master of my father's vessel on the Banks, and saw several French vessels fishing there, but as they did not anchor, or make use of bultows, they did not annoy or injure us. In the year 1815, I built a fishing room at Aquaforte, and in 1816, engaged with Captain Tozier, of Topsham, to cure his vessel's catch of fish, who was then employed in the Bank fishery, and then it was for the first time, I heard of the French using bultows on the Banks, and doing great injury to the British fishermen, as no private enterprise could compete with a nation that gave such extraordinary bounties. Two years afterwards, I engaged to cure a Banker's fish, for Messrs. Codner and Jennings, a mercantile establishment then in St. John's, and often heard Captain Warren complain of being annoyed and injured by the French fishermen surrounding him, with their bultows on the Banks. I have not the least doubt on my mind, but that our Banking fishery was destroyed in consequence of the extraordinary bounties given by France. I am also of opinion that if the French were allowed to partake in our fisheries on the Labrador and Belle Isle, their bounties will have the same effect there. The French Bank fishery greatly injures the fishery on our Eastern Shore, and our men who used to fish there, are compelled to proceed to the Labrador; some years since, we had a large spring Cod fishery on our Eastern Shore, but the French Bank fishery has destroyed that altogether; by the use of their bultows they intercept the mother fish before they approach the coast to spawn.

PETER WINSER.

CAPTAIN TERENCE HALERN, examined.

I have been engaged for the last twenty-nine years in the Cod and Seal Fisheries. I principally carried on the Cod Fishery on the Labrador. I have read the Convention recently entered into between Great Britain and France. I am of opinion, that the cession of the right of Fishery to the French between Blanc Sablon and Cape Charles, would be ruinous to the Straits and Belle Isle Fishery, by reason of their mode of carrying on the fishery by the large seines they use; in any case, we could not compete with their fishermen, sustained as they are by large State bounties.

A right of Fishing at Belle Isle would be of great advantage to the French; with their large seines they would be able to take fish around the Island in any weather, which, with the spread of their bultows, would intercept the fish on their passage to the Labrador. Permission to the French to take bait on the Western Coast, is, in my opinion, the most objectionable article in the Treaty, and if conceded, will certainly destroy our Western Fishery, which I consider the most important fishery we have; they would take all the bait on these shores, as it is impossible to supply their want of bait. The equivalents offered to us by the French for these concessions, are of no value to us. I am acquainted with the coast,

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traffic in bait to St. Peters tends greatly to destroy the bait. I am of opinion, that should the French obtain a right of fishery at Belle Isle, it would be injurious to the Labrador Fishery: they would, with their immense seines and bultows, intercept the fish going towards the North Coast of the Labrador, in like manner as they now intercept the fish on the Banks.

CLEMENT BENNING.

MR. THOMAS HENNESSY, examined.

I have been engaged in the fisheries for the past 38 or 40 years, principally at the Labrador. I have also fished to the Westward. I am well acquainted with all the fisheries, as also the Coast of this Island. I have been round the Island several times as Pilot of a British Man-of-War. I have read the Convention recently entered into between Great Britain and France, and, in my opinion, it will have the effect of ruining the fishery, if permission be given to the French to fish between Blanc Sablon and Cape Charles. The great number of men the French employ, and the large seines they use, give them the command of the fishing grounds. The effect of permitting them to fish at Belle Isle, would be injurious to our fishermen, the use of their large seines and bultows would stop the fish on their passage to the Labrador. I am also of opinion that if permission be given to the French to take bait on the Western Shore, it will, in the course of time be ruinous to our fisheries, the quantity of bait on that shore being at times insufficient for both English and French fishermen. The four reserved harbors on the Western Coast, with the exception of Rock Harbor, are the only good fishing stations on the whole coast. The settlers in St. George's Bay only catch Herring and Salmon, the Cod fishery is not carried on there. I was in St. Peters last August, I was informed by the French residents there, that they intended carrying on the Seal fishery. I was offered employment in their service, which I declined.

THOMAS HENNESSY.

PETER WINSER, Esq., M. H. A., examined.

I am a native of Devonshire, and came to this place with my father, in 1797. I went to the Banks as a fisherman in my father's vessel, and continued so employed for seven years. In the year 1802, during the interval of peace between Great Britain and the French Re-

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I do not consider it sufficiently binding, to confine the French to the purchase of bait. The permission to take bait by the French would be ruinous to our fishery ; they make a practice of strewing the bait on the fishing grounds, and thereby prevent the fish from coming in to the shore ; it would moreover be taken by them at a season and in a manner, that would ultimately drive it from the coast altogether. I attach no value whatever to the concurrent fishery between Cape Ray and Cape Norman as offered to us by the Treaty. The cession of the right of fishery at Belle Isle, would produce the same effect there as elsewhere ; the use of their large seines and bultows would damage the fishery on the whole Labrador shore. I have read the 14th Article of the Treaty. The French, by existing Treaties, have no right to locate French subjects during the winter season on the Newfoundland shore. I am of opinion, that, by the 14th Article, it is the intention of the French to establish a large population in that quarter. The French would also be enabled to carry on a large net Seal Fishery during the winter, and a ship Seal Fishery in the spring. I have also read the 8th Aritcle, and am of opinion, that the object is to arrive in sufficient time to carry on the ship seal fishery. I know by the Chart the situation of Groais Island and South Belle Isle. These Islands are in the track of the Seal whelping ice in the spring of the year.

The commercial policy of the American Government essentially differs from that of the French in carrying on their fisheries; they certainly have not interfered with our fishery since the Reciprocity Act more than they did before.

I am acquainted with our Western Herring Fishery, which is now increasing in value very much.

WALTER GRIEVE.

Hon. JAMES TOBIN, examined.

I have been engaged in the trade and fisheries of this country, since 1825, with the exception of the last few years. I am well acquainted with the Western Coast of Newfoundland and Labrador, as far down as Spear Harbor. I resided in St. George's Bay, as Magistrate and Commissioner for the protection of British rights in general, from 1850 to 1853.

The concurrent fishery, proposed to be conceded to us by the French, is of no value, the points reserved being the only fishing stations of any value on the coast.

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from Cape John to Quirpon : a large net Seal fishery is carried on there by British residents. The Article which permits French to settle three men on every mile of the shore, and the extension of the fishing time to the 5th April, will enable them to control the net Seal Fishery, and also prosecute a ship Seal Fishery in the spring of the year, and thereby interfere with our Seal Fishery, a branch of industry we have had exclusive possession of heretofore. I am a ship owner, and employ from one hundred and fifty to two hundred men annually, in these fisheries; all my means are invested in the Colony, which I will be glad to sell at a low value, and seek protection in a foreign land.

TERENCE HALERN.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Thursday, 19*th Feb.*, 1857.

PRESENT :

The Honorable the ATTORNEY GENERAL, Chairman.
Honorable COLONJAL SECRETARY.
Mr. HOYLES.

WALTER GRIEVE, Esq, examined.

I am President of the Chamber of Commerce, I am also a merchant, carrying on business in this town, one of the firm of Baine, Johnston & Company, who have been connected with the trade of the Island for the last century ; we are largely concerned in all the fisheries, and I am intimately acquainted with them. I have read the Convention recently entered into between Great Britain and France. I have given it much consideration ; the more I reflect upon it, the more I am convinced that the privileges it gives to the French on the coast of Labrador, will eventually drive every British fisherman from that shore, and render it merely a French fishing station. My opinion is based on the experience of the past, which shows, that wherever the French have a concurrent right of fishery, that right speedily becomes an exclusive one. The vessels employed in the spring seal fishery, find employment in the summer time in the Labrador fisheries, and whatever damages the one branch of industry will of necessity produce great injury to the other. The British Shore fishery heretofore carried on, has of late years very much declined, in consequence of the damage produced by the French Bank fishery. We can always tell by the appearance of the fish on our coast in the spring, whether the French Bank fishery has commenced early or late in the season. I have read the conditions under which the French are allowed to take bait.

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" There is a case at Anchor Point, Mr. Gauge, who has had a salmon post in possession of his family over 90 years, which has been recently taken from him by the French, (1847), and he is constrained to suffer the injustice owing to the apathy on the part of the British and the absence of all authority to urge and protect his claims. Mr. Gauge has a large fixed establishment at Anchor Point, which has been in existence prior to the Declaration of Treaty (1783) and affords strong proof of the right of British Subjects to settle on the Coast. The French have been so far strengthened in their presumptive claims on the West Coast as to induce some of their countrymen to hazard the putting out Seal nets to enterprise that branch of fishing;--the settlements every season are being augmented by the French who remain after the fishing either as deserters or discharged from the Equipage, and thus become nominally British subjects, intermarrying with the inhabitants, who generally speaking, are not desirable adjuncts to the peace or morality of the inhabitants. In 1852 the French were not permitted to fish on the Labrador Shore, or at Belle Isle, I warned them off wherever they attempted to do so, though they did attempt to encroach on that fishery while I was there. During my official residence at Sandy Point, St. George's Bay, I cleared out for exportation to the neighbouring Colonies, 20,000 barrels of Herring, packed in barrels, and 670 barrels of Salmon, 227 barrels of Halibut in one season, (1851.) In the above Fisheries the subjects of France were never engaged. The Salmon and Herring fisheries of the Bay of Islands are in the possession of British Subjects, as well as those of Bonne Bay. My firm conviction is, that the interests held by British Subjects in Salmon Brooks, Seal Posts, and Herring Fisheries, &c., from Cape John to Cape Ray, are far more valuable than the Cod Fishing Rights held by the French on same ground, even were it to be conceded that such Cod Fishery Right was not a perfectly exclusive one."

I may add that the hoops and heading of all the barrels, tierces, &c., made in St. George's Bay are procured in the Bay and manufactured by the industry of its inhabitants during the winter season, and afford much easy employment to even the aged and infirm.

JAMES TOBIN.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Tuesday, 24th Feb., 1857.

PRESENT :

The Honorable the ATTORNEY GENERAL.
Honorable COLONIAL SECRETARY.
Mr. HOYLES.

Hon. THOMAS ROW, examined.

My firm has carried on a fishery at Lance au Loup for many years. We have a large establishment there. I employ about one hundred men annually, who catch and cure on an average, 6,000 qtls of fish; from 20 to 25 tons of oil; besides about 400 seals, and at a

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The reservation at Cod Roy Island embraces the two Cod Roys and Great River. In St. George's Bay there is no Cod fishery, and no harbor there except Sandy Point. The population is about twelve or fourteen hundred in the whole Bay, who maintain themselves principally by the Herring and Salmon Fishery.—They contribute nothing to the Revenue of this Colony, and are not included in any Electoral District. The next fishing station is Red Island, it is a capital fishing station. The next is Port au Port; the shore from Port au Port up to Bay of Islands is rocky and precipitous. The reservation at Petty Port (Little Harbor) embraces the only three harbors which are of any value as fishing stations in the Bay of Islands. There is no harbor between Bay of Islands and Bonne Bay; near the mouth of Bonne Bay North Side, there is a small harbor called Rocky Harbor which serves as a place of shelter for small craft. There is no harbor then until you come within the radius reserved at Port au Choix. The only remaining harbors to Cape Norman are Anchor Point and Ferrole. The weather is much better from Cape St. George to anchor Point, than it is on the Labrador side, for curing fish. The object of the French is to take their voyage on the Labrador coast, and cure it on their own (Newfoundland shore) from which we are excluded. The exclusive use of the strand, with the lateral boundaries of the rivers, will exclude our people altogether from the use of the Bay of Islands, the timber being of considerable value for the use of the fishery. It is the place where our fishermen usually resort, for the purpose of obtaining wood for their stages and cooperage stuff.

If permission be given to the French to fish at Belle Isle and Labrador, it will have the effect of driving the British fishermen off that coast, and the interruption to the fish at Belle Isle by seining and other unlawful means, will, in my mind, destroy the Northern Labrador fishery. The right of the French to take bait on the Western Shore would destroy the whole of our Western fishery. The French have never exercised any right to the Salmon fishery on the western coast of this Island. Until recently they have endeavored to extort from unprotected British subjects a participation in their Salmon voyages, and in some instances placed into the hands of simple and unlettered people, residents of the Western shore, papers purporting to be permission to fish, with a view of founding a claim to a right of Salmon fishery. The French subjects having on one occasion set seal nets and frames at Cod Roy, I reported the same to the French authorities in 1851; the parties were reprimanded and they were forced to desist. I have in my possession a will of one of the British subjects in St. George's Bay drawn by a French officer, Jules Germett, Lieut. Desbaissaw, Commandant, (dated 1843) in which the demisor bequeathes to her children in perpetuity a Salmon Fishery at the river St. George of which she was then possessed, to give her five children, to be fished alternately. I have also in my possession the register of a vessel called the Mary Ann, built in St. George's Bay in 1805 by a British subject. The resident population between Cape Ray and Cape St. George is about twenty-three hundred inhabitants, and between Cape St. George and Cape Norman 860 inhabitants, chiefly British subjects, with the exception of a few old French subjects left behind from the Equipage. The people of St. George's Bay mainly prosecute the Herring and Salmon Fishery and some agriculture; which is very much the way the other inhabitants live along the Shore. At the harbors where the French prosecute the fishery they encourage the residence of British subjects to take care of their fishing gear in their absence. In February, 1852, I furnished the following extract to His Excellency Sir Gaspard LeMarchant;

will you be good enough to state for what length of time and in what manner you have been connected with this Colony, and to say :

1st.—What, in your opinion, will be the effect of the Concessions made to France by this Treaty, as regards the interests of the people of Newfoundland ?

2nd.—What is the value to the people of Newfoundland of the equivalents offered by the Treaty in return for these concessions ?

An immediate answer will oblige,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

P. F. LITTLE,

Chairman of Committee.

House of Assembly,
Committee Room,
February 12, 1857.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BAY ROBERTS,
February 18th, 1857.

SIR,—

In reply to Circular, dated Committee Room, House of Assembly, February 12, 1857, received last night, I beg to observe that I have been residing in this place since December, 1844, as agent for the firm of Pack, Gosse and Fryer, engaged in the business of the Seal and Cod fisheries of this Island and Labrador.

My opinion, based on that of the practical fishermen with whom we are connected, is, that the concessions, if confirmed to France, will have the effect of driving our Newfoundland fishermen from the localities named therein, it being impossible, " verified by experience," to compete with the fishermen of France, supplied as they are by the French Government.

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Salmon river a few miles distant, from 30 to 60 tierces salmon annually, and last year we took 1000 brls. herring, worth in the Quebec market from 27s. to 30s. per barrel. There are many other fishing stations and establishments between Blanc Sablon and Cape Charles equally valuable. I should say that the British catch of cod fish, between these ports, is about 170,000 quintals, about 100,000 qtls. of which this Colony is directly interested in. My establishment at Lance au Loup, and its Salmon brook or river, I now value as producing to my firm, from five hundred to a thousand per annum ; and if the French had the right of fishery there, under the recent Convention, I think the Cod fishery department would not be worth carrying on. The French have been permitted to fish in Lance au Loup occasionally before 1841, but not since, in return for similar indulgences granted by them to fishermen of our establishment on the opposite coast ; they then invariably fished with the hook and line, and in very limited numbers. The use of bultows by the French at Belle Isle, would be very injurious to our Northern Labrador fishery, as also would be their Cod seines, if used on the Labrador coast, from Blanc Sablon to Cape Charles.

Under the 3rd article of the Convention, the French would have the power to interfere with the Salmon fishery at Labrador, by placing nets across the embrasures or outlets of the rivers or creeks. I perceive by the Convention, that what is called Groais Island and Belle Island South, usually called the Gray Islands, have been ceded to the French ; and that Mr Secretary Labouchere, in his Despatch of the 16th January last, to the Governor of this Island, accompanying the Convention, states that " no British settlement exists on either of these Islands."

On South Belle Isle, my firm have held a fishing establishment for seven years, and we still hold it, chiefly to prosecute the Seal fishery from it. The extension of the usual time of commencing the French fishery on our coast to the 5th April, would enable them to prosecute the Shore Seal Net fishery, and take it from our people altogether. The permission to the French to take bait, should not for any consideration be ceded to them. The right to purchase bait from our subjects, I regard as a great concession, conceiving that the prosperity of their Bank fishery is mainly dependant on that.

THOMAS ROW.

The Hon. the Attorney General handed in the following communications, received in answer to Circulars sent by him, of which the following is a copy :

(CIRCULAR.)

SIR,—

You have doubtless been made aware, through the public prints, of the terms of the Treaty lately conditionally entered into by Great Britain and France on the subject of our Fisheries ;

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the French appear to have well understood the whole business. In conclusion, I would beg to state my humble opinion, that if unfortunately the Treaty be carried into effect against our wishes, there will be but one course left for us to pursue—viz., to quit the country while we are able.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,

JOHN RORKE.

The Honorable P. F. Little.

CARBONEAR,
20th February, 1857.

SIR,—

In reply to your Circular of the 12th inst, requesting my opinion in reference to the Treaty conditionally entered into between Great and France, on the subject of our fisheries, I beg leave to state—

I have been connected with the Trade of this Island 23 years, eleven of which were passed in trading from Halifax to the Western Coast—say from the Burgeo Islands to Straits of Belle Isle and Labrador; and from the year 1845, until the present time, have been engaged in business in this place—chiefly in supplying fishermen for the Labrador.

From a thorough acquaintance with every Creek and Cove on the Western and Northern points of this Island, and of the nature and extent of their fisheries, I find the French, by the terms of the Convention entered into at London, have retained for their own exclusive use, the only parts of the coast of any value for fishing purposes. Commencing with St. George's Bay, the two important Islands at the entrance of that Bay, Cod Roy Island and Harbor, near Cape Anguille, and Red Island near Cape St. George, are the only points of any value for a distance of twenty miles, North and South of each, and the line of coast from the Bay of Islands Northward, intended to be ceded to this Island, is of very little intrinsic value; in my opinion, all the Western Coast of any value or importance as fishing stations the French have reserved for themselves, while their concessions to this Island are of less real value than the fishery of Petty Harbor.

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The value of the equivalents offered to the people of this colony, as compared with the concessions are, I should estimate, at little or no value.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. S. GREEN.

The Honorable the Attorney General,
St. John's.

CARBONEAR,
February 19th, 1857.

SIR,—

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your Circular letter of the 12th instant, in which are some questions proposed, and immediate answers thereto requested. In the first place, I have to say that through the public prints I have learned with mingled feelings of alarm and indignation, the terms of the Treaty lately entered into by Great Britain and France, on the subject of our fisheries. I have been 33 years residing in this country, six as a merchant's clerk, and the remainder carrying on business as a merchant on my own account. I may, therefore, I think, lay claim to some acquaintance with the interests of this country and its people; and I have no hesitation in saying, that if the aforesaid Treaty be carried into operation, it will be ruinous to the best interests of the entire colony; and further, it will be the means of rendering valueles an immense deal of property in erection belonging to our planters; for it will be folly for them to attempt to avail of a concurrent right which past experience painfully reminds them is nothing better than an exclusive one. The trifling protection afforded to our fishermen in the Straits and at Belle Isle the past two years, unmistakeably proves the value of the concessions made in the Treaty; for during the past twenty years no two voyages in succession were so generally successful as the last were; therefore, I consider, to allow the French, with the enormous seines they employ, a concurrent right to that part of our fishery grounds between Blanc Sablon and Cape Charles, including Belle Isle, would be to render valueless the fishery on the whole Coast of Labrador. With regard to the equivalents offered in the Treaty, I consider them simply insulting to the understanding of the people of the country. If our British Statesmen did not know what they were about in the matter,

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2nd.—I am of opinion, and that opinion founded on actual observation and experience, that the concurrent right of the French would be an exclusive right; inasmuch as their seines are so much larger than ours, that the ground would be swept by them, and that as the fish always migrate Northward along the Labrador Shore, the French seines and innumerable hooks and lines would render all attempts to obtain a saving voyage perfectly hopeless; and therefore, the fishery on the part of the British, not only on the part in question, but the whole coast, would have to be abandoned.

3rd.—The value to the people of Newfoundland of the parts proposed to be ceded by the Treaty is nothing; because *all* the parts of that coost, of the least value, are retained by France—there is not *another practicable harbor on the whole line of coast;* and because no part of Newfoundland can ever become an agricultural settlement, where the people may subsist independent of the fisheries, and because there is *no* Cod fishery within George's Bay, and the French reserve the Islands at its entrance—the shore can never be any benefit to this Colony.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

WILLIAM PENNEY.

Hon. P. F. Little,
St. John's.

CARBONEAR,
February 21st, 1857.

SIR,—

I have received a communication from John Stuart, Esq., Clerk of the House of Assembly, with regard to the Treaty lately conditionally entered into by Great Britain and France on the subject of our Fisheries; to which I think proper to make the reply to you, from the Circular signed by you as Chairman of the Committee.

In the first place, I have resided in this Island (except occasionally going to England for a few months at a time) upwards of fifty-six years; during the first few years as a clerk in a large mercantile establishment, but for the last forty-six years a supplying merchant to a

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With reference to Labrador, I have been 21 years engaged in trading and conducting a fishery on that coast, principally in the Straits of Belle Isle—for the past twelve years at Cape Charles. I have given much attention to the fisheries of that coast, and am convinced that the cession of Belle Isle alone would prove very injurious to our interests, as I consider that Island the key to the Southern and Western Labrador Fisheries. In seasons when the French have not been prevented using Belle Isle, our inshore fisheries from the Battle Islands Westward have been very indifferent—at other times when the French have been kept away by boats from the Ships-of-War on the station, or our Colonial Cruiser, we have had very good fisheries on the coast. At Cape Charles we could often tell when the French were at the Island by the scarcity of fish with our people inshore; and would invariably feel the benefit after a day or two of a visit to the Island by a Government vessel.

If the terms of the Convention should unfortunately go into operation, it will be useless for our people to attempt fishing on the line of coast; say from Blanc Sablon to Battle Harbor, Article 6 of the Convention embraces these Islands, as 3 miles East from Cape Charles will take in the best of these fishing grounds. As the greater facilities the French have to take fish, with their large seines and crews, and sustained by large bounties from their Government, our fishermen would be compelled to abandon their long established and most profitable fishing stations in the Straits of Belle Isle, and proceed to the already overcrowded line of coast Northward of Cape Charles.

I am Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

ISRAEL L. McNEIL.

CARBONEAR,
February 21, 1857.

SIR,—

In reply to the Circular of the 12th instant, I beg to reply—1st, that my ancestors have resided in this Island above a century, and have ever been engaged in the fisheries. That when a lad I went several years with my late father and uncles to a part of the Island now called the French Shore, where they and many other Newfoundland fishermen had extensive fishing rooms, and that the fish with the hook and line was very abundant; and that I have carried on the fishery myself from my earliest recollection, either with my father or on my own account, generally on that part of the Labrador Coast (Red Bay) now ceded to the French, where I have extensive buildings for that purpose.

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HARBOR GRACE,
February 23rd, 1857.

P. F. LITTLE, ESQ.,

SIR,—

I am a native of this Colony, and am engaged in the Fisheries eighteen years. I have carefully perused the ratifications exchanged at London, and am surprised at the Imperial Ministry to sacrifice the rights and privileges of Her Majesty's loyal subjects, and make them aliens in their native and adopted country.

Any one conversant with the fisheries must be aware that the concessions made to France will be ruinous to the fishermen of this Colony. For instance, on the coast of Labrador the fish strike in on the Southern and Western parts, and proceed Northward along the shore. It will be at Red Bay from four to five days before at Henly Harbor, and so along the coast. The French, with large crews, from fifty to one hundred men, besides seines from twenty to twenty-five fathoms deep, will stop the run of fish and lessen the usual catch of British fishermen one fourth.

The equivalents offered by France are of no advantage to the people of this Colony. France is in possession of the most valuable fishing parts of Newfoundland, and is now about to deprive us of the best part of Labrador, which is unjust and bad treatment for British subjects.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

DANIEL GREEN.

HARBOR MAIN,
February 26th, 1857.

You request me to state for what length of time and in what manner I have been connected with this Colony. I answer, I am now living eighty years in Harbor Main—have carried on the fishery to a large extent in my day—employing from fifteen to twenty fishermen and shoremen different seasons. In 1810 I was on the French Shore at Lacais; it was then war between France and England, and there being no Frenchmen on the coast, I

considerable extent for the greatest part of that time;—the above being a preliminary named in the Circular. I come now to the first proposition.

"What, in your opinion, will be the effect of the concessions made to France by the Treaty, as regards the interests of the people of Newfoundland?"

ANSWER.—In my opinion, and I believe I am borne out in it by every intelligent inhabitant, that it will be ruinous in the extreme to their future prospects, even as a bare means of existence for food and clothing to a very large majority.

With respect to the effect of the Treaty to the people at the South and West of the Island, I am not very conversant, having no connection there; therefore, refer you to my son Stephen's Report, who resided at Lamaline for several years; but in respect to the coast of Labrador I can speak with some confidence from the general information I have obtained from my own dealers who take fish at Cape Charles, Chateaux, and Henly Harbor, close by, places at which the concern of which I am a partner give supplies to a large amount to twelve crews, consisting of one hundred and twelve men and women, besides children, all of whom emigrate from this Bay in the spring and return in the autumn; having establishments on the land at the above places for living in and for curing their fish and oil, they all universally agree with me in opinion—that if the French should have a concurrent right to fish in the same waters with them, there will be no alternative for them, but in the course of a year or two to abandon the harbors as well as the fishing grounds between Cape Charles and Blanc Sablon, for they say we cannot pretend to compete with the French who use so much larger and deeper seines, and have such large crews to each seine, to what we have been used to, and all that we can afford to employ in the absence of any bounty upon our fish.—Secondly: What is the value, to the people of Newfoundland, of the equivalents offered by the Treaty in return for these concessions?

ANSWER.—In my humble opinion not worth the paper on which I am writing.

Sir,

I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Your obedient Servant,

ROBERT PACK.

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tion of the French, in 1852, and from the observations I then made, I beg leave to give the following answers :—

1st.—The enforcement of the Treaty will be most ruinous to us. I calculate that it will deprive us *at once* of one-fifth of our entire catch of Cod, of all the Salmon Fisheries along the coast, and materially interfere with the Seal Fishery. My reasons for stating so are the following:—

In 1851 Belle Isle was not protected, and the French catch was estimated at 72,000 quintals, caught at that Island; and mark, the French were then only poachers. How will it be when they have the exclusive right under the pretext of a "concurrent right?" In Lance a Loup about 80 St. John's men were fishing in 1852, and in the middle of July they told me that already they had caught nearly 15,000 fish for each boat (2 hands) sold to the establishment there at four shillings a hundred fish. In Battle Harbor, almost on the bounds of the proposed French line, over 100 decked boats and vessels were fishing at the same time, and so plentiful was the fish there about 4 years before my arrival, that in one day 3,000 quintals were brought into that port. Now, if the French get the virtually exclusive right of Belle Isle, and a *concurrent* right (in reality an *exclusive one)* at the Labrador, I calculate that they will take at least from 150,000 to 200,000 quintals of Cod Fish. You can then easily calculate the loss to Newfoundland, both by the diminution of her fishery one-fifth, and the competition of the French in the Foreign markets, and this from Belle Isle and the Labrador alone, not to speak of the Southern Fishery which the bait privilege will ultimately give them. I may as well here state, also, that such is the selfishness of the French Fishermen and their contempt for the English or Newfoundlanders, that while in 1851 they poached on Belle Isle 72,000 quintals of fish, they would not allow our people who on their way to the Labrador put into Croque (the French Commandant's station) to catch a fish to eat, and even refused to give them the heads which they threw away. This fact I have from Mr. Lynch, of Carbonear and of Spear Harbor on the Labrador. I believe that the Cod Fishery along the Straits will be entirely in the hands of the French, and then, from what I have heard of the habits and migrations of the fish, that it will be very much injured to the Northward, as the French will intercept, as with a weir, almost every fish that passes the Straits. Their enormous Seines and Bultows, paid for by their Government bounty, will have this effect. This is a matter in which the Americans, who for so many years prosecuted the Labrador Fishery, will be equally injured with us. I consider the bait question, however, even worse, as that tends to destroy the whole Southern Shore and Cape St. Mary's Fishery; they will leave Newfoundland only the Fishery from Cape St. John to Cape St. Mary's; and in that case we cannot compete with the French in Foreign markets. The people of Newfoundland must either leave the country, which a whole people cannot or will not do, or seek the protection of some other flag, for they cannot live on the small portion of the country the French will leave them, and they will not starve. There is no other alternative. The project of making Newfoundland a French Colony, by banishing the British and the Natives, and planting 3 Frenchmen on every mile of coast, which, taking the indentations, the great Bays and Creeks, will give a settlement to some thousands of Frenchman; will destroy a large Seal Fishery carried on by our people. Parent, a Canadian, just on the line in Lance Sablon, told me that he killed in the Spring of 1852, 312 seals, then worth a pound each. Dower, in LaCouche, on the French Shore, killed in the same Spring 400, worth £400, all the other inhabitants in

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caught 300 qtls. fish in three weeks—from 20th August to 10th Sept., and was home in less than a month—so that I think one mile of their fishing ground is more plentiful and better than 20 miles of our ground; and I think that the French have the best part of Newfoundland already—that is, from Cape St. John to Cape Quirpon, St. Peter's and Miquelon to the Westward; and that if they are granted any more privileges on the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador by the Imperial Parliament, the consequence will be dreadful—the people of Newfoundland will be ruined, they will be starved in their native land when the means of support and the right of their inheritance are taken from them: as for any equivalent by the Treaty, it avails naught—take no equivalent, nor grant no concession; we understand there are Delegates going home from the Local Legislature of Newfoundland; as the Treaty cannot be ratified without their consent, it rests with them to be firm and resolute, the eyes of all Newfoundland are on them, let not bribe, flattery, or pusillanimity deter them from doing their duty; and not on any account, for any consideration, barter or give way any more of the fishing grounds, harbors or coves of this Country or Labrador to the French or any foreign power. Wishing you all good success in your undertaking, in my own name, and in the name of all in my locality,

I remain, Honorable Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN GORMAN.

To the Honorable P. F. Little,
Attorney General.

REPLY of the Right Rev. DR. MULLOCK, *Roman Catholic Bishop of St. John's, to Queries addressed to him by the Chairman of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the proposed Concession of Fishing Privileges by the Imperial Government to the Government of France.*

St. John's, Newfoundland,
February 25th, 1857.

SIR,—

In reply to the questions you did me the honor to send me, I beg to state, that I visited the French Shore and that portion of the Labrador proposed to be opened to the competi-

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stood that Mr. Tobin called the attention of the Commander of the *Sappho* to the French encroachments at Belle Isle, and he landed a crew there and drove off 25 Batteaux fishing there at one time. It was reported some time before that in Henly Harbor, 50 Batteaux were there together. In fact, without Colonial protection, I consider the Imperial vessel sent round the Coast as perfectly useless, to say the least of it.

To resume, then, the Treaty is drawn up solely and entirely in favour of France; we receive no equivalent of any sort; it is a cession of almost the whole Island to a Foreign Power. If put into execution Newfoundland must cease to be a British colony; it will become a desert, a fishing station for France, or be united to the States, for if the French are allowed to monopolize the Northern, Western, and Labrador Fishery, and the Southern Fishery, by taking bait, which is but another name for a fishery, the people cannot live; they may struggle a few years in the Bays of Placentia, St. Mary's and Fortune, but as sure as the French are allowed to fish there, and taking bait is fishing, they must leave it and ship under the United States flag. As for the colonization of St. George's Bay, even now that cannot be prevented if we had a population; it is up the Rivers, along the Valleys leading to the great Ponds, and on the great plains of the interior that an agricultural population only can be located, and the French do not yet pretend to more than three-quarters of a mile inland; they do not say that the fresh water rivers belong to them, and I suppose they will not prevent access to the shore though they may not allow us to catch a fish. The bright prospect of colonization, now for the first time held out by the Colonial Secretary, after 3 centuries of prohibition and extermination—a prospect, however, which he does not promise a shilling to promote,—is a shameful and flimsy pretext to deceive the honest English people, but which we in Newfoundland know to be a cruel mockery and insult. Finally, I never heard, even from the French, any complaint of our Fishermen trespassing on what they call their rights, but which are in reality our own, which God gave us, but of which the tyranny of man deprives us,—the French are too well protected. They have always a fleet of Steamers and Small Schooners to watch and protect their men. If the Convention is finally passed, we shall soon see not alone a French fleet, but also an English and American one on the Coasts of Newfoundland, and there will be quite enough for them to do. I wish also to remark that as long as France gives 20 francs per metric quintal of 220½ lbs., or 8s. 3d. sterling, a quintal bounty, 50 francs, £2 sterling a man bounty, also, to her Fishermen, and England gives nothing, not even protection, a concurrent right is in their hands an exclusive right; wherever the French flag is seen on the Coasts of Newfoundland, Labrador, or on the Grand Bank, the flag of England is not revered but totally disappears. Let the Convention be passed, and in a few years the English flag will disappear from Newfoundland.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

†JOHN T. MULLOCK.

Bishop of St. John's.

To the Chairman of the
Select Committee on
the French Convention.

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proportion; but when the old French Fishermen will be settled there, and the British exterminated, not only the whole Shore Seal Fishery will go to the benefit of France, but on account of the appliances they will be furnished with by the rich "Armakurs" of France, they will naturally interfere with the Seal Fishery carried on from St. John's and Conception Bay, and I believe that the extension of the fishing time, commencing on the 5th of April, is intended to enable the French to carry on a Seal fishery. What is to prevent the 300 or 400 men who will be stationed in La Conche or La Scie, the 300 or 400 in Croque (according to the three men a mile) from going to the Spring Seal Fishery in the ships which will be left behind for that purpose in the fall? You will say, the ships are not allowed to winter in Newfoundland. Who is to prevent them? May they not winter for *repairs?* The people on the French Shore complain that the French are taking possession of all the Salmon Brooks; and though this is in direct contravention to the old Treaty, they cannot obtain redress from their own Government. To show the importance of the Salmon Fishery I was told in Penware, that 300 tierces of Salmon were taken the year I was there, and Mr. Kennedy, of Henly Harbor, took £200 worth the same year. The French Fishery in the Straits will intercept most of these fish. From enquiries I made in the Straits, I find that in 1852 the wages were for men, from £25 to £27, women £5 to £7, sharemen half their catch, catch about a hundred quintals a hand, freight 1s. a quintal. I believe that wages are now higher, but even at that you may see how many of our people will be driven to starvation if the French get the right to fish on the Labrador and Belle Isle.

2nd.—In answer to your second question, I reply—That I believe the value of what the French call compensation to be absolutely nothing; and the men who signed the Convention on the part of England, must be either fools or something worse. The Herring fishery in St. George's Bay the French only have a concurrent right to, if they have any, unless for bait; in my view it is only during summer they can exercise the right. The land, at all events, still belongs to us, and the settlement there does not interfere with their fishery; there are no stages, or drying grounds, therefore, even conceding the French the right of fishing and using the shore, the settlement cannot be interfered with. The reservation of the 5 ports on the Western Shore, leaving us a concurrent right to the rest is, on their part eating the oysters and leaving us the shells.

3d.—I am not aware of any cultivation practised by the French, unless cabbage and salad gardens, and a dairy in Croque for the Commandant's use. There is a Catholic Chapel in La Conche, but it belongs properly to the settlers there, though used by the French. Their erections for the fishery are huts and stages; the latter covered with canvas, and many of the crews sleep in tents. They are obliged to change their fishing stations by lot, and therefore were most anxious to obtain stations near Belle Isle, and the Labrador before the Colony sent vessels to protect the fishery, as they could then fish on Belle Isle and frequently on the Labrador. I was told that in 1851, 8 or 9 Frenchmen fished in Penware, giving the livers of the fish to the residents there as compensation. I heard, also, that in Quirpon they have a steam Engine for grinding fish bones and preparing guano, but I have not been in that port. As for Imperial protection, it was always considered by the French as well as our people, a humbug. A Frigate sails round the Coast, never goes into the Creeks where our men fish; the French, when they see her, keep out of the way for a day or so, and the farce is at an end. Since we sent a vessel to the Straits, however, and a guard to Cape John, the case is somewhat different. While I was on that shore I under-

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1.—In the first place, while the French do not relinquish or abandon a single profitable fishing ground which they have ever used,they gain by these concessions (1) (Article 1) *the exclusive right* to fish at these places, *never before admitted*; (2) (Article 3) the fisheries on both sides the Straits of Belle Isle and at Belle Isle itself, which would more than double their catch on the shore; (3) (Article 5) the right of purchasing, and, if the supply should appear insufficient, of taking bait on the South shore, which would greatly increase their catch on the Banks; (4) the Islands of Groais and South Belle Isle (Article 17).

II.—The exclusive right to the strand for fishing purposes, at the reserved harbors and all along the coast, from Rock Point in the Bay of Islands to Cape St. John (see Articles 1 and 2) would either drive the "livers" from the Shore, or would deprive them of their livelihood by interrupting their Salmon, Herring, and Seal fisheries. The Seal fisheries might be seriously interrupted, if not taken away, by allowing three Frenchmen in every mile of coast to remain through the winter, (see Article 14) and by extending the time of fishing from a *Summer* fishery, which ought not to commence before the 1st of June, back to the 5th of April. The Seal fishery would probably be interfered with *directly* by the French residents, (the six in two miles being brought together would be sufficient to work a frame and attend to the nets, which is the manner of carrying on this very lucrative trade in the Straits, and on the Northern Coast of Newfoundland); and would certainly be much interfered with *indirectly* by the encreased number of fishing boats; and this, supposing the poor British "livers" were allowed and able to remain:—if they were removed by force of arms (see Articles 11 and 13) or of unequal competition, as would be the case, the whole of the fisheries, Salmon, Seal, and Herring, would of course fall into the hands of the French. Nor ought it to be forgotten that, if the Mackerel should return to the shores, another most lucrative branch of the fishery would be lost to Newfoundland and Great Britain. I would further observe (see Articles 10 and 16) that the exclusive right to the Strand and Harbors might interfere with the export of timber and minerals; asd well as hinder the cultivation of the soil, which is pursued with some success at Cod Roy, on the shore, and at the rivers of that name.

III.—It surely must be too obvious to require proof, that to give the French a concurrent right of fishing on the Labrador, would greatly encrease opportunities and occasions of collision; particularly while our fishermen felt that their valuable privileges had been invaded without an equivalent, or indeed, any recompense.

I must be allowed to mention the evil effect which would be produced on the moral and religious state of both the dwellers on the Coast of Newfoundland and Labrador, and the fishermen resorting to those places in the summer, from the heathenish practice of the French in pursuing (as they do) their fishing occupations on the Lord's day, precisely as at other times. I have myself been witness of this practice; and the French fishermen sometimes remark that they should not know the Sunday if they did not see the English "knock off." It is one of the sins which my Clergy on the Labrador, have labored zealously, and I trust with success, to correct; but it would be too much to expect they would comm and the same attention, with the French carrying off the fish before their eyes.

I think it right to add, that in my opinion, to allow the French the right to purchase bait on the South Shore would be only too acceptable to the residents on that shore; nor can

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REPLY of the Right Rev. DR. FIELD, *Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, to Queries addressed to him by the Chairman of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the proposed Concession of Fishing Privileges by the Imperial Government to the Government of France.*

St. John's, Newfoundland,
February 28th, 1857.

SIR,—

In reply to the enquiries contained in your letter of the 23rd instant, I beg to inform you that I have been connected with this Colony as Bishop of the Diocese of Newfoundland, thirteen years. I came into residence on the 4th July, 1844, and since that date have not been absent from the Colony six months in all, (except when visiting Bermuda, which is within my Episcopal jurisdiction,) and I have never been absent from the Colony during the summer or fishing season. I have visited repeatedly all the harbors, (as well on what is called the French Shore as elsewhere), in which there are many members of my congregation; I have three times visited the principal harbors on the coast of Labrador; (on which coast I have stationed two Clergymen and have built three Churches, and am building two more;) I have had, and embraced, many opportunities of ascertaining by personal observation, the condition of the inhabitants, both as to their moral and social state. I have met and conversed with the Agents of all the British Mercantile Establishments; with planters and fishermen; and with the Naval Officers on this station, both French and English, (I would instance particularly Admiral Seymour.) My Clergy, as well in St. George's Bay (where I have also a Church), as on the Labrador have been men of observation and intelligence, and I hardly need say interested in all the interests of their people and neighbors.

Relying on these sources and opportunities, I venture, at your request, to give my opinion on the probable effects of the recent Convention between Great Britain and France on the subject of the Fisheries on the Coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador. Your first question is, "What in your opinion will be the effect of the concessions made to France by this Treaty as regards the interests of the people of Newfoundland?" If I were to answer this question generally, and speak of the concessions collectively and as a whole, I should say, *very injurious if not ruinous.* They would probably double the amount of the French catch, which, with the help of their bounties, would enable the French at once to command the European markets, and probably in a few years, those of the West Indies and South America. They (the concessions) would seriously disturb and distress the poor "livers" (so the inhabitants are generally called, and call themselves) on the North-east, North, and North-western Coasts of Newfoundland, (from Cape St. John to Bay of Islands,) and on the coast of Labrador; and lastly, would probably give occasion to much collision and strife between the French and British fishermen, particularly in the Straits of Belle Isle. I would be allowed to add a few words in explanation on each of these points.

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With respect to the right granted in 1818 to the inhabitants of the United States to take fish in common with the subjects of His Britannic Majesty on the Western and Northern coasts of Newfoundland, from Cape Ray to Quirpon Islands, (which might be sufficient to prove that British subjects had such a right) it is very painful to observe that the Secretary of State can only escape from the horns of the dilemma, by asserting that the rights granted to the United States were nominal, and not in fact exerciseable, an assertion open to very "discomfortable" constructions.

In reply to your 3rd question, viz.—"Are you aware of any cultivation of the soil or permanent erections made by the French on the French Shore?

I am not aware of any cultivation of the soil by the French beyond their summer gardens (of greens and lettuces) around the fishing rooms, nor of any permanent or other erections, except for their fishing purposes. I ought, however, to add, that I have never visited Croque, nor the Harbors on the North Western Coast, resorted to by the French only, as Red Island, Ferolle, &c. When last at Quirpon (in 1853) I heard of Machinery with a Steam Engine, either erected, or about to be erected, for making concentrated manure from offal.

With reference to your request that "I would make any general observations on the subject of the Convention, though not coming within the scope of the foregoing enquiries," (though it does not fall within my province to offer suggestions or advice on such a question,) I venture to remark, that it seems to me a mistake, to suppose that the natural enforcement of the rights each nation now has, (I do not say of the powers each nation now claims) would be seriously, or at least injuriously felt by the various interests in Newfoundland.

What I humbly conceive is required for, and by the various interests in Newfoundland is, that the rights of each nation, as intended in existing Treaties, should be clearly defined, faithfully observed, and honorably maintained. On this point also, I must suppose Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries have been misled by the representations of parties interested or ill-informed. This is the only solution to be conceived of this great misapprehension, as well as in general of the sacrifice of a British colony by a British Minister for the advancement of French interests, both commercial and national.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

EDWARD NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Hon. P. F. Little, M.H.A.,
H. M. Attorney General,
Chairman of Select Committee, &c.

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I perceive that this right to purchase bait would be prejudicial to the general interests of Newfoundland, except so far as it would increase the French catch on the Banks. It is well known that the contraband sale of bait, both Herring and Caplin, is carried on to a great extent, and would not easily be stopped. Some sacrifice might, I trust, be made to prevent the manifold evils of an illicit trade; but on no account should the French be permitted to take the Bait for themselves.

I may proceed now to reply to your second question, viz., "What is the value to the people of Newfoundland, of the equivalent offered by the Treaty in return for these Concessions?"

Before I give you an opinion on this point I think it necessary to state, that after reading Governor Hamilton's able Despatch, I am confirmed in the view generally taken that the French *never had any exclusive right* either to the strand or fishery on the French Shore.

Let it be granted, the British Sovereign is bound to take the most positive measures for preventing her subjects from interrupting in any manner, by their competition, the fishery of the French during the Summer season, and that during *that season* the British fishermen can always be warned off by the French from their fishing grounds; that is surely a very different thing both in logic and fact from interfering with the Salmon, Herring, and Seal fishery; or even the Cod fishery, where the French never care to come. And again, granting that the British fixed establishments, and whatever buildings and enclosures interfered with the French in curing their fish, are to be removed—that also is very different from removing all the houses of the British "livers" and preventing their occupation and cultivation of land, in no way interfering with the French fishery rooms. If this be the just view of the case, and it appears to agree with that taken by Governor Hamilton and Mr. Crowdy, in their very conclusive Despatches, it is difficult to perceive that the French have made any concessions at all. If it had been otherwise, *i. e.*, if the French had really an exclusive right to the fishery and strand from Cape Ray to Cape St. John, I should be inclined to attach some considerable importance to the removal of the French from the Western coast as far as Rock Point in the Bay of Islands, *as regards the comfort and welfare of the inhabitants, present or future, on that coast, but very little as regards the general prosperity of the Colony*, inasmuch as all their produce goes, and would go to, and their supplies be received from, Nova Scotia or Canada. And as the case now stands, I am not disposed to think that it is of no importance to the inhabitants of that shore, that their rights should be recognized, and that they should be under no apprehension of being interfered with, so long as they do not interfere with the French summer fishery.

But it is quite evident that the British Government or the Secretaries of State concerned in this Convention, have been misled by the representations (probably of transient summer visitors) respecting the Shores of Bay St. George, as "furnishing profitable field for future colonization, and as being singularly exempt from the disadvantages of climate, &c., &c." This is a great mistake—for I do not believe that the shores of all Bay St. George would yield such a return to the cultivation of the soil, as that portion of land which would be swept by the three mile radius from the centre of Cod Roy Harbor; and for fishing purposes, except only at Sandy Point, they are and would be of no value.

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ing on the same ground with the Frenchmen, it is preposterous, for with the latter's means and method of procuring fish, it must of necessity drive our people away, as they did in years gone by from the French Shore. And in the second place, as to the value of the equivalent offered in return, it is also a delusion ; the French Commissioner appears to be well advised in every particular, and knew exactly what he wanted for his countrymen, whilst the Englishman displayed the greatest ignorance in the matter, and appears to think that one mile of fishing ground any where on our coast was as good as one any where else, and did not take the trouble to advise himself in the matter, which he might have done at any time, but appears to throw away the Colony and the interests of its people with the greatest indifference ; and the only hope is, that by the Frenchmen having asked so much, will lose all.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN LEAMON.

Hon. P. F. Little,
Chairman of Committee
House of Assembly.

Harbor Grace,
February 23rd, 1857.

SIR,—

I have just received your circular of the 12th, to-day, respecting, I should say the unpopular concessions likely to be made to the French Government of the best part of Newfoundland and Labrador coast we now enjoy, I consider it will be completely ruinous to the inhabitants of this Island indiscriminately. I should say no equivalent will satisfy the people of this Island ; the French already having the most valuable parts of this country for fishing purposes. I have been living in this Island ever since the year 1819, and have been shipping men since 1828, and keeping vessels for the Seal and Cod Fisheries since 1833, and have visited almost every part of this Island, including French Shore and Labrador, and pray those concessions will never be granted, if it do, I should say, farewell Newfoundland for British subjects.

Yours, respectfully,

THOMAS GODDEN.

Hon. P. F. Little, &c., &c.

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BRIGUS,
February 23rd, 1857.

SIR,—

In answer to your request, I beg to state, that I have been connected with the Seal and Cod fishery in this colony upwards of thirty years, the last twenty years I have had a Fishing Establishment on the Coast of Labrador.

In my opinion, the effect of the concession to France of part of the Labrador and Belle Isle, nothing could be more injurious to the fishing interest of this colony.

The value to the people of Newfoundland, of the equivalent offered by the Treaty in return for those concessions, is altogether inadequate to the great boon offered by the British government.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

NATHAN NORMAN.

Honorable P. F. Little,
H. M. Attorney General.

BRIGUS,
February 26th, 1857.

SIR,—

In reply to your circular of the 12th instant, received a few days since, I beg to say, that I have been in this colony near forty years, thirty-one of which I have been engaged more or less in mercantile pursuits on my own account. I would therefore say, in the first place, that in my opinion the effect of the Treaty, if it become law, will be ruinous to the best interests of the people of Newfoundland, inasmuch as the French having the liberty of procuring bait so early, and the right to fish upon that part of the Labrador where the earliest fish is taken, will not only glut the markets, but will be able to forestall us in them ; and by having so much of our fishing ground, will drive our people so far North and crowd them so much together, that they will not be able to procure a maintenance, and consequently in the end drive them from the colony to seek a livelihood in other lands. As to their fish-

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In answer to your first question, my opinion is, that the concessions made by this Convention to France, will terminate in ruin to the trade and people of this country.

During the French war I was on the French Shore myself one season, and afterwards supplied Planters there and at Green Bay; there was then abundant supply of fish at these places; but when the French returned to the shore, after the peace, they allowed our most experienced and active Planters to remain a few years till they had learnt the way to take fish with the Cod-seine (for before the French war the French caught only with hook and line) they then turned them off the shore.

In a few years the French were numerous on the shore, and encroached on part of Green Bay. They excelled our Planters in taking fish, having such large and deep seines, and with their bultows, &c., prevented the fish striking into Green Bay, and caused a total failure of fish there, which ruined several wealthy merchants in that neighborhood as well as the Planters and Fishermen.

The French had also failures of fish on their shore, caused by their deep seines and bultows destroying and preventing the mother fish going to the shore to spawn. If the French should have a right concurrently with British subjects to the Fish at Labrador, it will be ruinous to our fishermen up the Straits; they will not be able to compete with them either in taking fish or bait. In a few years the French would swarm on the shore and monopolise all the hauling places to themselves, and with their bultows, &c., would soon cause a failure of fish on that coast.

It is believed that if the French have the right granted to fish on Belle Isle Ledge, it will prevent the fish striking in at that part of Labrador; and if they have a right granted to fish at Cape Charles, and take what herring they please, it will be ruinous to the Cod and Herring fishery at Cape Charles, Battle Harbor, and Harbors adjacent where we have hitherto done so well.

On the South Coast I consider that the right of the French to take bait there would be ruinous to our trade and fishery, but you will be better informed on the subject by those residing there.

In reply to your second question, I would say, that in my opinion the equivalent offered in the Treaty in return for the concessions asked for, is trifling when compared with the sacrifice and loss the Colony would sustain.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

C. COZENS.

Hon. P. F. LITTLE.

Fisheries.

Harbor Grace,
February 23rd, 1857.

SIR,—

In reply to your circular, I have been engaged in the fisheries for twenty-five years; I fished in the Straits of Belle Isle for five years; I know the locality about to be given the French, one harbor of which is of more value to us than the whole equivalent offered in exchange

The coast between Quirpon and the Bay of Islands affords no shelter for shipping, consequently is of no value to the Colony.

The British subjects now residing there for the purpose of fishing, frame nets for Seals, which they use till July. It was never known to be a good fishing ground, but a small quantity in the early part of the season. The French leave and go on the Labrador side after June, and fish where they can get permission by giving the Oil for such permission.

If such Treaty be sanctioned, it will be an injury to the whole Colony and ruinous to half of the Labrador fishermen.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

MICHAEL FITZGERALD.

Hon. P. F. Little.

BRIGUS,
February 24th, 1857.

SIR,—

In reply to your questions relative to the Convention entered into by Great Britain and France respecting the Newfoundland Fisheries, and how I have been connected with the same, &c., I would state that I have been in this country nearly fifty years. I have had establishments in different parts of this Island and also at Labrador, and carried on the seal and Cod Fishery extensively for nearly thirty years.

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the British fishermen compelled to seek for fish in some other quarter. As a fishing station Belle Isle has no rival, and the loss of it that season was sadly deplored by the French."

I would also beg to bring under your notice the subject of the great increase of French residents at the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon—they now number over two thousand, and last year the authorities there instituted an enquiry in reference to the mode of carrying on our Seal fishery, with the view of engaging in that branch of trade. They have also established the manufacture of concentrated manure, for which purpose an immense quantity of Herring and Caplin are purchased during the season, this manure is shipped to France.—From all that I can learn there is little doubt but that the French are desirous of establishing themselves in this Colony, not only for the purposes of the Fisheries, but for something more important.

I humbly beg to submit the foregoing remarks for the consideration of your Committee.

J. FINLAY.

The Honorable P. F. Little,
Chairman of Fishery Committee
&c., &c., &c.

HARBOR GRACE,
February 23rd, 1857.

SIR,—

I have been connected with the Newfoundland fisheries the last forty years, twenty-four years of which I have been master of vessels, and carrying on the fishery at different places; four years I fished in the Straits of Belle Isle. I then found the French infringing on our rights. Should the Treaty be carried into effect, it will be ruinous to Newfoundland.

The equivalents offered by the Treaty in return will be of no value whatever.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE PIKE.

Hon the Attorney General,
Chairman of Select Committee.

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St. John's, Newfoundland,
February 28th, 1857.

Sir,—

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 12th inst., which came to hand on the 26th of same month, and in reply to your request and to the queries therein contained, I beg most respectfully to state that I have resided in this Colony for a period of forty years, the greater part of which time I have been engaged in the general trade and fisheries of the country. I have recently perused, with deep dismay and alarm, in common with the people of this country, the Treaty lately conditionally entered into between Great Britain and France on the subject of our Fisheries.

"The effect of the concessions made to France by this Treaty, as regards the interest of the people of Newfoundland," would entail utter ruin upon the whole British population, and the Island and its dependencies would, at no very remote period, inevitably be handed over to the subjects of France, or some other people who thoroughly understand their value.

The Trade and Fisheries of this Colony, maintained as they are by British capital and British mercantile enterprise, unsustained by bounties, and with but very slight protection during the fishing season, could not possibly compete with the subjects of France, supported as we know they are, with their various bounties, and possessing numerous appliances for the vigorous prosecution of their fisheries. British Fishermen, at the present time, with all their skill and industry can scarcely support themselves and families; and should, unluckily, the contemplated Treaty pass into law, it requires no prophetic stroke of my pen to pourtray the issue.

To this query I emphatically answer, *none* whatever; it is a mockery and a delusion, and the statesman who could be flattered into the belief that he was conferring immense advantages to this invaluable appendage of the British Dominions, must have been as ignorant as Ministers were in the days of Lord North.

I believe, sir, I have answered your requests, although briefly and imperfectly, but before closing, permit me to refer you to my Report, furnished to the Government in the year 1852, at which time I was employed in protection of the Fisheries on the Northern Coasts of this Island, at Belle Isle and Labrador, the most valuable portion of our Fishing Coasts.

"The French acknowledge that the intention of their government in sustaining the fisheries on the Newfoundland coast by payment of large bounties, is solely to secure a supply of seamen to man their vessels of war, when necessary." There were two hundred and fifty-nine vessels upon what is termed the French Shore, employing fourteen thousand hands, in the year alluded to. "The number of British settlers on this shore has considerably increased during the last few years."

"Belle Isle is about nine miles in length and upwards of three in breadth, has no safe harbor, but several square-rigged vessels belonging to France usually anchored near the fishing ground, and with their large crews and immense seines, the whole coast was swept, and

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pal fishery stations from Cape Ray to Cape Norman; and where we are allowed a concurrent right, is principally a straight shore where no fishery operations can be carried on.

As a native and one interested in the future prosperity of my country, I would hardly accept from the French all the fishing rights they hold from Cape Ray to Cape John, or conceive it to be an equivalent for the privilege alone of permitting the French to take bait on the Southern coast of the Island, setting aside altogether the right of yielding to them any part of Labrador or Belle Isle.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

STEPHEN OLIVE PACK.

P. F. Little, Esq.,
Chairman of Committee
of House of Assembly,
&c., &c., &c.,
St. John's.

HARBOR MAINE,
February 27, 1857.

SIR,—

In reply to your circular to me directed, I beg leave to say, that in the Convention alluded to, nothing like an equivalent has been given for the great advantage which the French would derive by such concession.

I have been forty-nine years engaged in the trade and fisheries of the Island, and can truly affirm, that any further concession to the French than those already made, would have the effect of gradually destroying our fisheries, and compelling a large portion of British fishermen to seek employment elsewhere.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

PATRICK STRAPP, J. P.

Hon. P. F. Little.
Chairman of Committee.

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CARBONEAR,
February 24th, 1857.

SIR,—

I beg respectfully to say, that I am a native of Newfoundland, forty-three years of age, and have been connected with the trade and fisheries of this Island since 1829, except for the five years I was stipendiary magistrate at Lamaline, which I resigned in 1853.

In reply to your question, "what, in your opinion, will be the effect of the concession made to France by this Treaty as regards the interests of the people of Newfoundland?" I beg to say, that if the Convention signed in London on the 14th January, be carried out, it will cause inevitable ruin to all engaged in the fisheries of the Island, both merchant and people, and that they must seek for a living in some other country, for the French being allowed so much more of our best fishing grounds than they at present occupy, it will enable them to catch a far greater quantity of fish than they do at present, and we know from sad experience, that they catch far more fish even at present than supplies their own markets, and some years the surplus has been so great, that coming in competition with our fish in Spain, Portugal, and Italy, it so reduces the value of what we exported that heavy losses took place on almost every shipment of fish to those countries; this was particularly the case in 1850, 1851 and 1852. As these results have taken place from the produce of their fisheries within their present limits, it can easily be imagined what the effects will be, when over ninety miles of the best part of the Coast of Labrador is ceded to them, as well as the prolific fishing grounds of Belle Isle. I make use of the word ceded, though the Convention says concurrent, for I well know, that in less than three years the French would have full and positive possession, as much so as they at present have of the French Shore, as the two people cannot fish together, the French using immense seines, that it would be folly and madness for our people to attempt to fish in the same locality with them. If the cession of Belle Isle and Labrador would be so injurious and such an incalculable evil, still the French being permitted to catch and haul their own bait on the Southern Coast of the Island, would be, if possible, exceeded; for if this be allowed, our fishery there would be annihilated and every settlement abandoned. Even the selling of bait to the French by our own people, acts injuriously on our fisheries, and there was not a year I resided in Lamaline, from 1848 to 1853, that the fishery did not suffer from this cause. It is my firm opinion, often expressed, that we can limit the French Bank fishery by our supply of bait, and keep it at a moderate standard; but should the French be allowed to catch their own bait on our coasts, they could increase the Bank fishery to any extent they pleased, and supplant us nearly in all the markets of the world, as the bounty paid them by their Government is nearly the full value of the article, and what would be a ruinous price for us in the foreign market, would be a remunerating one to them. This is also an Imperial question, and one which England ought to bear in mind, that it is the Bank fishery that makes the sailor, and not the shore fishery.

With regard to your second question, "What is the value to the people of Newfoundland, of the equivalent offered by the Treaty in return for these concessions?" I emphatically say, nothing—not worth sixpence, as they have reserved to themselves all the princi-

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1st.—That in my opinion the concessions made by Great Britain to France, if carried into effect, will be perfectly ruinous to the fisheries of this colony, drive away British subjects, and render British property of no value in this country.

2nd.—That the equivalents offered by the Treaty to the people of Newfoundland, are of no value whatever, but that they are a mockery.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN RIELLY, *Senior.*

Hon. P. F. LITTLE.
Chairman Committee.

Harbor Grace,
February 20th, 1857.

SIR,—

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your printed circular bearing date 12th inst., having reference to the Treaty lately conditionally entered into by Great Britain and France, on the subject of our fisheries.

You request me to state what length of time and what manner I have been connected with this colony. I am a native of this Island, born in this (Conception) Bay, have spent all my time here, with the exception of a few brief intervals, have been engaged in the general trade and fisheries (both Seal and Cod) of the country, have also prosecuted the Cod fishery at Labrador; was many years trading to the French Shore, and am perfectly acquainted with the various localities, harbors, coves, and creeks of that coast; have anchored in every harbor that is safe and secure, and have gone in boats from place to place where I could not take my vessel, for the purpose of doing business with the inhabitants, British subjects, many of whom British born, and their descendants.

I am fully convinced that the unreasonable, and I am justified in saying unwarrantable concessions made to the French by the Treaty in question, will have a highly injurious effect on the colony generally, as it regards our fisheries and also our commerce. That it is harsh and unjust to many hundreds of persons, scattered along the whole line of coast, from Cape

Fisheries.

CARBONEAR,
February 27th, 1857.

SIR,—

My ancestors were engaged in the fisheries of Newfoundland two hundred years ago, and as it were by inheritable right, I commenced the same pursuit some ten years prior to the last French war.

I know, by sad experience, what French concurrent rights of fisheries mean. During the spring of 1815 I repaired to the French Shore to occupy my fishing premises and to prosecute my usual business, when to my great annoyance and loss, I found that all I possessed was totally destroyed; and worse than all, I was forced from the shore altogether, by swarms of Frenchmen who threatened to do me further injury.

It is my solemn opinion, if these concessions be made to France, the inhabitants of Newfoundland must of necessity seek another field of operation; to remain would be to become aliens in our own land.

France can give no equivalent for her demands;—making these concessions would be yielding the life blood of the country—what she has offered as an equivalent is altogether valueless to Newfoundland.

Sir, I have the honor to remain,

Your humble Servant,

WILLIAM H. TAYLOR.

The Honorable P. F. Little.

Great Placentia,
February 25th, 1857.

SIR,—

In reply to your circular of the 12th instant, I beg leave to state, that I am and have been connected with the fisheries on the Southern Coast of our Island for upwards of fifty years, and in consequence of the length of my experience I have no doubt in saying—

Fisheries.

fishery here. From its geographical position and natural advantages, it is destined at some future day to be a place of the utmost importance to this, the Northern part of the coast. The drift ice but seldom comes to the Heads; is a place of easy access; has deep water close to the shore at almost all places; the timber is suitable for building large vessels; it would make an excellent naval station. From Bonne Bay to Bay of Islands, there is but one small creek, Trout River, where there are some dozen families. On the East side of this Bay there are two large arms, extending a considerable distance inland; on the West or South-West side, is another arm called the Western Arm, running in a southerly direction about 6 miles, and then curving round to the eastward; into this Arm, at its eastern extremity, the Humber disembogues. Rock Point, the terminus of the French exclusive right to the strand, on the West, with the sea lateral boundary, will sweep away the property of a family on the opposite side of the Arm but just outside the mouth of the river. The father of this family was an Englishman who settled here some 70 or 80 years ago. This arm is well wooded; a few pines have attained to six feet diameter. There is a luxuriant growth of timber on the banks of the Humber suitable for building vessels of a large size, procurable at small expense and trouble, as the river brings it down to the Arm.

In proof of this, the family before alluded to, a few years ago, built a small vessel (60 tons) for sixty pounds, for the French, they (the French) finding pitch, tar, oakum, nails, and iron; this vessel was commenced in the autumn and launched in April. These men did not serve their time as ship-builders! what is more—they forged their own iron. On the east side of this Arm, about four miles from its mouth, is a very nice plot of cultivated land, with good dwelling and out-houses; a very good kitchen-garden, well stocked with fruit trees, currant, gooseberry, apple, pear, plum, cherry, &c.; this farm belonged also to an Englishman, who cut down the timber which grew upon it, cultivated it, built on it, &c. Now, sir, I will suppose a case of peculiar hardship to this industrious man, if he still lives; fancy his dwelling house old and unfit to live in—he has built himself a new one and pulled down the old; he is to quit all at fifteen days warning; had he still occupied the old house, he would be entitled to six months' grace; this is one of the many oversights in this most extraordinary Convention—there is not one clause to protect persons in this man's position; in fact, there is the utmost laxity in every part of it with reference to British and Colonial interests, but great stringency where those of the French are concerned.

From the Western side of this Arm to Cape Ray, we have a concurrent right of fishing with the exclusive use of the strand, save Port-au-Port, Red Island, and Cod Roy Island. Here again, the only places from which the fishery can be carried on are reserved exclusively by the French, with the exception of two small ports at the West side of the Bay of Islands (Lark and York Harbors) very near the west head, a bold bluff promontory jutting out from the other land to the North, to the East of which are too small Islands not a mile in circuit each; here the French have temporary erections for splitting and salting fish, as they are nearer the fishing ground, and save the time which would be lost going into these harbors.

Now, sir, I cannot perceive that the French have made any sacrifice, with the exception here stated, for the great, the ruinous concessions to our fishery made them by this wonderful Convention. From Bay of Islands to Port-au-Port the shore is bounded by a lofty range of mountains rising abruptly from the sea, without cove or creek or place of shelter for even a punt—exposed to the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence from South-west to North-east.

Fisheries.

John to Cape Ray, wherever there are places suitable; some portions of the coast are altogether unfit for settlement, of which I have to speak in another place, most of these persons have nice, snug establishment, many of them have derived good comfortable support from the Salmon and Seal fisheries only, in some places the Cod fishery is resorted to merely as an auxiliary. There are some few places where the Cod fishery forms almost the sole means of support to the settlers. To the west of Ferrole nothing is done in the Seal fishery. There the means of support are the Salmon and Cod fisheries; here, in sheltered places, a little is done in agriculture.

In almost every part of this Coast something is done in Furs. The Seal fishery and the Fur business, both along the coast and in the interior, are carried on during the autumn and winter periods of the year in which the French have not a shadow of claim to any portion of the coast.

In many parts the Salmon fishery is carried on in places altogether unfit for the prosecution of the Cod fishery, in small coves and creeks at the mouths of rivers, and in some cases a half of a mile from the sea. The settlers have always considered the Salmon fishery a branch of business peculiarly their own, one with which the French had nothing to do, especially all river ports, and that they are fully justified in defending their individual rights to these places by the use of fire-arms; and they have hitherto been of opinion that they had as good a right to catch Cod fish as the French, on any and every portion of the coast, and also looked forward to have those concurrent rights fully established. But what is the result? These poor isolated families will be filled with dismay when they learn that they are intruders—that the parent country has disowned them, literally thrown them overboard, and that they are left to the tender mercies of the French (who have long had a hankering after their snug little establishments)—that they are to be expatriated—that they are to be subjected to a regular system of spoliation. How are they to get away from this part of the coast? They have no craft larger than punts; will the French convey them, or must they stay and perish? If they get away, what is to become of them afterwards?

Now, all this did not satisfy the French; they have the use of the strand and inland, materials for fishing purposes, that is, the choice of the best timber procurable, and to take kinds to any extent. Of what use or benefit is the interior without the sea board? For fear it should be of service we are, by the stipulations of the Treaty, deprived of it from Cape John to Rock Point in the Bay of Islands, at the North side of the mouth of the River Humber. But we have a concurrent right of fishery—of what use or benefit is this? They (the French) have the only places from which it can be conducted to advantage, exclusively to themselves. From Point Riche to Bonne Bay, there is no port or place of safety with the exception of Port Saunders and Hawk's Bay, immediately South and West of Point Riche; they are tolerably good harbors as places of refuge from storms, but are not convenient for fishery purposes. As you proceed Westward you have a nearly South-west line of coast without indentations in the land, or any place of safety for a small boat to ride at anchor. Bonne Bay is one of the finest ports in the world; it is merely a large harbor having a narrow entrance 4 or 5 miles wide from its mouth (which is about 4 miles wide) when it expands to the West and South, having three splendid arms completely landlocked. The soil is good, and well wooded to high water mark. The pine here attains to a large size, but not to the Eastward of this. Why was this Bay given up to the French? they never carried on the

Fisheries.

bait to enable them to take up a position early in the season, a large portion of this fish would not have come to the shores.

There is an immense quantity of heads, entrails, and other offal going overboard continually which forms food for the fish. Our Government in its wisdom has taken care that the French shall have a plentiful supply of bait for the future so as to enable them to get early on the fishing grounds, and by this means catch the large breeding fish and keep the smaller sort from approaching the shore, and thus eventually destroy the very source of our shore fishery, on that part of the coast, which will lead to its being depopulated, and it will become in that case altogether French property to all intents and purposes so far as the fisheries are concerned; now, what class of persons are likely to emigrate? Not the old, the infirm,the lame or the blind; but the young, the healthy, the active, the strong, the efficient, the class that form a nation's strength. Thus you perceive the French are to have possession from Cape St. Mary to Cape La Hune, and from Cape Ray to Cape John, leaving us the South-east part of the Island, say about one-third of the sea-board, and for all these vast concessions we are to have what was our own by previous Treaties, and nothing more that I can perceive. There are a great many large boats which repair to the South part of the Island every spring, to prosecute the Cod fishery, and bring home the fish salted only, to be cured by their wives and families, making two, three or four trips during a season; this business will be ruined for the future, and must be relinquished. The rapacity of the French is so great, and the supineness of our Government so apparent, that these great concessions have not been considered sufficient to cause the ruin of this the most ancient dependency of the British Crown, or that it would be too tardy in its effects, they must have the right of fishery on the coast of Labrador, from Blanc Sablon to Cape Charles, and also at Belle Isle North, with the use of the shore of that Island for curing their fish. Now, Sir, it is a well known fact that in the Straits of Belle Isle, the Cod fishery commences to the West, proving that the fish pass round the Island into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The French, propped up as they are by bounties on fish and all the green hands they employ, drawbacks on articles required for the fishery, &c., do everything on a large scale, they have large crews, large seines, etc., the consequence is, they will sweep the whole of the coast, destroy the fish by wholesale and prevent its passing to the Eastward and to other parts of the coast; our people who, in the Straits, have carried on the fishery with success, will have to quit it and seek elsewhere for the means of subsistence, and leave this part of the coast also in the hands of our great fishery rivals. It has always been matter of great mortification to us who prosecute the Cod fishery at Labrador, to have to pass by the very best portion of our own coast for fishery purposes, I mean the French Shore, from Cape John to Cape Bald, with its splendid harbors, having abundance of good timber and every requisite for building houses, stages, flakes, &c., with the choicest fishing ground in close proximity.—and pass on to the bleak, barren, inhospitable coast of Labrador, having to encounter frequently large bodies of drift ice attended with great danger and loss of time, and then to catch and cure an inferior quality of fish, worth from 2s. to 3s. per quintal less than if caught on the coast referred to. These are not the only evils, we are put to much greater expense by going to Labrador. Yielding the right of fishing on the Labrador side, the Straits of Belle Isle is also matter of grave injustice to our fellow colonists of P. E. Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and even Quebec, for they all prosecute the Cod and Herring fisheries at Labrador, and we shall all be driven out of the field. Reasoning from analogy, cause and effect, (and "what can argue from but what

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What can the fishermen do here? Positively nothing. What can the agriculturalist do, to use a solecism? Still less. The sun does not shine on the North-east side of the mountains for many months until it is about to set, and even in summer its rays do not visit their gloomy solitude until 8 or 9 a. m. From Port-au-Port to Cape St. George, North side St. Mary's Bay, the coast is somewhat broken, entirely without shelter in every part save that afforded by Red Island—this belongs to the French, with its radius of 3 miles.

The whole coast from Cape St. George to Bay of Islands, with the exception of these two reserved places, Red Island and Port au Port, is perfectly valueless to France. It was very generous of them to give us that which was of no use to them or ever can be. Bay of St. George is wide at its mouth, also exposed to the storms of the St. Lawrence, with a heavy westerly swell heaving into it, with great surf along its rugged shores, without harbors or places of shelter, altogether unfit for fishery purposes; this they also generously give up —but Cod Roy Island, immediately South of Cape Anguille, the South Cape of the Bay, is near good fishing ground, has good anchorage for large vessels, and a nice little Cove facing the mainland from which it is not more than 100 yards distant at this part; this is too valuable a place to give up, and is consequently reserved with its three mile radius, which sweeps away many a nice little settlement on the mainland, and a good deal of cultivated land belonging to British subjects, many of whom have large stocks of horned cattle. But then they give up Great and Little Cod Roy Rivers, and as far as Cape Ray. These rivers are not fit for large vessels to enter, and are not suitable for fishing purposes. Cape Ray is exposed to all winds, from North round Southerly to east, with a surf always surging on its shore; here again they have been so generous as to give up what is of no value to them; but they have a concurrent right of fishing all along this coast, with the right to take bait from Cape La Hune to Cape St. Mary. I am quite surprised at their modesty. Why not have it from Cape Ray to Cape St. Mary? For this good reason, they did not want it, it would have been of no use or benefit to them, if it had, it would only have been to ask and have. This right to take bait on this immense line of Coast is fraught with ruin to our Shore fishery on the South part of the Island. Will the French purchase that which they may have for taking? it is preposterous to think it. Our Government have no conception of the requirements of the French in bait; if they are permitted to take bait according to the latitude allowed by this Convention, it will lead to its extermination very speedily. They have very extensive fisheries about St. Peters and Miquelon, independent of their Bank or deep sea fishery, the largest in the world, conducted in a manner peculiar to themselves by the bultow, having many thousands of hooks, each of which must be baited or it would be useless—this is brought into the vessel by means of a sort of windlas, examined and overhauled, the fish taken off, hooks adjusted, fresh baited, and passed out of the vessel to be reset.

Each vessel frequently has 3, 4, or 5 of these Bultows out at one time in moderate weather. The fish thus caught are of large size, termed the mother fish or the breeders; these large fish keep to the bottom and seldom approach the shore. The smaller sort or young fish rise to the surface and swarm to land, in pursuit of herring, caplin, &c. Last spring the French were very short of bait, and were prevented from getting to their fishing ground on the Banks so early as usual, and the fishery in the South of the Island was the best for 30 years, owing to this very circumstance; it is supposed had the French a sufficient supply of

Fisheries.

St. John's,
February 28th, 1857.

Sir,—

I have had the honor to receive your Circular of the 12th instant, requesting me to state—

"The time and way I have been connected with this colony.

"What, in my opinion, will be the effect of the concessions made to France by the late Treaty, and

"What is the value of the equivalent offered by France."

I have resided in this Island since 1811 ; spent several years at Burin in the Mercantile Establishment of Messrs. Spurrier & Co, seventeen years in a similar establishment at Harbor Grace, and the residue of the time in a situation of trust in the service of the Colonial Government. In the years 1846—7, the command of the Revenue Cruiser in the protection of the Fisheries and Revenue was intrusted to me.

The effect of the Treaty will be the ruin of our Trade and Fisheries, and consequently the mass of the people must become paupers.

France has nothing to give which would be an equivalent for the advantages she now seeks to obtain. What France offers as such is a delusion and a fraud, and whoever seriously entertains a contrary opinion, betrays a consummate ignorance of the value of the concessions to France, as well the lasting and irreparable injury and injustice it will inflict on the people of Newfoundland,—I may as well here mention, that when at St. Pierre in command of the Revenue vessel in 1846, the authorities there gave me to understand, that if our Legislature would legalize the traffic of bait to the French Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon by our fishermen, the French Government would secure to the Government of this Colony the yearly payment of £5,000 sterling. Shortly after my return to St. John's in an interview with the Governor, Sir John Harvey and Council, I took occasion to mention the subject.

With reference to giving the French the contingent right of taking bait on certain parts of our coast—it is a project fraught with consequences most destructive to our fisheries on the South-west coast and must lead to mutual and perpetual quarrels between the Fishermen of the two nations,—and deprive the English Fishermen of any benefit or participation in the traffic of bait.—Hitherto the supply of bait to the French was regulated by the demand and price, but it is evident to every person conversant with habits of aggression on the part of the French Fishermen on that part of the coast, that they will in future establish their so-called contingent right of taking bait, by refusing to give a price sufficient to insure a supply.

During the two years of my commanding the Revenue Cruiser, infractions of the Treaty on the part of the French were numerous, and frequently of an aggravated nature, whilst

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we know") we cannot compete with the French ; the history of the past has proved to demonstration that wherever they have taken up a position or established themselves for fishing purposes we have been compelled to quit, owing to their great bounties, low wages, and cheap diet. Our people would not submit to the meagre diet the French Fishermen live on. There is a question of great national importance involved in this fishery business which does not meet the eye at first—Great Britain with her vast colonial possessions looks with contempt on the trade and fisheries of Newfoundland. The French regard it as the greatest nursery for seamen within their grasp and do all they can to foster and protect it. and by these vast concessions which no sane man could contemplate being granted by Great Britain to France, will call forth a proportionate increase in the outfits for the fishery from the Channel and Biscayan ports of France both in men and ships. There is no business in the world equal to the French Bank Fisheries for the training of Seamen. One voyage makes a green hand a good ordinary seaman, he is cured of sea-sickness, becomes initiated in the process of handing, reefing, &c., gets an occasional trick at the helm, (learns to steer,) and may be drafted into the French Navy when the voyage is up. Out comes a fresh batch of green hands next spring to go through the same course of training, and so on continually. This may endanger the ultimate supremacy of Britain at no distant day ; for it does not follow, that because we are on a friendly footing with France at present that we are to be always so. There is no knowing how soon these two great nations may be at variance again : it may be said in that case they will lose their fishery on the Banks and Coast of Newfoundland ; admitting this, she will have accomplished one great object—the training of seamen by wholesale—and this advantage will remain to her.

I speak prophetically when I say, that if by the opposition of this Colony, the concessions made to France by this Convention shall not become law, then Great Britain will owe us a deep debt of gratitude. Our most wise, considerate, and paternal government seem to have forgotten that this is not an agricultural country, that the Cod-fishery is the life's blood of the Colony.—Deprive us of this and we perish. If this ancient Colony is of so little consequence to the mother country, our best course will be to seek protection from some other source able and willing to shield us from spoliation and ruin. But I hope and trust we shall not be driven to that extremity—at least not in our day. The separation of the British North American Colonies from the mother country must take place somewhen. I would ask, is it good policy on her part to accelerate such an event ? History has not on record a parallel case ! One nation damaging her own good and loyal subjects for the aggrandizement of another nation—because forsooth she happens to be at peace and amity with that nation, after centuries of strife, jealousies and mutual antipathies. It is good for mankind that these two great nations are at peace—I sincerely hope it may be lasting. But this Fishery Convention will have a tendency to embroil rather than cement the present good understanding subsisting between them. I beg to apologise for making such lengthy remarks ; but could not repress giving vent in some measure to my indignation at the gross wrong attempted to be done us,

And subscribe myself, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Hon. P. F. Little, &c., &c. HENRY THOMEY.

Fisheries.

LETTERS from Outport Magistrates and others on the subject of the Salmon Fisheries of this Colony.

POLICE OFFICE,
Harbor Grace, June 17th, 1856.

SIR,—

In reply to your letter of the 2nd instant, relative to the Salmon Fisheries, I beg to report, that in this District there is no Salmon Fishery properly so-called, carried on; a few Salmon only are caught in the early part of the summer, which are sold for immediate consumption, and which, I believe, is all that can be accomplished here.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

ROBERT J. PINSENT.
Stipendiary Magistrate.

The Hon. John Kent,
Colonial Secretary, St. John's.

Harbor Grace,
August 15th 1856.

SIR,—

I have the honor, in reply to your Circular dated the 2nd June last, to state for the information of His Excellency the Governor, to be laid before the honorable the House of Assembly at its next session, that ever since 1818, I have been intimately acquainted with the Salmon Fisheries in this Island and Labrador, and I refer you to a report made to Captain the Honorable John Gordon, of H. M. S. *Tamer,* in Sept. 1819, to His Excellency Sir Charles Hamilton, of the state of the Salmon Fisheries at Sandwich Bay, as carried on by Mr. Beard upon a large scale. The great drawback to the permanent success of the Salmon Fisheries, is the keeping of the Salmon Nets down during the whole of the season instead

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on the other hand not an instance of any encroachment on the part of our fishermen came under my notice.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

ROBERT OKE

To Hon. P. F. LITTLE,
Chairman of Committee.
&c., &c., &c.

[CIRCULAR.]

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
St. John's, Newfoundland, 2nd June, 1856.

SIR,—

The House of Assembly having passed an Address in its last session, requesting that His Excellency the Governor "will be pleased to order that the Honorary and Stipendiary Ma- "gistrates and Sub Collectors in the respective Outport Districts of the Island, and upon "the Labrador, make a report upon the state of the Salmon Fisheries, in their respective "Districts, and whether the same are declining, stating the supposed causes of such declen- "sion, and to direct them to make such suggestions as their experience or information may "direct as are best calculated to protect and regulate the same:" I am, therefore, to request you will, in accordance with such Address, furnish me, to be laid before the Assembly at its next session, with a report of the state of the Salmon Fisheries in your District, embodying therein any suggestions of an interesting character by the adoption of which that important branch of our Fisheries may be improved and stimulated.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. KENT.

To

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SUB-COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Carbonear, Dec. 11th, 1856.

SIR,—

I beg leave respectfully to apologise for not having sooner replied to your Circular of the 2nd June last. The delay has been occasioned by severe illness.

With reference to the information therein requested to be given, I beg to state that I am unable to furnish any, as there are no Salmon Fisheries carried on in this District.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

DONALD BETHUNE,

Sub-Collector.

The Hon. John Kent,
Colonial Secretary.

NEW PERLICAN,
June 20th 1856.

SIR,—

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of a printed Circular, dated June 2nd, sent me per Her Majesty's Government, for the purpose of obtaining information about our Salmon Fishery. In reply, I beg leave to remark that it is a fishery carried on here on but a very small scale—our principal fishery in that line is on the North Shore of this Bay, where I am unacquainted with. I cannot say whether there is any brook or river fishery in our bay, I believe not. If it is carried on in all other parts of this bay, as with us, it may be termed a deep sea, headland, or shore Salmon fishery. Last year and up to the present time the catch has been considerably short of an average, but this, I think, is owing to circumstances over which we have no control. A mild open spring with South-west and Westerly winds generally brings us in this bay a good Salmon fishery. I don't know any improvements I could suggest in addition to the present mode in practice with Salmon catchers in this Bay. But I would recommend that some law or regulation should be made, so as to define the

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of taking them up and keeping them up, from twelve o'clock on Saturday night till twelve o'clock on Monday morning, as has long been required by law in Great Britain. I have also been assured by persons at Greenspond, that room should be left between two nets for a boat and six hands to row between them. The Salmon is a wary fish, and requires all the art of man to catch it—the indiscriminate destruction in Newfoundland must end in the entire annihilation of this branch of industry unless protected by stringent laws properly enforced.

I respectfully report, for the information of His Excellency, that the taking of bait, chiefly Caplin and in some instances Squids, for manure, must in the end destroy the shore fisheries of Newfoundland. I made a moderate calculation one year, and found that Nine Thousand Barrels of Caplin were taken for manure in Harbor Grace alone; and this very summer, one man in Brigus took Eight Hundred Barrels for manure. I have always been against this systematic destruction of bait, for migrating fishes, like migrating birds, forsake the haunts of man, and I most respectfully recommend the enactment of very stringent laws on this head, not enforcing fines, but imprisonment, and which is contrary to my very nature, yet the necessity of the case requires rigid laws, and rightly administered too.

Nine-tenths of the Cod Fish caught on the North side of Conception Bay, is at this very time pickled, instead of being salted in the bulk—this is a plan that will ruin the character of Newfoundland Fish at Foreign Markets, and damage the whole Commerce of the Country; even the Scrawds, one of the most delicious morsels in this world, are tainted this very year by being pickled.

I have the honor to propose a plan for the amelioration of the people of this country, that has for many years occupied my most serious thoughts, and has been before the public years ago; that is, to lessen the statute of limitations, year by year, down to two years, not all at once; this would reduce the credit system, make the people more honest and careful, and would compel them to be self-reliant—this would protect the Supplier by teaching him to give credit only to honest men, and it would make the people themselves honest, a complete panacea for all the ills that at present surround the moral condition of Newfoundland. I am fully aware and alive to the responsibility that shall rest on him who shall attempt to improve the morals of his fellow men, but by God's blessing, I shall not shrink from the opinions here propounded.

I think it my duty to propose to his Excellency the Governor, that my successor shall be a Barrister, and the sole Commissioner or Judge of the small debts contracted in Conception Bay—this would be a great relief to men, who from their previous pursuits, habits and education, cannot be supposed to know much of the rules of law, nor the rules of evidence, which formed no part of their Ledgers. It requires men of expansive minds to deal with such affairs in these days.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN STARK, J. P.

Chief Clerk and Registrar Northern Circuit Court.

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TRINITY,
June 11*th*, 1856.

SIR,—

In accordance with the Circular of the 2nd inst., and which reached me on the 14th, on the subject of the fisheries, I have to state, that they have never, during my eight and forty years residence here, been carried on to any very considerable extent in Trinity bay; but that the take for the last thirty years has been continually on the decrease, and that, unlike the sad and vastly more important failure in the Cod fishery, I cannot assign any particular cause for the declension, neither can I suggest the adoption of any specific plan likely to lead to an improvement.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

WILLIAM KELSON, J. P.

The Hon. John Kent,
Colonial Secretary, &c., &c.

TRINITY,
Dec. 10*th*, 1856.

I have the honor to annex a Report upon the state of the Salmon Fisheries in this District.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ROBERT BAYLY,

The Hon. John Kent,
Colonial Secretary, &c., &c.

A REPORT OF THE SALMON FISHERIES FOR THE DISTRICT OF TRINITY, YEAR 1856.

The Salmon Fisheries for this District are about one-third of last year's catch, and which is much shorter than usual. I am of opinion that owing to having had strong West-

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right of any person laying claim to particular headlands or places, without a grant from H. M. Government, and depriving other industrious persons who may have their nets somewhat earlier in readiness of placing them where they may consider most advantageous. This matter, to my own knowledge, has been the cause of bad feeling between neighbors, one asserting that the seashore was open to all, and the other laying his claim from a few years occupation. With these remarks,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

MICHAEL HOWLEY.

The Hon. John Kent,
Colonial Secretary, &c., &c.

OLD PERLICAN,
July 16*th*, 1856.

SIR,—

I have to report that the Salmon Fishery in this district has been prosecuted the past few seasons with more success than formerly. The present season, however, is an exception so far, attributable in part, I consider, to the number of Islands of Ice that beset the coast during the best part of it.

I must remark, however, that no part of the District is favorable for that fishery, as there are no rivers of any size in it, to which Salmon can have access. This place and Bay de Verd are the best stations, but they are both exposed places, and in consequence, much risk and loss of nets incurred. Still, those persons who have crews suitable to attend to the nets, and at the same time to the Cod Fishery, find it to pay generally.

I am of opinion that no beneficial interference with existing regulations could be introduced into this District.

My own belief is, that many of the Salmon Fisheries in the rivers of this Island have been ruined for want of the conservancy practised in the mother country in the rivers there.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. RANKIN, J. P.

The Hon. John Kent,
Colonial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

Fisheries.

Its encrease during last season in this district, and its decline in other districts, would induce one to think that the Salmon occasionally become erratic from some cause as yet undefined.

If on returning from the coast to the ocean, it is conjectured, that if they find the temperature of the sea to be unusually low, they seek the estuary of the first large stream which they meet with, such as the Exploits, Gander Bay Brook or Gambo, and remain in or about it till the period arrives to take the Brook, which is usually about the middle of July, though the present season they appear to have ascended earlier.

I am inclined also to think, that the numerous Icebergs brought down from the Polar Regions by the current and deposited upon the shoals and ledges of our coast the present season, had a powerful influence upon the temperature of the water, and their proximity avoided by the Salmon, more particularly from the thundering and uproar attendant upon the frequent disruption of those heavy masses of ice. But on the other hand the same rule will apply to the Polar Regions where recent explorers have found them abundant. The present season the catch of Salmon outside has consisted principally of small fish, which at other seasons had been the least in number taken. The average catch from 1787 to 1792 inclusive, amounted to 3516 tierces.

In 1849 it was 5911 Tierces.
1850 ..... 4600 "
1851 ..... 4025 "
1852 ..... 3473 "

By those statistics we may infer that the catch varies, some seasons producing more than others upon the usual average.

The most reasonable cause which I can assign for the decline of that fishery (if its general result will warrant such a conclusion) is the practice adopted by the Salmon fishers at the Brooks, viz: that of planting their nets across the entrance of the Brooks where it can be accomplished, and thereby barring all access to them, not only with nets, but with Pounds, Gates, Frames, Trams and Hutches as well as Wieres, and not removing them until the Salmon disappear from their neighbourhood. This is an evil of long standing, and one which, if perpetuated, must ultimately destroy Brood Salmon and annihilate the Salmon fishery.

It is ascertained, I believe, beyond a doubt, that the Salmon invariably return from the sea, seek the streams from whence they descended the previous year. On returning, if they find all access to that stream barred against them, they must ultimately retire to some other stream, if they escape being entangled in the nets or works constructed to take them—such may be the case the present season within this and the neighbouring Bays south of us, where they have failed equally with this one.

To remedy this evil, and thereby prevent the entire destruction of this valuable fish, I beg most respectfully to propose the renewal of the ancient Law of England, Ireland, and Scot-

Fisheries.

erly winds during the past Spring, and also a scarcity of Herrings, has been the cause of the failure in this District.

ROBERT BAYLY,

Sub-Collector.

BONAVISTA,
August 30th, 1856.

SIR,—

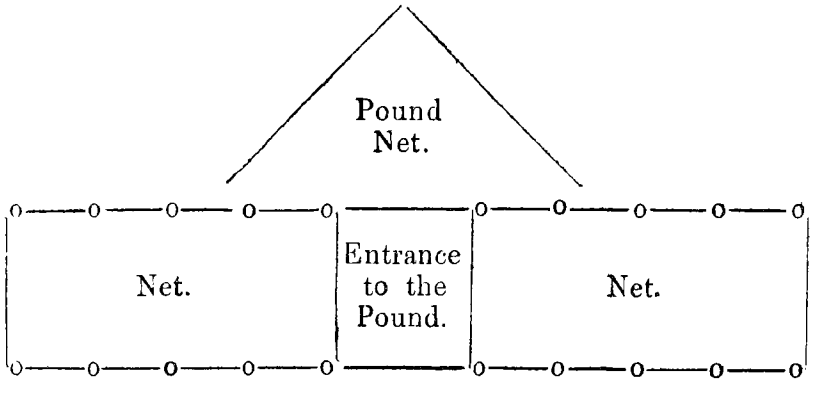
In obedience to His Excellency the Governor's commands, contained in your communication of the 2nd June, relative "to the state of the Salmon Fishery in this district, whether the same is declining or not"—inviting us to state also, " the supposed cause of such declension, and to offer such suggestions as our experience or information may direct, as are best calculated to protect and regulate the same,"

I have the honor to report for the information of His Excellency, that the outside or along shore Salmon fishery was for some time fully terminated for the season; and that that of the Brooks has concluded. That in both, particularly the former, it has proved for the present season a complete failure, worse than I have ever witnessed, or has been experienced by those engaged in it, within the precincts of this Bay.

At Bonavista proper, and along the shore from hence to King's Cove, the catch of Salmon the last season proved unusually abundant, considerably exceeding at this place the annual catch, which is estimated at about 45 tierces, whereas, the present season has scarcely yielded 10 tierces. The Brooks are as nearly unproductive; and I am informed that one had wholly failed where there has hitherto been fully as many taken as in any of the neighbouring Brooks.

It is not an easy matter to account positively for the cause of this failure, inasmuch as the decline in this quarter has not been of a gradual character, but on the contrary it has been sudden; therefore, much of what I advance to account positively for such a revolution, must, as a matter of course, be considered as mere speculation.

Fisheries.



The lifting or removing the nets on Saturday noon will be little or no loss to the Salmon Fisher outside, inasmuch as allowing the nets to remain in the waters on Saturday and Sunday nights, only solicits the thief to steal whatever fish may be entangled therein in the interim.

The punishment for robbing nets should be the same as heretofore punishable by fine and imprisonment. The acts of 7 & 8 of Geo. 4, Cap. 29, c. 30, in some measure provides for this crime, but I must respectfully submit that the law would be better observed, if the offence were provided for in any enactments which our Colonial Legislature may hereafter pass for the protection of the Fishery. The mooring of nets also requires some regulation, inasmuch as under the present system, it is a fertile source of dispute and quarrelling amongst the outside Salmon fishers each season. The customary rule has therefore been to place each net or fleet of nets parallel with each other and sufficiently distant to admit of a punt with one or two pair of sculls to pass between them without the risk of rending either of the nets with the points of the sculls, and also to prevent the punt swinging clear of the net next to leeward of her. Unmindful of their neighbors' rights, though legally acquired by first possession, a covetous or overbearing person will not unfrequently place his nets so close to his neighbours on each side him, as scarcely to permit a punt passing between without oars. Hence arises the necessity of positive rules being laid down to govern them, in order to prevent such unfair practices. I would respectfully propose that a space of 30 feet should for the future be allowed between each net or fleet of nets; and also, that no person shall be permitted to occupy the mooring space at Bonavista or any other settlement so situate with more than two fleets of nets to the exclusion or prejudice of others fishing or wishing to fish here—otherwise a person with a strong purse and a grasping disposition may attempt to monopolize the whole space.

Many of the Brooks within this Bay are held by some particular tenure, which may not be equitable to interfere with or to allow others to do so, inasmuch as their present possessors held them by purchase from the former so styled proprietors—therefore, in such case I would respectfully submit that the present possessors should be protected during life or occupancy, in the possession thereof—and that none others than the said occupiers of the Salmon Brooks should be permitted to fish within the heads bounding or forming the estuary within which the said Brook or Brooks is or are situated.

Fisheries.

land, of the "Saturday's stop," that is, of lifting their Nets, removing Frames, Trams, &c., on Saturday afternoon until the Monday morning. The matter is thus defined by General Malines in his Lex Mercatoria, pages 172 and 173, in A. D., 1656.

"Statute Law of England, Ireland, and Scotland, concerning fishing."—'The several Statutes of these Kingdoms, have established good orders concerning the fishing Trade, whereunto relation may be had containing in substance the ordinances to build ships and boats and appointing of certain times for fishing; and then only to fish upon pains not only of forfeiture and fines, but death, also, according to the manner of offence made, and contempt of those decrees and ordinances. Prohibiting (for the increase of fishes, the making, setting and using of crows, yarres, dams, ditches, tramlets, parkings, dykeing and waeirs: and albeit some are permitted to lay nets and to make wearis, yet must he keep the Saturday's stop, that is, to lift the same from Saturday in the afternoon until Monday—and he is to make each space or mesh of his net 3 inches wide (that is with us a 6 inch mesh) excepting for taking smelts and other fish, which will never be bigger, and the same is to be set upon the water, *that the mid-stream may have the space of* SIX FOOT WIDE UPON PAINE OF FIVE POUNDS."

"That till sunset on Sunday no man lay, or trale nets, great line, or exercise any labor upon paine as aforesaid."

By revising this Ancient Law, I respectfully submit that some of the Salmon will have an opportunity of ascending the Brooks to deposit their spawn—thereby insuring the replenishing of the annual destruction of their species by mankind as well as by the Seals, Otters, &c., hovering to intercept them.

The same Law and Rule of raising their nets on Saturday afternoon, should be extended to the coast or outside fishery—and in order to make the observance of such Law less objectionable, it would be proper to secure to each individual for the season that mooring Net Ground or position of which he has regularly possessed himself at the commencement of the season.

Possession of mooring ground is usually acquired by placing moorings in position, buoyed and marked, and moored near the shore or upon the nearest rock adjoining the position.

This at present forms the Title of the occupier *pro tem.* to the net mooring grounds at Bonavista for Salmon Fishing, and the like custom prevails upon most parts of the coast which I have visited, or has come under my observation—though there be some who will occasionally dispute the premises with the view of taking up their neighbour's ground, if better than their own, and will consequently watch the removal of a net or a fleet of nets, that is a fleet of nets of 3, forming a pound thus, to effect their object.

Fisheries.

was confined to the vicinity of a few unimportant Brooks, the aggregate produce being 100 barrels a year, of a small description, from 4 to 10 lbs., and it commenced with the first appearance of the Caplin about the 15th to the 20th June. The brook fishery is not now worth pursuing, and it has failed without any apparent cause, as no obstructions have ever been resorted to to prevent the free ingress and egress of the Salmon.

For the last 10 or 12 years the Salmon fishery has been prosecuted by placing the nets off Head Lands and along the shore and small coves exposed to the sea; in these situations it commences about the 13th May, and a large description of fish is taken weighing from 12 to 25 lbs. and in one or two instances up to 35 lbs. each, and nets of 6 to 7 inch mesh are now required. These large Salmon are always going to the S. W. and disappear about the 20th to the 25th June, when Salmon of 4 to 10 lbs. are taken during a month or five weeks after, with nets of a much smaller mesh, and whatever Salmon may be taken in sheltered Arms or Bays or about the Brooks, are all of this latter description, for the large and first run of Salmon are never taken but in situations exposed to the sea.

The high price of Salmon has led to an extension of this fishery, and I apprehend that nearly 300 barrels have been taken this year between John de Bay and Lawn, beyond which no information has reached me. The export of Salmon has been to the West Indies, United States, and Nova Scotia.

As the river or branch Salmon fishery has failed without any apparent cause, I can make no suggestion that would add to its restoration. The high price now realised for Salmon ought to be a sufficient stimulus to induce new efforts to be made for its prosecution.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

WILLIAM HOOPER.

Stipendiary Magistrate.

The Hon. John Kent,
Colonial Secretary, St. John's.

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Grand Bank, 3*rd Nov.*, 1856.

SIR,—

Your communication of the 2nd June, "in accordance with an Address of the House of "Assembly to His Excellency the Governor requesting me to furnish you with a report on

Fisheries.

	Greatest quantity was taken.	Nets formerly used.	Nets latterly used.	Quantity of late years.
Long Harbor	20 barrels	5½ inches	4 & 3½	8 barrels.
Famish Gut	8	"	"	3
Arnold's Cove	7	"	"	2
Come-by-Chance	20	"	"	8
Piper's Hole	6	"	"	2
	61			23

It has always been my opinion since my residence in this Bay that the mesh of the nets used is too small, whereby only the Salmon of one year's age, or at the utmost two years, are taken, the greater proportion of the older ones dropping out of the nets when dead and thereby destroyed by other fish.

At the Labrador I saw nets of only six inch mesh used, which enables the young Salmon to escape, and if the theory which I have met with and held upon the Salmon fisheries on the English and Scotch coast, that the Salmon fry have been proved to frequent the same rivers annually in which they were spawned, the difference in the quantity (though perhaps not in numbers) now taken, with that of twenty years ago, appears in some measure accounted for.

I beg also to remark that I have not seen the same ingenuity displayed in setting out the Nets, or equal means practised in keeping them cleared and occasionally shifted from place to place that I observed at the Labrador, and which I consider necessary to insure a fair chance of taking such Salmon as may visit the localities in each season.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

The Hon. John Kent,
Colonial Secretary, &c., &c.

T. E. COLLER

A REPORT OF THE SALMON FISHERY IN THE DISTRICT OF BURIN, FOR THE YEAR, 1856.

The Salmon fishery in this District has never been of much importance, since my knowledge of it, which embraces a period of 40 years. Until the last 10 or 12 years this fishery

Fisheries.

PLACENTIA,
24th June, 1856.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your Circular of 2nd inst.

In reply, I beg to state that the Salmon fishery is not declining in this district—formerly very few persons were engaged in taking them and the catch used to seem great; in latter years since the Cod Fishery has declined several persons have been employed more than formerly, but the catch has been an average one; there is hardly a cove or brook left unoccupied. Notwithstanding, they do not encroach on each other, but the greatest harmony exists between the parties concerned; therefore I have nothing to suggest by way of improvement of that branch of our fisheries, unless it be enacted that a certain specific distance be left between the Nets of such parties as may be sufficient for a boat to pass for the purpose of overhauling them, and that the size of the mesh be used as persons think fit, there being different size salmon in almost every locality.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

W. BRADSHAW.
Sub-Collector.

The Hon. John Kent,
Colonial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

BEAUFET,
August 11th, 1856.

SIR,—

In compliance with your circular of 2nd June last, requesting information of the Salmon fishery in this vicinity, I beg to acquaint you of the result of my enquiries from the parties who are and have been interested in that branch during the last twenty years.

Fisheries.

For instance at Gambo or Fresh Water Bay, there are three considerable Brooks discharging into it their waters, viz: Gambo Brook, Middle,' and Taverner's Brook, the estuary whereof is entered from the S. E. by a narrows of some considerable extent, within the heads of which no one but the occupier of the Brooks should be permitted to fish for Salmon. Again the middle arm of Bloody Bay forms the estuary of a very considerable Brook, which is entered by a passage called Thimble Rig, inside the eastern head of which the present possessor, John Stroud, should be protected against intruders—that is, if the possessors of those Brooks have an exclusive right therein. Respecting the right of Skeffington to the Brooks in Fresh Water Bay, Ragged Harbor, Gambo Bay, and Dog Creek, now styled Dog Bay, I most respectfully crave reference to Reeve's History, and

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

The Hon. John Kent,
Colonial Secretary, &c., &c.

WILLIAM SWEETLAND.

The Honorable J. KENT,
Colonial Secretary, &c., &c.

SIR,—

I have the honor of receiving your communication under date the 2nd ultimo, relative to the decrease in the quantity of Salmon taken in this locality when compared with former years; and in reply thereto, I beg to state that I believe this falling off to be principally owing to the increased number of Salmon nets now employed in taking Salmon outside these rivers, where Salmon were wont to return annually to deposit their spawn, and that the mother fish is by this system caught before they get into fresh water. I am still further confirmed in this opinion by the fact that but very few Salmon trout is now to be found in these waters; where, but a few years since, I remember having seen them in great abundance.

Impressed by this idea, I very much fear that the existing evil is beyond the reach of Legislative enactment that would tend to benefit that very important fishery, without inflicting a very serious injury on many poor and industrious families, who at this moment are obtaining a comfortable subsistence from that source.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Greenspond, July 10th, 1856.

J. T. OAKLEY, Sen'r.

Fisheries.

farthest, in each year, and continue until the 1st of June following in each year ; for salmon found in fresh-water rivers, brooks, streams, and gullies, or at times when found in fresh water. I would also suggest the propriety of adopting sufficiently restrictive measures in the use of seines along the shore, and in coves and estuaries where salmon nets are moored, and also on the improper use of nets as pounds, and the erection of wiers.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOS. BLACKBURN.

CUSTOM HOUSE, LAMALINE,
September 20th 1856.

SIR,—

I have the honor to inform you that the Salmon Fishery is carried on in this district to a very small extent. Some ten or fifteen years ago the quantity of salmon taken annually was about fifty quintals; since that period there has been a gradual decrease to the present time, the quantity caught this season not exceeding six quintals ; and the only way that I can account for the decrease is, that the salmon frequenting the brooks for the purpose of spawning are taken in seines, and those that escape the seines and pass up the brooks are afterwards taken in holes in the dry season of the year when the brooks are low.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. WINTER.

Sub-Collector.

The Hon. John Kent,
Colonial Secretary, &c., &c.

Fisheries.

" the state of the Salmon Fishery here, to be laid before the Assembly at its next session," I duly received, and agreeably therewith, I have the honor to report,

That in the year 1847, the catch of Salmon was 40 barrels,
1850, 73 "
1856, 13 "

That about the same number of nets were employed in these years, which shows a very considerable declension. The supposed cause of the declining state of that fishery, is the frequent disturbance of the water along the coast by persons rising seines pursuing the Caplin fishery in the Coves, and by the shore where the salmon fishers must moor their nets, and that it may also prevent the salmon from using the different brooks and streams to which that fish will always resort to deposit its spawn.

There are various opinions about the time at which Salmon spawn, and also as to the *size* of the streams to which they resort for that purpose; but all agree that the salmon does deposit its eggs in fresh water. And, therefore, if that fish is *driven* from the shores which offer to them brooks and streams for their *deposits,* or if they are taken in " wiers" placed across those streams, or taken in the streams after they have succeeded in getting into them for that purpose, it follows as a just consequence that the salmon fishery must decline in that neighborhood.—And to the above remarks I have the honor to add the following observations from my own experience and the information received from others, viz :—

In the month of March, 1835, I received a fresh salmon as a present, which was taken the day previous in the salt water; it contained spawn of a large size, quite transparent, so that it might be presumed its time for shedding had arrived.

In November, 1841, thirty salmon were taken at one haul in a fresh-water brook, at about 3 miles in the country, all of them were shedders; and one which I bought contained spawn as nearly as possible in size and transparency to the one above described—and its flesh, like that of the other, unfit for use.

I have been told by a person whom I have every reason to believe, that he was present some years since at the hauling of 45 salmon in a fresh-water brook, at a distance of about 2 miles in from the salt water, and that all of them were mother fish.—I believe it is quite a common practice with any and every person or persons who discover salmon in any place, to take them if they can.

In travelling some years since, I passed, at a distance of 6 miles from the salt water, a gully from which a salmon was taken in the month of August. The very small rivulet which passes from that gully towards the sea, and by which that fish came up, (because there was no other way for it) would not lead any one to think that the gully was inhabited by salmon.

From these facts it is apparent that salmon and its brood must be protected, before remunerative voyages of that fish will be obtained. And, therefore, I have the honor to suggest that protection should commence on the 20th August, or 1st day of September, at

Fisheries.

has not been extensive, although I don't believe the said Fishery is on the decline ; therefore I have nothing to suggest for its improvement.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

ROBERT H. DAW.

The Hon. John Kent,
Colonial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

SANDWICH BAY,
October 20th, 1856.

SIR,—

In accordance with your request dated 2nd June, received some time since, for the information of the Assembly in St. John's, I beg to state that the Salmon F' hery in Sandwich Bay has been declining since 1852, and I can only attribute it to the immense number of nets since then having been set by the Nova Scotians and others at the entrance of the Bay at every available place.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

GEORGE GOODRIDGE.

The Hon. John Kent,
Colonial Secretary, &c., &c.

Fisheries.

GRADY HARBOR, LABRADOR,
September 25th, 1856.

To the Colonial Secretary, St. John's, Nfld.

SIR,—

In accordance with a request addressed to me by Circular of 2nd June, I beg to state, that salmon are not near so plenty in and about this neighborhood as they were twenty years ago, the cause of which I suppose to be, that there are now many more persons employed on various parts of the coast in catching them than there were formerly.

As to improving said Fishery, I should say, that if the Salmon were allowed to pass freely into the various Brooks, Rivers, and Lakes to spawn, and were taken on their return to the sea, that the quantity would very soon vastly increase, but the nets being now set so early in the spring, there is but little chance of the Mother Fish ever getting in to spawn.

I conceive that in many instances even after the fish have been taken, that with proper care and artificial means, the spawn might be brought to perfection ; this, I do not imagine, many will be Patriots enough to employ themselves in doing, unless there is a bounty held out to them. I have not much to do with the Salmon Fishery, but merely to state my ideas as a looker-on.

I have had charge of a Cod Fishery Establishment here for fourteen years, employing from 120 to 140 men annually.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

THOMAS GUY LARMOUR.

BURGEO,
August 22nd, 1856.

SIR,—

I now beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular, under date of 2nd June, respecting the Salmon Fisheries, in reply to which, I beg to inform you that the catch on this shore

Revenue Service.

Custom House, St. John's Newfoundland,
14th June, 1856.

SIR,—

I enclose for your information and guidance, Copy Minute of the Board of Revenue, on the subject of an Inspection of the Western Coasts of the Island for the purpose expressed in said Minute.

I am to acquaint you that I have selected you for this duty, and beg to request that you will, with all possible speed, proceed on said Inspection of the Coast South and West from this Port to Cape Ray, keeping in view that the particular object of your mission is, in the words of the Board, "with the view of rendering more efficient the Collection of the Revenue," availing yourself of every opportunity of acquiring all the local information bearing in any way on the object of this Inspection.

I am also to acquaint you that it is His Excellency's desire that any useful information connected with the Fisheries, or Statistics on any subject within the scope of your survey, be reported for His Excellency's information. The schooner *Native Lass* is hired for the purposes of the Inspection, and is this day placed under your direction.

I have the honor to be, Sir

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS GLEN,

Receiver General.

John Canning, Esq.

Fisheries.

BAY ST. GEORGE, NFLD.
November 1st, 1856.

SIR,—

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 2nd June last, which only reached me on the 2nd ult., and in which you desire that as Honorary Magistrate in this outport, I make a report on the state of the Salmon fisheries in this district, and whether the same is declining, stating the reason of such declension, &c.

Having given your circular on the foregoing topic my mature consideration, and also having advised with the more intelligent and successful in that branch of our fisheries, I have the honor to submit that the Salmon fishery of this outport has declined in the proportion of one-third of the usual and ordinary catch of former years, and that such declension is mainly owing to the generally prevailing practice of barring the mouths of the rivers with nets or racks of woodwork, whereby the ascent of that valuable fish to their accustomed rendezvous for the purpose of depositing their eggs is in a great measure obstructed.—Another reason which I take leave to submit as materially tending to the declension of the Salmon fishery is the practice of following the Salmon that leap or force through the barriers above alluded to, and spearing them by torchlight. Therefore if the foregoing causes assigned are allowed as sufficient for the declension in question, Rules and Regulations counteracting their baneful effect will greatly prove to tend and stimulate that valuable branch of our fisheries.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. H. FORREST.

The Hon. John Kent,
Colonial Secretary, &c., &c.

Revenue Service.

REPORT of JOHN CANNING, *Esq., Landing Surveyor, St. John's, of a visit on the Revenue Service, to the Western portions of Newfoundland; with various Statistical and other information relative to the Trade, Resources, and General Features of these Localities.*

St. John's, Newfoundland,
20th September, 1856.

SIR,—

In conformity with your Instructions, and the extract from the Minutes of the Board of Revenue, the latter dated the 5th, and former the 14th June last, I have visited the coast as far as Port-aux-Basque, and have made the inspection to which your letter and minute of the Board of Revenue refer;—and I have kept in view that the particular object of my mission was that of rendering more efficient the collection of the Revenue; and have also availed myself of every opportunity of acquiring all the local information bearing in any way on the object of said inspection; I have also, in conformity with His Excellency desire, collected some useful information connected with the fisheries and statistics within the scope of my survey.

In reference to the foregoing particulars, I now respectfully beg to make my Report for the information of His Excellency and that of the Board of Revenue, which is as follows:—

The schooner *Native Lass* having been placed under my directions for the above inspection, &c., (which vessel arrived here on the 10th June from Carbonear for that purpose,) I hastened to make the necessary arrangements, laid stock on board, and on the 18th June took my departure from St. John's, being the first day of a favorable wind. On the 22nd of same month I arrived at Burin, saw Mr. Berket relative to Revenue affairs, called on Mr. Morris and Mr. Benning; left Burin the following morning for my destination westward, and arrived at St. Peters at 5 a. m. on the 24th. During my stay at St. Peters I obtained the following information relative to the place, its fisheries, &c., &c.; and as the trade of St. Peters is so much connected with the trade, revenue, and fisheries of the southern and western ports of this Island, I deem it necessary for me to give what I have collected relative thereto, which is as follows:—

All goods imported at St. Peters are subject to a duty of 1 per cent. advalorem, excepting firewood and imports from France. Fish was selling at 15¾ francs per qtl. of 220lbs. for large and 20 for small, equal to 14s. 5d. and 18s. 4d. currency. At St. Peters and Miquelon there are 296 bankers, large and small, about 45,500 tons, manned by 6,750 men, about 500 small boats, having 1,500 men, and there are 500 shoremen for the curing of fish; the greater part of these leave for France in September; the resident winter population at St. Peters about 2,000, at Miquelon 600—this would give the summer population, including those engaged in the fisheries, 11,350, and winter 2,600.

Revenue Service.

COPY MINUTE.

Board of Revenue,
5th June, 1856.

" A Report from the Honorable the Receiver General having been read on the subject of " the inspection of the Western Coast, with the view of rendering more efficient the collec- " tion of the Revenue, stating that he had selected Mr. Canning, the Landing and Tide " Surveyor, for this service, and that Mr. Doyle of Carbonear had made a tender of " his boat for this purpose at the rate of £59 currency per month, finding crew and pro- " visions.

It was resolved,—

" That the report of the Hon. the Receiver General be adopted, and that Mr. Doyle's tender " be accepted.

And it was also resolved,—

" That the instruction to Mr. Canning be to the effect that he will proceed forthwith to " make an inspection of all matters relating to the collection of the Revenue on the West- " ern Coast of the Island, and report thereon to the Hon. the Receiver General for the " information of this Board."

The foregoing is an extract from the Minutes of the Board of Revenue.

GEORGE BENNETT.

Secretary

Custom House,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
14th June, 1856.

Revenue Service.

inducement to deal there largely in these heavy articles. The reason why the French can supply cordage cheaper is because of the exportation from France having been prohibited during the Russian War, except to their own colonies. This has kept the price low in France, hence St. Peters is able to furnish these articles so cheap.

I learn that a vessel recently arrived from Martinique at this Port, and that she sold her cargo of fish for 40 francs per quintal, and had the advantage of 10 francs bounty per quintal besides.

There are two persons from Lamaline residing at St. Peters with their families; they keep regular bait skiffs for supplying small French boats, thus the French are supplied by English subjects from the shores of Newfoundland, at same time their suppliers are residents of St. Peters, and they are paid similar to our bait skiffs.

Caplin are tolerably plenty at St. Peters and Miquelon, and it may be rather surprising why the French purchase caplin bait from the English under such circumstances?—Because in so doing they, in the first place, get quickly despatched; secondly they preserve the caplin on their own shores; thirdly, they lessen the caplin on the shores of Newfoundland, and consequently diminish the catch of cod fish with the English, while they increase that of their own. That this is wise policy on their part cannot be denied.

There are two Light-houses here; the one at Gallantry Head which was built in 1845, can be seen at 25 miles distance in clear weather; the smaller light is on Green Point, within the Roads, at the entrance of the harbor.

There are two Batteries here, one fortified with 8, and the other with 9 guns; one of them adjacent to the Government House, and the other on Dog Island, and at the Light-house on Gallantry Hill there are two fog guns.

Manure may now be considered an article of Trade: I shall therefore state that it is manufactured on Massacre Island, at St. Peters, in the following manner:

From old Herring Bait, at a cost of two francs per barrel, salted with Foreign salt, then boiled in a furnace containing 250 gallons for three hours; when cold, is put into thick round matts made for the purpose, about two feet in diameter, then placed under a screw, about twelve of them at a time, for 20 hours, by which process the water and oil are pressed out, which runs by means of a shallow trough and conducting spouts to casks outside the building, after which the oil floats and is taken off, yielding about 5 per cent.; the matts containing the herring are put out after pressing to dry for two days, it is then taken from the matts, put into flour barrels, and closely packed by treading upon it when put into them;—some are put into boxes containing 224 lbs. each—the barrels contain about the same weight.

Caplin are manufactured as above, but do not produce oil.

Cods' Heads also in the same manner.

Revenue Service.

Estimating that 6,750 engaged in the Bank fishery caught 100 qtls., and the 1,500 men in boats at 70 qtls each, it would give a total catch of 780,000 qtls.

British subjects from Placentia and Fortune Bay supply herring for the Bankers to the extent of 57,130 barrels, and receive at the rate of about 15 francs per barrel on an average, making £39,276; and about 60,000 hhds. caplin at 6 francs per hhd., would give £16,550, making a total of £55,826, paid by the French for bait alone.

On my return to St. Peters in August, I saw 80,000 squids sold at 40 francs per M., brought from Placentia Bay.

Since 1852 the bounties are 50 francs to every man fishing at St. Peters or Iceland, on landing his catch at either place, and 30 francs if not landed at either of these places, 10 francs on fish landed in the West Indies where any French Consul resides, 8 francs if landed in Italy and other places in the Mediterranean, 6 francs to Sardinia and Algeirs, 8 francs on exportation from France to Foreign parts, or crossing the frontier by land to any part of Europe except Sardinia or Algiers. All these bounties were considerably higher in 1815—70 francs are given on going, and 50 on returning from the whale fishery, to each man, from France.

Persons at St. Peters supply many in Placentia and Fortune Bays, with cordage, canvas, tea, tobacco, spirits, &c., to a very considerable extent, and take fish and oil in return, which latter articles are shipped direct from Newfoundland in Brittish and American bottoms to the United States and British Colonies. Much is sent without clearing at the Custom House, and the goods so supplied pay scarcely any duty in this Island, on account of such articles being supplied to fishing boats carrying bait, which boats do not enter at any Custom House; nearly all the boats are supplied with cordage and canvas, on account of the cheapness at St. Peters. This illicit traffic cannot be prevented without more extensive protection.

The Americans at St. Peters bought fish last year from the French to the extent of 25,000 qtls., sent it to the United States in French bottoms, and there disposed of it; it is deemed better for the American market than the Newfoundland catch; the latter is principally transshipped to other countries, but the former is there consumed. The French now send fish themselves to the United States—it is there subject to a duty of 20 per cent., while the Newfoundland fish is duty free since the Reciprocity Act.

Suppliers at St. Peters will ship more largely from Newfoundland this present year to the American market: last year they shipped from Burin alone 4,000 qtls., and 6,000 from other places on our shores, and their trade will considerably increase on our coast, and cause a corresponding decrease with St. John's; while inducements are found at St. Peters, and those inducements arise principally from parties purchasing and landing goods without paying duty.—Firewood to the amount of £2,500 Stg. is sold at St. Peters by persons from Newfoundland.

At St. Peters new Cordage is sold at from 6d. to 7d. per lb—it cannot be bought in any of the Bays for less than 1s. to 1s. 3d., and it is also high at St. John's—here then is great

Revenue Service.

List of Coins passing in St. John's, and their value there; shewing their relative value at St. Peters.

Value at St. John's in Currency.			Value in St. Peters in Francs, and value of those Francs at St. John's.				
	s.	d.				s.	d.
British Crown	6						
" Shilling	1	2					
Sovereign	24		26	Francs equal to		23	10
Dollar—Spanish	5		5	"	and 4d.	4	11
" Pillar Carolus	5	3					
" " Ferdinand	5	3					
" Old Mexican	5	2	5	"	"	4	11
Doubloons—Spanish	76	6	86	"	"	79	2
Mexican	76	9					
Bank Note—St. John's	20		21½	"		19	9½
Five Franc Piece	4	6	5	"		4	6
One Frank		11	1	"			11
American Eagle	96						
Dollar	4	9					
Quarter Dollar	1	3					

Prices of Provisions at St. Peters, 24th July, 1856.

Flour, per barrel, best,	44 Francs,	or 40s.	4d.	Cy.
Bread, per cwt., (Am.) 2nd quality,	32 "	29s.	4d.	"
Pork, per barrel, "	130 "	119s.	2d.	"
Butter, per lb., good,	1 " 2d.	1s.	1d.	"
Molasses, per gallon,	2½ "	2s.	3d.	"
Sugar, Brown, per lb.,	½ "		5½	"
Loaf, "		5d. to 6d.		"
Tea, Congou, "	2 "	1s.	10d.	"
Coffee "		8d. to 9d.		"
Rum, American, per gallon	3 "	2s.	9d.	"
Gin, "	3½ "	3s.	2d.	"
Brandy "	12 "	11s.		"
Cordage, New, per lb	6d. to 7d.	6½d. to 7½		"
Canvas, No. 4, per yard, good	1⅓ Franc	1s.	4½	"

I have before described the population of St. Peters at 2,000, and that of Miquelon at 600, as remaining there the winter, and 8,750 leaving for France; I shall further state that at St. Peters there are 19 mercantile establishments, French, and one American ditto, and shops of various kinds, selling almost every kind of article that could be purchased in St. John's.

Revenue Service.

Cods' Heads are also manufactured by being well dried on a beach for 5 days or a week without any salt—they are then packed into flour barrels, screwed in and sent to France where they are ground up for manure, *vide* specimen prepared from Sardinia Heads. All these manures are said to be 50 per cent. higher in price, and better than guano.

Muscles, oysters, bones, kelp :—I saw specimens of all these manures, ground to a powder, said to be equally as good as any other kinds.

This establishment is about 60 feet long by 40 wide, in which I saw thirty screws fixed in frames over troughs, say 5 in each frame; 40 men were here employed last year, but now fewer, on account of some having been lost coming out the last spring—could manufacture 20 tons per day if they had more room; 300 tons are sent to France; the Island not large enough to carry it on to the extent they wish; they have not mills at present for grinding, but intend importing some next year, and fully completing the manufacture at St. Peters. If these manures pay and answer at so great a distance as France, why should they not answer the inland agriculturist of Newfoundland? This requires the attention of the Agricultural Society.

There is a Post-office here; a sailing packet is sent all the year from St. Peters to Sydney, every second week; the packet is paid, for such purposes, the sum of £1,400 Stg.

Some estimate may be made of the trade at St. Peters from the following:

The arrivals last year were,—

10	Vessels	with	Coal	These Vessels about 50 tons each.
50	"	"	Cattle	
15	"	"	Potatoes	
40	"	"	Provisions and Sundries, 100 tons each.	
30	"	"	Salt and Sundries, (not Bankers) 250 tons each.	

The value of the above imports estimated at about £80,000.—The Bankers bring large supplies of salt, &c., for the fishery besides.

Revenue Service.

I observe that the French are yet jealous of giving information relative to the extent of their Fisheries.

On Wednesday the 9th July, I left St. Peters, and arrived at LaPoile on Friday the 11th; examined the Sub-Collector's accounts up to the 14th July, and and found them correct up to day of examination; left LaPoile on the 16th and arrived at Rose Blanch on same day, sailed from Rose Blanch on the 17th and arrived at Port au Basque.

Having given the date of my arrival at the respective places visited since I left St. John's on the 18th June; also the information relative to St. Peters; I shall further give what I have received from time to time on my way, relative to the coast from Cape Ray, thence to St. George's Bay, thence to the Bay of Islands, and from thence to Cape John, derived from a person who has been trading for 15 years in most of these Harbors, and others resident in many of those places, some of whom I have met with at Channel; I may say, therefore, that the information received relative to this part of the coast, is from the practical knowledge of these persons, and may be useful.

The following is taken from a lecture delivered by Mr. M. Warren, at the Mechanics' Institute at St. John's, on the 14th March, 1853, page 12 :—

" The coast now used by the French is the best portion of the Island, possessing resources unknown to other parts,—here are to be found coal copper, iron, silver, and lime-stone, while the waters yield salmon, herring, and cod fish in great abundance. The land in many places is equal to any in Prince Edward's Island or New Brunswick, the climate is superior, and free from the cold fogs and winds so hurtful to vegetation, and which prevail on the Eastern portion of the Island. Page 21, he says " The Western parts of Newfoundland are the best for agricultural purposes, the land rich and the climate good —magnificent St. George's Bay, as it is termed by some of our naval commanders. Bonne Bay is another of the beautiful Bays situated on the West Coast, and I have heard it described as resembling Devonshire, the Garden of England. The Harbors on the West Coast are not numerous, but the Rivers and Bays are of a magnitude unknown in the District of Avalon—the former connecting the coast with the interior, and affording water transport for the splendid lumber of various kinds which abounds near the coast.

" In the North East, that portion situated between Cape John and Cape Quirpon, the land is far superior to that Southward. The weather during the summer season is warmer and free from cold winds and fogs; the soil is so deep that I have often thrust a walking stick to the hilt.

" I have seen numbers of natural meadows, many of them from 10 to 20 acres, where hundreds of tons of hay might be cut. There is a person in Conche keeping 8 or 9 cows, and with the assistance of a man, cut and made 9 tons hay in 4 days; in this place more than 60 British subjects reside. In Pistolet Bay, immense quantities of kelp are found, the accumulation of years, and invite the attention of Agriculturists."

Having quoted largely from Mr. Warren's Lecture on this interesting part of the coast, I shall proceed to give the information I have received relative thereto, since my departure

Revenue Service.

There is a Catholic Chapel, Hospital, Government House and Offices, Court House, Jail, two Public Schools, the latter conducted by 6 Sisters and 4 Brothers of Charity, under the superintendence of the Catholic Clergy.

The Officers of Government are as follows :—

Civil Department,—

Governor, Lieutenant Colonel of Artillery
Directory of interior
1st Commissary of Marine
2nd " "
Treasurer
Inspector

Law Department—

Chief Justice
2 Assistant Judges
1 Sheriff
1 Clerk

Medical Department—

1 Doctor
2 Assistants
1 Apothecary

ary Department—

1 Lieutenant, Artillery
1 Sergeant
2 Corporals
15 Men

Police—Some Gens D'Armes.

The streets of St. Peters are very narrow.—The land for building purposes is here valuable; I understood from one of the residents that he paid for a lot 45 ⋈ 45 feet, the sum of £200 Stg.

I have heard it stated that at one time it was thought that a British Consul or other officer would be allowed to remain at St. Peters; and through him a duty on bait might be collected; but to this, I understand from some of the residents, that there are objections.

Revenue Service.

are about 25 loads of herring taken by other vessels, not belonging to these places, carrying each about 500 barrels in bulk; the latter making 12,500 barrels, giving a total of 61,000 barrels from St. George's Bay and Cod Roy alone;—I understand that all these are taken within the space of 14 days, commencing about the 10th May, and that none are taken after this month at any of these places. The herring nets most suitable are made of Salmon twine with large mesh and are considered the best, and are principally used by the residents. The herring barrels are made during the winter, and in sufficient quantity to take all that are caught in May, to the extent of the three cargoes before named, except what are taken in bulk.

The following are the inhabitants &c. from Bay of Islands to Cape Bold, east, through the Straits of Belle Isle.

Places.	Productions.	Inhabitants.
Humber	Salmon, Cod fish, Herring, Timber, and some Mackarel	140
Salmon River		70
Bonne Bay		110
Cow Head		63
Hanks Bay		56
Point Roach and Cove	Seals, Fur, Salmon and Cod fish	25
St. Margaret's and Day Island		70
St. John's Island		63
Ferole, new and old		42
Current Island and Seal Cove		21
St. Barb's Point		21
Anchor Point	Salmon, Seals, & Agriculture	20
Bear Cove and Nameless Cove		84
Sandy Bay		21
Salmon Brook		21
Fogo Island to Cape Bold		70
Total from Bay of Islands to Cape Bold.....		904

Revenue Service.

from St. John's, in the various ways before described, which is in addition to that given in Mr. Warren's statement.

Populations and Productions of the undermentioned Places :—

	Places.		Production.	Population
From Cape Ray to Cape Anguille.	Red Rocks	Chalk & Marl in nearly all these places.	Fish	28
	Little River, Cod Roy		"	140
	Great " "		Coal and Fish	175
	Caplin Cove		Fish	21
	Cod Roy		Plaster Paris and Fish	175
In St. George's Bay.	Crab		Coal and Fish	105
	Great Banesway		Iron "	106
	Little "		Herring, &c.	70
	Fishers Brook		"	105
	Sandy Point		"	420
	Indian Head		Marble and Fish	70
	Ship Cove		Herring	7
	Green Grass		"	14
	Cape George		Good for Fish	—
	Red Island		"	28
	Port aux Port.		"	42
	Total from Red Rock to Bay of Islands.			1506

There are 4 persons carrying on trade at Sandy Point, one French, and 3 others from the British Provinces.

Owned by the above inhabitants the following :—

29 Schooners
430 Boats, under 15 quintals each
2000 Sheep
837 Head Cattle.

A market is found for them between Cape LaHave and Channel.

The land produces potatoes, oats, wheat, and hay.

The schooners make about three trips with herring each, yearly, to the provinces, taking each time about 500 barrels, making for these vessels 48,500 barrels—besides which there

Revenue Service.

Consolidated Account of the Population from Cape Ray to Cape John, according to the foregoing statistical statements.

Places.	Population.
From Cape Ray to Port aux Port	1506
From Humber to Cape Bold	904
From Cape Bold to Cape John	807
Total	2217

All the information relative to those places between Cape Ray and Cape John, having been received, I shall commence at Channell, and proceed Eastward, which particulars are as detailed hereafter :

Channell, July 18th, 1856.

An Account of the Population, Schooners and Boats, at the undermentioned Places.

Places.	Population.		Schooners.	Boats.
	1845.	1855.		
Cape Ray to Channell	92	110		All the Boats
Channell and Port aux Basque	163	329		here under
Isle La Mort	69	120	18	15 qtls.
Burnt Island and Bakers Tickle	83	160	not carrying	
Bazils	16	58	bait.	
	423	777	18	
Increase	354			
	777			

Revenue Service.

The following are the Populations, &c., from Cape Bold to Cape John.

Places.	Productions.	Population.
Quirpon	Cod Fish, Seals, Herring, and Cattle.	35
Fortune		7
Crequet		14
Ditto		14
St. Lunare		14
St. Anthony		21
Needles		14
Cremelea		21
Goose Cove		14
Fish Road		21
St. Julian's		28
Croque		14
Cape Roger		14
Conche		42
Hilcois Harbor		7
Eaylee		21
Canada		14
Hooping Harbor		14
Fouchett		14
Orange Bay		14
Harbor Deep		14
Cony Herm, &c.		49
Jackson's Arm		28
Sot Island		42
Public Cove		14
Wiseman's Cove		21
Pigeon Island		42
Southern ditto		21
Lobsters Harbor		28
Fleur de Lis		49
Conch Cove		65
Mings		35
Piquet		14
Confusion Bay		14
Point Lochenare		14
Total from Cape Bold to Cape John		807

Revenue Service.

Mr. Horatio Read, now about 22 years of age, who has had practical experience with his father at LaPoile, would be very competent for those duties,—he is at present assisting his father and would be glad of the employment. He and his father have requested me to note the same, for the consideration of those making any appointment hereafter.

The Traders about Channell and St. George's Bay have great opportunity of evading the payment of duties, by reporting part only, and it would require much vigilance on the part of any officer to prevent it; not less than 6000 barrels of herring are taken by Traders without clearing at any Custom House.

The residents of Channell are very desirous of having a magistrate and constable appointed for the preservation of good order, which seems to be much required. Mr. Alexander Waddell would be a very suitable person for a magistrate, and Edward George or John Butt as constable. A vessel was recently lost here, and sold; the purchasers could not hold peaceable possession of their property, and had no means of redress, which I believe they much needed, from what came under my own observation.

Channell Head would be a good place for a Light-house,—it would prevent many shipwrecks; and as Port au Basque, now the Telegraph is so near, is likely to be more visited by vessels, it will be much needed, and the people there and in most other places within 150 miles are very anxious to have one built.

Population, &c., commencing 15 *miles east of Channell, and extending thence to LaPoile* 15 *miles, and thence to Otter's Point east* 20 *miles.*

Places.		Population. 1845.	Population. 1855.	Schooners.	Boats.
West LaPoile	Rose Blanch and Lecau.....	100	399	4	All the boats are under 15 qtls.
	Petites	31	223	Not carrying	
	Garia and Seal Island.....	124	175	bait	
	West Point	48	70		
La Poile and LaPoile Bay		120	320		
East Lal'oile	Little Bay East Point	73	100		
	Grand Bruit	50	70		
	Several small places to Otter Point	—	119		
		576	1476		
	Increase in 10 years	900			
		1476			

Revenue Service.

At Channell there is considerable business carried on by Prior and Sons, and by an agent of P. Nicolle,—it is visited by many traders from the Provinces, and those traders visit St. George's Bay, and leave without clearing at any Custom House ; it is thought that they take more than 6,000 barrels herring, and much fish in barter for goods at Channell alone, and that much duty is evaded ; at this place, and near, all the Planters are in good circumstances, and take their supplies chiefly from Halifax, not on credit, but for prompt payment in produce or cash, and there they obtain goods on equal terms with the merchant ; those not having boats or schooners fit to proceed there, pay 1s. per qtl. freight of fish, and are free of charge for any goods in return. They use coal for fuel, and depend on Sydney for their supply, sending thither their small schooners.

Much fish is sold here, from the knife, in September, October, November, and December, to traders, and those carrying on trade at the place ; that caught late is mostly made by the planter, being then more easily accomplished. From the knife 308 lbs. of fish are taken to make a quintal when dry, for which 11s. is paid, including the liver ; the liver will about pay for salt. This fish when made, is sold at about 13s. per quintal, talqual, thus leaving 2s. per quintal for making. In some places the liver is not included with the price, but paid for at the rate of 1s. per gallon, thereby reducing the making to about 1s. per quintal.

A vessel from Boston visited this place about Christmas last, and remained until about 1st March ; then took from hence about 20 tons fresh Halibut, some fresh cod fish and herring, packed in ice for the Boston market, at which place it is reported to have sold very well, and the adventure will, I understand, be repeated this fall.

I hear of two American Traders on the coast, and that a large brig, well supplied at Boston, was fitted out for this shore in the spring, but lost on her way. This will show that under the Reciprocity Act they will avail themselves in the course of a little time of the full benefit that can be derived from *Free Trade* with Newfoundland ; but it is not thought they will ever attempt to carry on the cod fishery here, by catching it themselves, because it is principally caught in the winter months, which are too cold and stormy ; and this observation applies to all places from Channell to English Harbor, a distance of about 150 miles east :—There is a smoke house here for curing herring, and will contain about 80 barrels. It is carried on to the extent of about 300 barrels ; a market is found for them in Halifax for this quantity, at 6d. per dozen, and there sold to the retailers. The herring here are rather too large for smoking.

I learn that the Telegraph Cable was laid, between the 9th and 10th inst., between Cape Ray and Cape North in 15 hours, and that it is in full operation. Channell is made a Telegraph station, which will add much to its importance ; it has great facilities for communication with St. John's and other places ; and from its prosperity, and trade with Halifax, ought to have a Revenue officer. Between Cape Ray and on this side Rose Blanche the population is 777 as before stated, and will soon be considerably more ; besides, its importance may be increased by the addition of those living at, and near Cod Roy River, now numbering about 439 persons, should that part be given up by the French. The distance from Channell to LaPoile is 30 miles,—a distance too great to permit the Sub-Collector at LaPoile to give it due attention ; there are no persons here likely to accept any office of the kind, presuming that those attending Telegraph duties could not devote any of their time to that purpose.

Revenue Service.

	No.	Tonnage.
Vessels inward	89	5310
" outward	63	3851

Articles exported,—

Fish, Cod	44,998 qtls.
Herring	3,508 brls.
Oil, Whale and Cod	70 tons.
Salmon	97 brls.
Furs	161 skins.

I left La Poile on the 23rd instant, and arrived at Burgeo at sunset. Mr. Daw, agent for the house of Newman & Co., sent out his boat to meet us. I landed, saw Mr. Daw and the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, to both of whom I am indebted for much information. Mr. Read accompanied me to this place, and also to the westward as far as Channell, it being within his present survey as Sub-Collector of Revenue. I went with Mr. Read to see Mr. Furneaux, relative to an order drawn by him for goods purchased at a Custom House sale, which order had not been duly honored when presented for payment at St. John's, through some misunderstanding.

The distance from Otter Point to Burgeo is 10 *miles; from Burgeo to Cape* **LaHave,** 60 *miles; within this distance there are the following Places and Population.*

Places.	Population. 1845.	Population. 1855.	Schooners 1855.	Boats.
The 15 Burgeo Islands	552	791	5	
Red Island	50	14		
Deer Island	38	28		All under 15 qtls.
Fox Island	67	70		
Near Cape LaHave or West	45	35		
Rameo Islands	87	126		
Wreck Island, Bay Delupe, Bay Deveier, Little River	45	161		
	884	1225		
10 years increase.....	341			
	1225			

Revenue Service.

The first two places above-named I visited on the 16th July ; they are rather too far to be well looked after by the Officer at LaPoile. Mr. John Quinn has carried on business at Rose Blanch for the last eight years, and has imported principally from Halifax, sending thither about 6000 qtls. cod fish and 2000 barrels herring yearly : this place is visited by many traders from the Provinces, and some from the United States ; one of the latter is now here, and two others ; the harbor is spacious, and safe for vessels of 500 tons, and is likely to become a place of importance. The traders take a large quantity of herring in bulk from Rose Blanch, and give goods in payment, visiting for this purpose in December and January : the herring here can be taken almost in any quantity, from December until last of March ; very few of these traders clear at any Custom House, on account of the distance therefrom, and not less than 6000 barrels are taken from hence by them.

I understand that the people residing between Channell and LaPoile do not trade with, or send herring to St. Peters, being too far distant to send them sufficiently fresh for bait ; should any one be required as a Preventitive Officer here, under the superintendence of the Sub-Collector at LaPoile, Mr. Daniel Quinn would be a suitable person. I understand that he has been a book-keeper and of good character.

At LaPoile there is one mercantile establishment conducted by Mr. Philip Clements, and owned by Mr. P. Nicolle ; this establishment collects about 38,000 qtls. of fish, &c., a-year, and derives its trade from most parts of the coast, East and West ; the population here is only about 150,—very few for so fine a Harbor.

The Sub-Collector here uses his House for the transaction of Custom House duties, and states that he suffers much inconvenience, and is anxious to have a small office unattached, thereby avoiding much annoyance to his family ; and it would give security from fire, should any occur in his dwelling ; this convenience he has been in want of for years, and he hopes it will be duly considered by the government. This information I record at the Sub-Collector's request.

There is a person here, William Thomas, receiving £12 Stg. a year as Tidewaiter ; he is also servant of the mercantile house of P. Nicolle, at a salary of about £40 Currency per annum ; this house imports largely from Foreign places. It is doubtful whether this man could, or would faithfully discharge the duties of Tidewaiter under these circumstances ; this information I have received from the resident Sub-Collector. I have advised him to write to the hon. the Receiver General on the subject, for his information and that of the Board of Revenue.

I examined the Sub-Collector's Accounts at LaPoile on the 14th July, counted the cash on hand, and found everything correct, and receipts duly accounted for up to that date.

Statements from the Custom House Returns at La Poile, averaging the years of 1854 *and* 1855.

Value of Imports	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£20,135	10	0
" Exports	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,550	10	0
Duty collected	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,426	10	2
Light ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	8	0

Revenue Service.

From Cape LaHave to Galtois the distance is about 25 miles, thence to Hermitage Cove 3 miles, thence to Pass Island 13 miles, all encompassing a distance of about 60 miles round the Bay from Cape LaHave to Pass Island, and has a Population, &c., as follows:—

Places.	Population. 1845.	Population. 1855.	Schooners. 1855.	Boats.
Great Jarnes	47	77		
Push Through	98	126		
Harbor Gully	5	21		
Little Bay	12	21		
Round Harbor	38	37		
Picare	44	28		
Hermitage Cove	107	105		
Galtais	222	214	19 small	
Bay Despair	9	133		
Furbey's Cove	95	63		
Olivers Cove	8	14		
Hermitage Bay	51	42		
Seal Rock	8	8		
Southern Harbor	8	8		
Grole	145	117		
Pass Island	64	77		
Bonne Bay	58	84		
Seal Cove	6	6		
From Bonne Bay to Cape LaHave	289	320		
	1314	1501		
Increase in 10 years	187			
	1501			

The whale fishery has been carried on with considerable success for some years past at Galtois, and 200 fish have been taken in one season; very little is now done, 8 fish only taken this year; the whales are of a small description.

On the 28th July I examined the Sub-Collector's accounts at Galtois, counted the cash on hand, and found everything correct, and the receipts of duty, &c., accounted for up to date.

Revenue Service.

The distance between La Poile and Burgeo, is about 30 miles; it is too far. and too populous, to be controlled by the Sub-Collector at La Poile. I, therefore, deem it my duty to report that an officer ought to be placed at Burgeo, who would have a district of 70 miles to look after, comprising now, a population of 1,225; and the Burgeo Islands alone 791—here there are two mercantile establishments; one a branch of Newman & Co., and the other P. Nicholl's; besides a smaller establishment conducted by Mr. Furneaux. These Islands are visited by many Traders, who take about 25,000 barrels herrings thence; and 25,000 barrels also from the Rameo Islands, not far distant, in barter for goods; none of which are ever entered outward at the Custom House, and nearly all go to the Provinces; and the goods given in payment seldom or never pay duty. Bait is not frequently sent from these places to St. Peters in boats belonging to these Islands, it being too far; but the small bankers belonging to St. Peters visit the Rameos, and barter goods and spirits, and give cash for bait in the spring; 16 of these vessels have been seen there at a time. From the good situation of those Islands for the cod and herring fishery, and the great security it affords for small craft, they are likely to increase rapidly in population and trade: many persons are coming here every year from other localities. This place, therefore, ought to command the especial consideration of the Government and Board of Revenue.

A Telegraph station is situated at Grandy's Brook, distant from the mercantile establishments about 5 miles, and can have access by boat every day. I have heard Mr. Daw and several others express a great desire for a Custom House Officer and Stipendiary Magistrate; Mr. Daw is now doing these duties free of charge: he is not desirous of having any stipend himself, because he says he is not in a position to discharge those duties satisfactorily without affecting the trade of the house he represents.

I left Burgeo Islands on the 26th July, and arrived on the 27th at Galtois; saw Mr. Gallop the agent of Newman & Co. and the Sub-Collector.

Revenue Service.

A vessel was wrecked near this place last fall, and there is timber sufficient to load 2 or 3 large schooners in Galtois, Hermitage Cove, and places adjacent; there was another wreck some few years since, very close to this place, and these are the only 2 wrecks for the last 10 years.

On the 31st July I left Galtois, and arrived at Harbor Briton on the 1st August. I visited Harbor Briton previously on the 26th June, at which time I examined the Sub-Collector's accounts up to the latter date, counted the cash in the chest, and found that the receipts had been duly accounted for up to the day of my examination. The Sub-Collector had in the chest gold and silver to the amount of £337 13s. 5d.; his office is at some distance from the house, and the chest is there deposited; I recommended him to secure orders and transmit the same to St. John's, in preference to leaving it at a risk in this office.

Statement from the Custom House Returns at Harbor Briton, averaging the years of 1854 *and* 1855.

Value of Imports	£29,480 0 0
" Exports	37,798 0 0
Duty collected	1,837 0 0
Light ditto	110 5 0

	No.	Tonnage.
Vessels inward	56	11436
" outward	32	8117

Articles exported,—

Cod Fish	42,963 qtls.
Salmon	432 brls.
Oil, Whale and Cod	180 tons.
Furs	484 skins.
Herring	3,127 brls.

It is evident, from the above statement of shipping inward and outward, that many vessels depart without clearing at the Custom House, to the British North American Provinces, and other places; the account of shipments at English Harbor, stated hereafter, will sufficiently establish this fact.

At this port there is the extensive mercantile establishment of Newman & Co., conducted by Mr. Andrew Ellis; this house derives its support from places east and west of this Bay; it has branch establishments at Galtois and Burgeo, at both of which places considerable business is carried on.

Revenue Service.

Statement from the Custom House Returns at Galtois, averaging the years of 1854 *and* 1855.

Value of Imports	.....	.....	.....	.....	£7,758	0	0
" Exports	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,985	0	0
Duty collected	.....	.....	.....	.....	421	4	1
Light ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	3	9

	No.	Tonnage.
Vessels Inward	26	1424
" Outward	14	1366

Articles Exported,—

Cod Fish	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,429 qtls.
Salmon	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 brls.
Oil	.....	.....	.....	.....	$3\frac{1}{4}$ tuns.
Furs	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 skins.

The Sub-Collector at Galtois states, that he requires a boat and men to cruise for the protection of the Revenue, without which he cannot possibly protect it; the traders visit his survey at places distant from him, and evade the Revenue in many instances. It is difficult to protect the Revenue without assistance, and this assistance is now refused by the merchants on account of its affecting their interest to give it; there ought to be two persons here to call upon officially, and these persons ought to be employed as required, as Boatmen, Tidewaiters and Constables; William Meech has already been appointed and receives £12 per annum as Constable.

I learn from Mr. Gallop and others, that they are desirous of having a Board of Road Commissioners appointed at Galtois, quite separate from that at Harbor Briton; now the parties are too far separated for any useful purposes in the improvement of Roads.

Hermitage Cove is the first place where a Road can be made available for any useful purpose, the land west is too hilly and quite unfit for roads, unless at very short distances; I shall only mention such roads as may be of use, in connection with Revenue, Despatch Mails, &c.

The distance from Galtois to Hermitage Cove is 3 miles by water, thence to Dawson's Cove in Connaigre Bay by land $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence to Great Harbor by water 5 miles; thence by land to Harbor Briton $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; whole distance from Galtois 13 miles. Here then is water and land alternately, which makes such communication rather troublesome. The inhabitants in this district are anxious to have a mail packet between Harbor Briton and Galtois the above distance, and they estimate the cost at about £50. I give these particulars at their request, and they wish me further to state that a Stipendiary Magistrate is much wanted at Galtois.

Revenue Service.

The mail is sent off from this place, every second Tuesday, to Garnish, a distance of about 25 miles by water, from thence by land 20 miles to Burin, thence by water to Oderin 22 miles, thence by water to Isle Valen 20 miles, thence to Placentia by water 25 miles, and from thence to St. John's by land about 84 miles.

If the mails were extended west from Harbor Briton to Galtois *via* Connaigre Bay and Hermitage Cove, it would be of convenience to the residents of these places, the distances have been previously referred to. Hermitage Cove, I think, would be the most convenient place for a Post-office station; it is within 3 miles of Galtois; the population round the Bay to Cape LaHave is about 2,000; Hermitage Cove is much visited on account of the church recently built there by the munificence of —— Hunt, Esq.; it is also the place of residence of the Revenue officer and the Clergyman of the church.

The same objection is evinced at Harbor Briton, against giving assistance to the Revenue officers, that has been manifested at LaPoile, Burgeo, and Galtois; in fact this objection is general. There is great difficulty in getting persons to act as Tide-waiters when required, from the fear that they may give offence to the merchants and others.

On the 2nd of August I went down to Jersey Harbor, saw Mr. Chapman, who is agent for the mercantile establishment of P. Nicolle, carrying on extensive trade with the out places. P. Nicolle has branch establishments at Burgeo and LaPoile, those two are extensively engaged in the trade: one at Petites, and one at Channel—the two latter are on a more limited scale. The establishment at Jersey Harbor is the head of all the others, having been long established. P. Nicolle, I learn, has also establishments at Gaspe and the Labrador.

Mr. Gaden, the Sub-Collector at Harbor Briton, went down with me to visit English Harbor, Moseambroze, Bellorem, &c.; which places he represented as requiring my particular notice, on account of their increasing trade and population. These places are distant from Harbor Briton about 20 miles. I found that considerable trade, as stated by him, was carried on in them.

At English Harbor there is one house that imports and exports extensively, to and from Halifax, and also the United States; and one house at Moseambroze, half a mile distant from English Harbor, carrying on a large trade also, having similar imports and exports to and from the same markets. The population within 10 miles, including St. Jacques, Bellorem, English Harbor, Moseambroze, and other smaller places, may be estimated at about 800; and, besides, these establishments derive much support from places farther distant. Mr. Cluet carries on business at Bellorem, and trades considerably with Halifax, and, most likely, St. Peters. I am quite satisfied that duties are not paid on imports at this place, and in this respect it stands on a par with Grand Bank and Fortune, where duty is not, but ought to be collected; which will be referred to fully hereafter.

During my stay at English Harbor, I elicited much information relative to the trade in Herring, and was much surprised to find that it has been carried on to such an extent.

Revenue Service.

The following is a statement of the population, boats and schooners, from Connaigre Bay to Garnish, distance about 90 miles round the head of Fortune Bay, now the survey of the Sub-Collector at Harbor Briton:—

Places.	Population. 1845.	Population. 1855.	Schooners 1855.	Boats.
From Garnish to Rencontre to Head of Fortune Bay, thence to Millers Passage and Bay Delieu Islands	657	517		
St. Jacques	75	150		
Bellorem	200	275		
Bellorem Beach	30	35		
Farmers Cove, Hatches Arm, Corban and Barrow	51	47		
Point Rosy	39	36		
English Harbor	44	150		
Mose Ambrose	9	84		
Bay de North / Bay de East	40	47		
Harbor Briton	241	256		
Brunette Island	133	240		
Sagona	98	240		
Blanchet	45	40		
St. John's Island	7	7		
Boxy	18	14		
Connaigre Harbor	28	25		
Seal Cove	6	7		
Dawson's Cove	17	20		
	1738	2190		
10 years' increase.....	452			
	2190			

Several families from Fortune Bay have gone westward.

The Telegraph line passes within 12 miles of the north-east arm of Harbor Briton, the head of which arm is 9 miles distant from the latter port; and I understand that it is very probable that Harbor Briton will yet become a Telegraph station.

Revenue Service.

	429
	389
	598
	663
	140
	339
	318
	209
	301
	70
	20
	230
	243
	529
	441
	252
	292
	338
	39
Total in January	5809
" February	6998
" March	6002
	18809

This person admits that the exports for this year will be considerably more than last; and has assured me that it could be prosecuted to ten times the extent without affecting the demand. The herring cured at this establishment gives employment to about 50 persons, men, women, boys and girls; 1s. 3d. per barrel is paid for preparing them for salting; those employed make about 30s. per week. The herring are cured in different ways to answer the demand and desires of each market; this knowledge relative thereto has been obtained at considerable trouble and expense in travelling for information, but this I did not learn at English Harbor.

I observe that they are cured in vats, some containing about 300 brls., and in puncheons—Cadiz salt appears to be mostly used for first salting.

The average sum paid for herring out of boats, fresh and in good order, is 4s. 3d. per barrel; after gutting, &c., they are washed before salting, and are pickled by the use of Cadiz salt; when packed in barrels the Turk's Island salt is used, if to be had, and considered best for *all markets*. I learn that shipping in bulk is very injurious, and that such will never make good No. 1 herring. I learn from Mr. Zebina Hall, that not less than 100,000 barrels are thrown overboard at St. Peter's, and that he has seen full 2,000 barrels enclosed in seines, and all totally lost, and that this frequently occurs. The herring fishery is considered more productive than the cod fishery, to those well equipped with boats, seines, &c.

Revenue Service.

Statement of Herring shipped at the undermentioned Places, and names of Persons shipping, &c. in 1855.

Places.	Shippers.	In Barrels.	In Bulk.
English Harbor	Foster and Co.	4000	11000
Mose Ambrose	Zebina Hall	3000	5400
Bellorem	Cluet		4500
Traders from Nova Scotia in Bay de North, Bay de East, and other parts in Fortune Bay	Traders		25000
Grand Bank and Fortune	The Residents	2500	
		9500	45900
		45900	
Total		55400	

There is shipped at English Harbor 5,000 qtls. fish, and at Moseambrose 3,000 qtls., and at both places about 6,496 gallons cod oil. The two parties first named as shippers of herring admit that none of the fish, oil, or herring have been cleared at the Custom House, owing, in most instances, to the severity of the weather, and distance from Harbor Briton; and another reason given is, that of their shipping most part in the winter season. They say that their vessels invariably enter and pay duties at Harbor Briton on arrival; this statement however relative to the payment of duties on *all* may be very questionable.—While considering the herring fishery in this locality, I shall give the following statement made by a gentleman in this trade, of the quantity landed at his establishment at English Harbor, daily, for the month of January, and quantity for the two following months:

Revenue Service.

for the improvement of roads in this harbor; this, however, is not necessary for me to enquire into, and I merely note it, agreeably to Mr. Keeper's request. The seines made use of by Mr. Keeper for the summer are 90 fathoms long and 40 feet deep, those for the winter and early in the spring, 120 fathoms and 60 feet deep, because in summer the herring frequent shallow, and in winter deep water.

The following places are the most celebrated for hauling herring.

Harbor Briton, N. E. Arm Jersey Harbor	Taken in April.
Little Bay Coombs Cove St. Jaques	Taken October and November.
St. Keels Bay de East Bay de North	Taken from January until April.
Rameo Burgeo	Best in August.

Bay de North and Bay de East are visited in winter by a vast number of boats and schooners from all parts, from Conception Bay to Cape Ray, some of them traders, and traders from the Provinces also—300 craft have been seen at one time. The traders sell goods to a large extent; these places are good for cod fish also, in the winter and early in the spring, but very little is taken in the summer. The traders sell goods in the Winter in barter for fish and herring, and it is thought that they do not pay any duty on their imports; they cannot break bulk or remove any goods from their vessels without violating the Revenue Law, *vide* 18 & 19 Vic., Cap. 4, Sec. 12.

Bay de North and Bay de East would be fit places for a Revenue craft in the winter months, if any should be appointed at a future period, to cruise between Lamaline and Port aux Basque in spring and summer.

Having said much relative to the Herring fishery, I must go back to the trade carried on at English Harbor, Moseambrose and Bellorem; it appears from the trade and population that there ought to be placed at either of those places a Preventive Officer. Should such a person be required, Henry Camp has been named as a fit person for the office. Mr. Camp now resides at Garnish and would remove if required to do so. In consequence of the Sub-Collector not being able to get the assistance of the merchants, &c., as heretofore, their services will to a great extent be rendered ineffectual, unless they are provided with assistance in some other way; *they all* express their desire, and represent the necessity of having a boat or one or two men at their command at all times, to visit the numerous harbors in their respective surveys, and these men ought to be made constables, tidewaiters and boatmen; and I cannot deny, that it appears to me very necessary; and it is also, absolutely

Revenue Service.

Information relative to the cure of Herring in different ways, to answer the respective markets to which they are destined; this information has been supplied by a gentleman well experienced in the trade, but not a resident of English Harbor—which is as follows:

For what market suited.	Cure.	Cost ℔ barrel fit for shipment. s.	d.
Southern States	Cut from navel upwards, heads taken off—dry salted and put into tight barrels, with Turk's Island salt	15	0
Southern States and the West Indies	Roes taken out—dry salted	15	0
Southern States	Ditto pickled	15	0
Canada and West Indies	Gibbed or gutted—dry salted	11	3
Ditto ditto	Ditto pickled	11	3
Canada and Northern States...	Ripped, blood taken out, and dry salted	13	0
Ditto	Ditto ditto pickled	13	0
Cuba and Southern States.	Gross, just as taken from the water—dry salted	11	3
Ditto	Gross, just as taken from the water—pickled	11	3

These Herrings are mostly shipped to Halifax, and from thence to every market named, in small quantities, not in large, for fear of affecting the price. Many are sent a long way into the interior of the United States, and West Canada.

The herring barrels are hooped as at St. John's for the West India markets, but full hooped for the United States and all other places.

I saw a person, by name Benjamin Keeper, a very respectable planter, and resident of Sagona Island, he stated that on the 23rd and 24th June, he sold herring to the amount of £90, and since £100 worth to Messrs. Foster & Co., the catch of two small and one large boats; says that he believes there are 1500 men from Grand Bank westward, employed in carrying herring to St. Peters—some of these men are from Placentia and St. Mary's Bay. Sagona has a population of about 240; it is an excellent place for the cod fishery, each fisherman averaging about 200 qtls. in the year; notwithstanding, Mr. Keeper states that the herring fishery pays him best, and he is one of those well equipped for the purpose; February is considered by him to be the most productive month for the cod fish; the winter fish is ready for shipping about the 20th June; states that the Rameo herring are considered the fattest, and far superior to any taken in Fortune Bay, and that those taken about the 20th August excel those taken at any other time, and this statement has been verified by others on my voyage westward. This man readily gave me much information, and wishse

Revenue Service.

Fortune and Grand Bank are both bar harbors scarcely admitting vessels drawing 7 feet water, in consequence of which we had a few days detention, and struck on the bar in going in. Fortune and Grand Bank are within 4 miles of each other, both by land and water, and the communication between both is very constant, and I think the Preventive Officer ought to furnish his accounts to the officer at Grand Bank for transmission or consolidation, and that he ought also to be under the control of the officer at Grand Bank, and be well supported in carrying out the revenue laws. Lamaline is distant from Fortune 15 miles, and the communication not frequent, hence the suggestion I have made. I saw here 5 small schooners and one large one building on the stocks, the latter about 90 tons; and there are 2 schooners building at Grand Bank. Grand Bank and Fortune are very much alike in many respects; at Fortune there are 7 persons selling goods on a small scale, and 6 at Grand Bank.

The following is a statement of the Population, Schooners, and large Boats at the undermentioned places, forming the District of Grand Bank and Fortune.

Places.	Population.		Schooners 1855.	Boats. 1855.
	1845.	1855.		
Grand Bank	395	455	12	20
Fortune	261	399	13	20
Garnish, Grand Beach, Little Bannesway	72	80		3
	728	934	25	43
10 years increase	206			
	934			

Revenue Service.

necessary that their respective officers should be well supported in the discharge of their duty ; otherwise their services will become useless, and the amount thus expended from the reveuue of the Colony thrown away. I know a French shop-keeper that sent to Hermitage Bay to get paid an account of £30 this present summer for goods advanced 12 months previous, and it is not likely the purchaser ever paid duty, at least it is thought not, and this is only one instance out of the many.

The French, I have no doubt, would gladly pay a large sum for the privilege of taking bait on the shores of Newfoundland. If such permission was given on any terms, it would of course be ruinous to the inhabitants in Fortune and Placentia Bays. If the duties hitherto levied were revived, it would be subject to many objections ; it would be very partial in its operation, some would and some would not pay—besides the collection would cause delay to the catcher, and with such a perishable article, ruin in many instances. To obviate this objection, and cause the collection of revenue on exported herring for bait by British subjects, it would be more agreeable to the inhabitants generally to pay a license of 20s., more or less, per man, to take herring or caplin to St. Peters for bait, which might be collected with much ease by the Sub-Collectors at the different stations ; from the best information I can obtain, I believe that about 2000 persons are employed in carrying bait : at 20s. each, it would give a revenue of £2000 without much expense in collecting, and would, in some measure, make up for the illicit traffic they are now carrying on by bringing goods, both for their own use and for sale, without paying duty.

There may, or may not, be some difficulty in the way of passing an Act to effect this suggestion—however, the same difficulty would apply to a duty levied on export of herring for bait, &c., since the new treaty with the United States ; but this is submitted for due consideration.

I left Harbor Briton and Jersey Harbor on the 5th August, and arrived at Grand Bank the same day ; saw the Preventive Officer there, and looked over his accounts relative to the Customs department ; on the following day, Wednesday the 6th, about one o'clock p. m., saw a steamer steering towards Grand Bank ; she shortly arrived off the Harbor ; a boat came from her and landed his Excellency the Governor, his Private Secretary, and the Captain of the steamer *Pylades*, from St. John's on a cruise ; they had an interview with Mr. Blackburn and myself, obtained some information, went through the place, visited the school, saw the lock-up house, &c., and then took their departure.

On the 7th, at 9 a. m., I went in a boat, with Mr. Blackburn to Fortune ; saw the Preventive Officer there ; I looked over his books and papers relative to the Custom House ; found that no duty had been collected for the last 2 years. He states that he is aware that goods are imported, both for private use and sale, without paying duty, and that he cannot collect it ; has no means of compelling payment ; says that if he was well supported in the discharge of his duties, he could collect revenue, but it is impossible without ; he complains that the expense of entries is too great for trifling articles, and says they ought to be furnished free for all goods under 20s. value, because in many instances the cost of such entries would exceed the duty payable.

Revenue Service.

Custom House, Preventive Office,
Grand Bank, 4th Nov., 1850.

Sir,—

You having arrived here on Friday the 1st inst. from St. Peters, and wilfully neglected to come and make your report as required by the Colonial Act 12th Vic., Cap. 4, Sec. 1, of which *you are well aware.*

Take notice that you will, at the discretion of the government, be prosecuted for the sum of one hundred pounds, being the forfeiture set forth and prescribed by the said Act for the violation thereof, of which offence you have now deliberately brought yourself guilty.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOSIAH BLACKBURN.

To Mr. Daniel Cox
Samuel Rose
George Hickman
Jonathan Hickman, son of James
All boat keepers at Grand Bank.
And on the 9th December, to Benjamin Lovel.
Daniel Cox is a very poor man, but all the others are pretty comfortable.

Situated as this place is, it affords every facility for smuggling; the people are well aware of their resources in that way; the risk they run; the fine and forfeiture are duly exhibited to their view, and yet they appear tto be perfectly heedless of any fine or punishment that may await them; notwithstanding, I am pretty certain that by your enforcement of the 1st Sec., 12th Vic., Cap. 4, as they have been warned of by my letter, their stubbornness will give way—the result may be a collection of £20 to £50 per annum; however, I feel it to be my duty to request you will convince these persons that the law must be obeyed, and that as revenue officers have been appointed in Fortune and Grand Bank for their convenience, that the inhabitants of each place shall enter and pay duties to these officers respectively, and to no others.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) JOSIAH BLACKBURN.

John Kent, Esq.,
Collector, &c., &c., St. John's.

Revenue Service.

The above 25 schooners and 43 boats are employed in carrying herring and caplin to St. Peters in the Spring and up to the last of June, and are manned by about 200 men—they take in those places 5000 barrels herring and 17000 barrels caplin bait, for selling at St. Peter's, and there are about 2500 barrels exported in barrels to Halifax without clearing at the Custom House from these places; there is also cod fish sent in the same manner; thus evincing a total disregard of the Customs Officers, which calls for the marked consideration of the Government and Board of Revenue, as to future regulations relative to the Customs management at these places. At Grand Bank and Fortune no duties for the last two years have been collected; I have therefore to examine *nil* accounts, which is different in this respect to all other places where officers are placed. I have looked over the books and papers for the information of the Customs Department, and to satisfy myself that such is truly the case, however incredible; notwithstanding, they have considerable grants from the Legislature for their benefit, and they claim such right, on the plea of their buying *some* goods in St. John's, where duty is paid; I have enquired particularly into the cause why duty and lights have not been collected; and Mr. Blackburn has handed me a copy of statements made to the Customs at St. John's on the 8th January, 1851, in reply, and I learn, that this statement applies equally to Fortune. From the trade carried on at these places between St. Peters and Halifax, and with a population of about 934 persons, there ought to be a Revenue of at least £150, besides lights.

The following is copy of the letter addressed to me by Mr. Blackburn, relative to the question put to him concerning duties and lights, also a copy of the statement made to the Customs Department at St. John's in 1851, to which it has reference:—

Grand Bank,
August 5th, 1850.

Sir,—

In answer to the questions put to me relative to the non-collection of revenue and light dues at this port, I beg to hand you an abstract of a letter addressed to the Collector of Customs on the 8th January, 1851, and other documents, which will supply an answer to all that you require, and will also sufficiently explain why I have collected scarcely any duties since.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

[Signed,]

JOSIAH BLACKBURN.

To John Canning, Esq.,
Landing and Tide Surveyor, St. John's.

Revenue Service.

List of Prices of sundry supplies for 1855 *and* 1856, *from Port aux Basque eastward to Garnish, according to what has been agreed on by the merchants resident at LaPoile, Burgeo, Galtois, Harbor Briton, and Jersey Harbor.*

			1855.	1856.
Bread, ℔ cwt., 2nd quality	.....	.....	£2 5 0	£2 5 0
Flour, ℔ barrel, superfine	.....	.....	3 15 0	2 15 0
Pork, per lb., American	.....	.....	0 0 9	0 0 8
Butter, "	.....	.....	0 1 8	0 1 8
Molasses, per gallon	.....	.....	0 3 3	0 3 3
Cordage, per lb.	.....	.....	0 1 3	0 1 3
Lines, long shore	.....	.....	0 3 6	0 3 3
" St. Peters	.....	.....	0 3 9	0 3 6
Tea, per lb., congou	.....	.....	0 3 9	0 3 9
Tobacco " Negro Head	.....	.....	0 1 10	0 1 10
Soap "	.....	.....	0 1 0	0 1 0
Candles "	.....	.....	0 1 4	0 1 4
Rum, per gallon, common	.....	.....	0 9 0	0 9 0
Sugar, per lb., brown	.....	.....	0 0 8	0 0 6
" " loaf	.....	.....	0 1 0	0 1 0
Hooks, per dozen, No. 2	.....	.....	0 1 3	0 1 3
Pitch, per lb.	.....	.....	0 0 4	0 0 3
Tar, " Coal	.....	.....	0 1 8	0 1 6
" " American	.....	.....	0 2 0	0 1 6
" " Stockholm	.....	.....	0 2 6	0 2 4
Salt, per hogshead	.....	.....	0 15 0	0 15 0
Calico, per lb.	.....	....	0 0 10 0 1 3	same
Swanskin, per yard, good	.....	.....	0 5 0	0 5 0
Printed Cottons, per yard	.....	....	0 1 0 0 1 3	same

Prices given for Produce.

Cod Fish—15s. merchantable per quintal—11s. Cullage in 1855
14s. " " " —10s. " " 1856
Herring— 13s. 6d. per barrel " 1855—1856
Salmon— 65s. " " 1855
75s. " " 1856
Oil, Cod— 3s. per gallon " 1855
3s. 4d. " " 1856.

Revenue Service.

Having finished those papers handed me by Mr. Blackburn, I have to state that goods to a considerable extent are purchased at St. Peters on credit, payable in fish, which fish is sent from hence and other places to Halifax, the United States, &c., by those furnishing goods at St. Peters, and in many instances they do not take clearances at the Customs; and when taking coasting clearances, they very often proceed foreign, thus rendering the statistical statements, relative to the exportation of staple articles, short and defective.

It is thought by many that the Preventive officer has not the same power as the Sub-Collector has, in clearing vessels and in other respects also; and that consequently they can treat them as they please! If they have not the same power, they ought to have it, otherwise their office is comparatively useless. To illustrate which, I cannot do better than to instance Grand Bank and Fortune, where no duties are collected, and where much ought to be received.

Many articles at St. Peters can be furnished at lower prices than they can at St. John's, or by the mercantile establishments and others in trade in the Out Bays, on account of those goods being imported free by parties evading the Revenue; and consequently the trade of Newfoundland will suffer whilst St. Peters and Halifax, &c., will increase, particularly now, as the duties have been increased. The articles so supplied may be stated as follows, viz.:— French pork and butter, molasses, loaf sugar, brown sugar, tea, coffees, soap, candles, tobacco, spirits, wines, canvas, cordage, nets, lines, twines, vinegar, olive oil, boots and shoes, and other goods of French and American manufacture. It is to be observed that the duties on most of the above articles are now much higher than heretofore in this Island, which will be the cause of increased trade with these places, unless the importers are compelled to pay duties, and made to stand on an equal footing with all others paying to the Revenue of the Colony.

Grand Bank is 24 miles from Garnish, both by land and water, and the mails are sent from the latter place to St. John's. If the packet service was extended to Grand Bank from Garnish, it would be of considerable benefit in the transmission of accounts, &c.

All I can learn relative to the circumstances of the people from Channel to Grand Bank and Fortune, is evidence of much improvement which has been going on since the French occupied St. Peters; they are therefore in a good condition to pay duty on all they import, without affecting their future prosperity.

In connection with trade is the prices current of these districts from Port aux Basque to Garnish, a distance of about 250 miles of the coast, which I shall furnish as follows:

Revenue Service.

Consolidated Statement of Imports, Exports, Value, Duties, Lights, Shipping, &c., as per Custom House Returns on the average of 1854 *and* 1855, *within the distance from Cape Ray to Point May.*

Places.	Staple Articles Exported.				
	Cod fish qtls.	Herring brls.	Oil Tuns.	Salmon brls.	Fur Skins.
Harbor Briton	42963	3127	180	288	484
LaPoile	44998	3508	70	97	161
Galtois	17429		3¼	14	28
Fortune and Grand					
	105390	6635	253¼	399	673

Places.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
Harbor Briton	£29480 0 0	£37798 0 0
Lapoile	20135 10 0	32550 0 0
Galtois	7758 0 0	13985 0 0
Fortune and Grand Bank		
	£57373 10 0	£84333 0 0

Revenue Service.

Population in 1855, *according to the survey of each Sub-Collector.*

Officers and those required.	Surveys.	Population.
Thomas E. Gaden with an assistant at English Harbor	From Garnish to Pass Island	2190
Thomas Winter	From Pass Island to Cape LaHave	1501
New Officer at Burgeo	Cape LaHave to Burgeo, thence to Otter Point	1225
Thomas Read and some assistants at Rose Blanche	From Otter Point, thence to LaPoile, thence to Rose Blance	1477
Officer required at Channel	Rose Blanche to Cape Ray, including Channel and Port aux Basque	777
Josiah Blackburn ..... Rogers	Grand Bank ... } Fortune ... }	934
	Total.....	8104

Total population of all the above places in 1845, was 5828, the increase is therefore 2270, making in the year 1855, 8104 persons.

Telegraph Stations in 1856.

Places.	Distances.
Channel	In the Harbor
Burgeo, Islands, Grandy's Brook	Within 5 miles of the merchants' establishments
Hare Bay	25 miles west of Galtois, and 8 from head of Hare Bay
Bay Despair	25 miles from Galtois .....
Harbor Briton	The line passes within 12 miles of the N. E. arm of this port
Head Placentia Bay	Near Sound Island
Long Harbor, Fortune Bay	Not yet certain
Trepassey	The River and near Trepassey
Bay Bulls	Near head of Harbor

Revenue Service.

Consolidated Statement of Herring, &c., taken by Traders, &c., and not entered at the Custom House; as per information previously recorded.

Places.	Herrings, brls.	Cod Fish qtls.	Oil—galls.
Channell	6000		
Rose Blanche	6000		
Burgeo	25000		
Rameo	25000		
English Harbor and places adjacent	55400	8000	6496
Grand Bank and Fortune	2500		
	119900		
St. George's Bay and Cod Roy	61000		
Other places		12000	10000
Total	180900	20000	16496

Herring, as above	180,900	barrels.
Ditto, to the French for bait	57,130	"
	238,030	
Cleared at the Custom House, as per returns, west of Point May	6,635	
	244,665	

The Exports, as per Customs Returns, in Placentia Bay and other parts east of Point May, not included.

Revenue Service.

Consolidated Statement of Imports, Exports, Value, Duties, Lights, Shipping, &c., as per Custom House Returns on the average of 1854 *and* 1855, *within the distance from Cape Ray to Point May.*—(Continued.)

Places.	Duties received.	Light received.
Harbor Briton	£1837 9 6	£110 5 0
Lapoile	1426 10 2	67 8 0
Galtois	421 4 1	18 3 9
Fortune and Grand Bank		
	£3785 3 9	£215 16 9

Places.	Shipping.			
	Inward.		Outward.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Harbor Briton	56	11436	32	8117
LaPoile	89	53110	63	3851
Galtois	26	1124	14	1366
Grand Bankand Fortune				
	171	18170	119	13334

Revenue Service.

1 Officer at Channell	£60	0 0
1 " Rose Blanche	20	0 0
1 " Burgeo Islands	60	0 0
1 " English Harbor or Bellorem	60	0 0
1 Boat and 2 men under the charge of each of the officers at Burgeo .... Galtois ... LaPoile .... Hr. Briton	400	0 0

These men to be made Tidewaiters, Constables, and boatmen, say £100 each port, as above.

To give effect to the above, and to render all the the officers efficient, they would require to be well supported by the government; to do which a Revenue Cruiser would be required, well manned and well equipped, at least for one or two years, until the people learn to obey the law. 1000 0 0

£1600 0 0

A boat to cruise in Placentia Bay might be required also.

The consequent increase of revenue would go to meet the above, and if 20s. license could be made *law*, £1500 might be raised, and £600 or £700 from increase of Revenue, if not more.

Having finished my report of all particulars relative to trade, fisheries, and revenue, west of Lamaline; I shall conclude so far by observing that the shores of Newfoundland, to the distance of several miles inland, between Channell and Fortune Bay, are comprised of high and rocky hills, and to a great extent incapable of cultivation, except at Hermitage Cove and Bay Despair; the latter is about 25 miles north of Galtois, and rivals almost any other part of the Island in richness of soil and abundance of timber; here is coal, limestone, and valuable minerals, the climate very good, exceedingly warm in summer, free from fog, and is very inviting to agriculturists, particularly now that the telegraph passes near, and other benefits are likely to follow.

At the head of Fortune Bay, frm thence to Long Harbor, thence to Point May, and from thence to Lamaline, the land is tolerably low, and well adapted for the feeding of cattle,and in most of the inhabited places good potatoes, hay, &c., are produced. It would be out of place for me to say more on lands and agriculture, and I shall therefore close on this subject.

I landed at Lamaline on Friday, the 22nd of August, saw the Sub-Collector, examined his accounts relative to the Custom House, and found them correct up to date, and all receipts duly accounted for.

Revenue Service.

A person named visited Bay de North and Bay de East last spring; he states that he saw fully 300 boats and schooners at those places at one time; which statement corroborates that previously made by and others at Sagona.

The Mail Packet goes from Garnish to Harbor Briton, thence to Burgeo, thence back to Harbor Briton, thence to Garnish; so that the mail route is complete from St. John's to Burgeo, excepting that named from Hermitage Cove to Harbor Briton, and from Garnish to Grand Bank and Fortune.

The coast from Cape Ray down to Long Harbor, a distance of about 200 miles, is indented with numerous harbors, most of which are within three miles of each other, affording shelter to those only who are well acquainted with them. These harbors are of very great depth of water, hence there is great danger in entering any of them in stormy and foggy weather. The numerous rocks near to, and at a distance from land, the immense quantity of fog, rapid tides, &c., all together render this part of the coast anything but inviting, especially in winter season, at which time the Fishery is here carried on, commencing October and continuing until April. It is evident the Americans can select places more desirable, where they could prosecute a summer fishery; hence it may be inferred that they will not avail themselves of this fishery to any great extent. This opinion has been expressed by many, but it is thought that they may visit the coast for the purpose of selling goods in barter, early in the spring, for fish, and thus benefit themselves by Free Trade, both here and in Placentia Bay.

The population from Cape Ray to Point May is a little more than 8,000, 2,000 of whom are actual catchers of cod fish. Allowing 100 qtls. as an average catch per man, would give 200,000 qtls. as the total catch, provided the fishery was not interfered with by the carrying of bait to St. Peters.

The following Statement will show how this fishery has been affected within the limits stated:—

	Quintals.
Entered at the Custom House, as per Export Returns	105,390
Sent to St. John's Coastways	20,000
Sent to Halifax and other Places without clearing at the Custom House	20,000
Lost by time spent in the catch of herring, caplin, &c., for St. Peter's	54,610
Total	200,000

It must appear evident from what I have stated, that much passes without paying duty, and that the evasion of such duties will increase unless arrested; but to the protection of the revenue here, there are almost insurmountable difficulties, and great expense should be incurred; the latter may be estimated as follows:—

Revenue Service.

Articles Exported,....

Cod Fish	2,663 qtls.
Salmon	46 brls.
Oil	13 tons.
Herring	339 brls.

I was detained at Lamaline until the 26th, by out winds and very rough weather, at which date I left for St. Lawrence, and arrived there at 5 p. m.; landed and saw Mr. Pike who gave me some information. I found that the Rev. Mr. Cullen had left the previous day, or I might have obtained some information from him. During my short stay I found one of the inhabitants of this place very insulting. There are three persons carrying on business here, but not extensively, and deal, some at St. John's, and some at St. Peters. I saw two American traders in the port, and learned that there was another at Little St. Lawrence; they buy cod liver at 1s. per gallon, and manufacture it on board, also green fish from the knife, at 5s. per qtl. of 112 lbs. The large boats here carry bait to St. Peter's, and bring goods from thence on which they pay no duty; this traffic is carried on in almost every place below and above. A Preventive Officer is much required here. The population is about 500, at Great and Little St. Lawrence. I learn that a person resides here well suited for the office by name Hugh Vavasor.

I left St. Lawrence on Wednesday, the 27th August, at 2 a.m , for Burin, and arrived at the latter place at 7 a.m.; saw Mr. Birket, and lost no time in the examination of the Custom House accounts up to date, and found that the receipts were duly accounted for. The last seizure not brought to account, but account sales sent to St. John's to be finally arranged there.

Imports, Exports, Duties, Shipping, Lights, &c., as per Custom House Returns, at Burin, on the average of 1854 *and* 1855.

Value of Imports	£21,845 2 6
" Exports	31,093 2 7
Duty Collected	1,034 6 0
Light Ditto	46 3 0

	No.	Tonnage.
Vessels inward	54	3917
" outward	52	3811

Articles Exported,—

Fish, Cod	47,131 qtls.
Salmon	111 brls.
Oil, Whale and Cod	96 tuns.
Herring	4,812 brls.

Revenue Service.

Lamaline is much frequented by boats from other parts during the summer months, on account of its being a good fishing station. Caplin are found here and in adjacent coves in great abundance, also herring in the months of May and June, and much of both are carried to St. Peters for bait. The harbor is spacious, but there are many rocks inside and outside, which render it difficult of access to strangers. There are one American, and three other persons residing here, selling goods ; the latter deal mostly in St. John's, but it is thought that about one-third of the trade is with St. Peters, and no doubt much is brought in boats and landed without paying duty as in other places.

Places.	Population. 1845.	Population. 1855.	Schooners.	Large boats.
Lamaline	385	486	5	30
Lawn and places near	122	119		4
	507	635	5	34
10 years increase	128			
	635			

Imports, Exports, Duties, Lights, &c., as per Custom House Returns, at Lamaline, on the average of 1854 *and* 1855.

Value of Imports	.....	.....	.....	.....	£2,110	10 10
" Exports	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,860	7 6
Duty collected	.....	.....	.....	.....	132	3 6
Light ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	4 9

	No.	Tonnage.
Vessels inward	10	341
" outward	6	249

Revenue Service.

some information relative to his duties, which he gladly received, being yet young in office. There are three places of business here—one conducted by Mr. Furlong, one by Mr. Jarvis, and one by Power & Brothers, which send fish, herring, &c., to Halifax, and other places foreign, and also to St. John's. The large boats here visit St. Peters, and the same observations previously made upon other places apply here also.

Population of the District of Oderin.

Places.	Population.		Schooners.	Large boats.
	1845.	1855.		
From Patuks Island to Crow Island, and sundry other places within 15 miles	557	674	2	30
10 years increase	117			
	674			

On the 29th of August I sailed from Oderin, at 5 a.m., and arrived at Isle Valen at noon; this place is 21 miles from Oderin, 12 from Paradise, 9 from Burgeo, 25 from Placentia, 42 from Burin, and 27 from Sound Island; within 2 miles of the latter place there is a telegraph station.

Revenue Service.

The following is the population, &c., of the Burin District :—

Places.	Population. 1845.	Population. 1855.	Schooners.	Large boats.
Jean Deboys	52	52		2
Rock Harbor	163	193	1	8
Mortier Bay	291	366	1	10
Beau Bois	115	135		12
Durecal and Side Cove	36	41		
Mortier and Fox Cove	139	159		
Burin	1653	2300	5	100
Corbin	52	62	1	6
Little St. Lawrence	65	80		3
Great St. Lawrence	396	426		17
	2862	3814	8	158
10 years increase	852			
	3814			

At Burin there is one mercantile establishment extensively carried on by —— Falle, Esq., and eleven shopkeepers and suppliers in the fishery; the latter mostly deal in St. John's, and it is presumed that they deal at St. Peters also, particularly those who retail spirits. I understand that all the large boats here, and in the whole district, carry bait to St. Peters and consequently bring goods in return; the number of boats so employed allowed to be about 250 at least, manned by about 750 men; some of the bait so taken is from Placentia, but mostly at the westward of Lamaline and Fortune Bay.

I sailed from Burin on Thursday, the 28th August, at 7 a.m., and arrived at Oderin the same day; landed and saw Rev. Mr. Cullen, who had previously arrived, and the Preventive Officer recently appointed, which officer was much required at this place; I gave the latter

Revenue Service.

lessen the loss of life and property. There is great difficulty, I understand, late in the year, in reaching Burin, Placentia, or even Oderin, and many losses have occurred in consequence of such delay.

The large boats here also proceed to St. Peters with bait in the Spring, but it is to be observed that many in this Bay do not continue so late as those in Fortune Bay and Lamaline; however, on their return, they traffic as all the others do, with goods from St. Peters, and bring such for their own use as well as sale, without troubling any Custom House.

Sailed from Isle Valen on the 1st September for Placentia, and arrived about 1 p. m., landed and saw the Sub-Collector, and examined his accounts up to the day of my arrival there, and found the receipts duly accounted for and all correct.

Statement as per Custom House Returns, of Imports, Exports, Duties, Lights, Shipping, &c., at Placentia, averaging the years 1854 *and* 1855.

Value of Imports	£5,921 10 0
" Exports	6,495 10 0
Duty Collected	335 13 11
Light Ditto	20 3 9

	No.	Tonnage.
Vessels inward	11	780
" outward	19	1707

Articles Exported,—

Fish, Cod	8,832 qtls.
Salmon	64 brls.
Oil, Cod	13 tuns.
Herring	1,877 brls.

There are several persons carrying on business here—R. F. Sweetman, Mary Morris, Thomas Ryley, &c., and the place is visited by many traders.

At Little Placentia, about 6 miles distance from hence, trade is carried on by Alexis Boutin, Thomas Keefler, importers and exporters, and three other persons whose dealings are in St. John's.

I understand, since my departure from St. John's, that an officer has been appointed at Little Placentia, and that he had some difference with several persons in the discharge of his duty; I sent a messenger to say I had arrived, and would be glad to receive any statement from him in explanation, for the information of the Receiver General and Board of Revenue,

Revenue Service.

Isle Valen is surrounded by a large population, and within 12 *miles are the folloœing* :—

Places.	Population. 1845.	Population. 1855.	Schooners.	Large boats.
Isle Valen	218	326		10
Oliver's Cove	47	70		2
Presque, S.E. arm	76	150		2
" N.E. "	30	40		3
" N.W. "	163	200		14
" S.W. "	20	50		2
Tuple John	26	32		3
Little Bona	26	36		3
Great Bona	19	25		2
Grandy Point	41	30		1
Great Merasheen	105	125		4
Great Paradise	33	41		5
Little "	135	169		
S.E. Bight "	68	81		1
Darby Harbor	1	3		
Turks Beach	16	21		
Davis Cove	35	43		
Bulls Hole	33	41		1
Great Burgeo Island	57	69		
Murray Harbor	110	15		
Cloloss Harbor	59	74		2
White Point	3	13		
Mahoney's Cove	26	30		
Virgin Cove	42	49		2
Little Merasheen	159	190		2
	1449	1923		59
10 years increase	474			
	1923			

At Isle Valen there is a large trade carried on by Messrs. C. F. Bennett & Co.; there are other suppliers at Merasheen, Burgeo, and Sound Island, all of whom are inconvenienced on account of being so far from a Port to clear their vessels. Isle valen would be a convenient place of call, the harbor is very secure, and distant from Oderin 21 miles; it is matter for consideration, whether it would not be proper to place an officer here, if in the meantime a person was authorised at Isle Valen to clear vessels only, and to send the contents to Sub-Collector at Placentia by mail packet; it would be of very great benefit to many, and

Revenue Service.

The following is the population of Placentia Bay, not before named, say from N. E. of Oderin and Paradise to Placentia and thence to Cape St. Mary's.

Places.	Population. 1845.	Population. 1855.	Schooners.	Large boats.
East arm Great Placentia	67	8		1
Great Placentia	485	575		23
North-east arm, Great Placentia	76	91		5
Freshwater, Great Placentia	18	21		
Point Mall	18	15		
Marques	67	82		1
Little Placentia	578	679		28
Fox Harbor	39	47		2
Ship Harbor	13	15		1
Seal Cove	10	12		1
Long Harbor	48	57		1
Upper Rams	59	73		5
Lower Rams	108	125		3
Brines Island and Sweeny Cove	32	39		
Little Harbor, Lamanch	3	5		
Southern Harbor	37	44		2
Bordeaux	8	11		
Arnolds Cove	23	28		
North Harbor	36	43		
Come-by-Chance	12	15		
Sound Island	216	266		3
Woody "	126	151		1
Banner "	101	121		1
Ship "	6	9		
Hay Stack	11	13		
Paddy Power's Cove	48	57		1
Bewley	11	15		
Mussel Harbor	39	47		4
Indian "	20	25		
Harbor Buffett	240	287		3
Red Island	126	157		7
Sweley Cove	18	21		
Little Sandy Harbor	3	7		
McVicar's Island	4	7		
Red Land	27	36		
	2723	3176		93
10 years increase	453			
	3176			

Revenue Service.

if he felt so disposed. The Preventive Officer accordingly called and gave me the particulars of the dispute, which statement can be had when required for the information of the Board. I saw Mr. Boutin who complained much against the officer, and learnt that he had taken an action at Law against James McGrath, the officer in question.

Great Placentia is distant from St. John's by land 84 miles; the road is progressing fast towards completion, and by this time next year it is thought a carriage may be driven with considerable ease the full distance.

Herring are taken from hence in the large boats to St. Peters, and some of the small French Bankers came off this harbor last Spring and purchased herrings; these boats, as a matter of course, purchase French goods and land them with out paying duty, as those in other places; and I learn that canvas and cordage are purchased to a considerable extent by many here and at other places not far distant.

Revenue Service.

Shipping, viz., at	Inward.		Outward.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Lamaline	10	141	6	249
Burin	54	3917	52	3811
Placentia and St. Mary's	11	780	19	1707
	75	4838	77	5767

Consolidation of the Schooners and Boats at the undermentioned places in 1855, *carrying bait:*

Places.		Schooners.	Large boats.
Lamaline, District		5	34
Burin		10	158
Placentia District			163
St. Mary's District			54
		15	409

Allowing 4 men to each boat, would give 1636 engaged in taking bait.

Revenue Service.

The Population of St. Mary's Bay in 1845 was 1716, it may now be estimated at 2116, and the nnmber of large boats about 54.

Consolidation of Imports and Exports, Duties, Shipping, Lights, &c., in Placentia and St Mary's Bays, on the average of the years 1854 *and* 1855, *as per Custom House Returns, viz.:*

Imports—Value at	Lamaline	.....	.....	.....	.....	£2,110	10	10
"	Burin	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,845	2	6
"	Placentia and St. Mary's	.....	.....	.....		5,921	10	0
						29,877	3	4
Exports—Value at	Lamaline	.....	.....	.....	.....	£2,850	0	0
"	Burin	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,193	0	0
"	Placentia and St. Mary's	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,495	0	0
						12,548	0	0
Duties received at	Lamaline	.....	.....	.....	.....	£132	3	6
"	Burin	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,034	6	0
"	Placentia and St. Mary's	.....	.....	.....	.....	335	13	11
						1,502	3	5
Lights received at	Lamaline	.....	.....	.....	.....	£9	4	9
"	Burin	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	3	0
"	Placentia and St. Mary's	.....	.....	.....		20	3	9
						£72	11	6

Articles exported, viz., at		Cod Fish qtls.	Salmon brls.	Herring brls.	Oil Tuns.
Lamaline	.....	2663	46	339	13
Burin	.....	47131		4812	96
Placentia and St. Mary's	.....	8832	64	1877	13
		58626	110	7028	122

Consolidated Statement of the undermentioned Places, &c., from Cape Ray to Trepassey, also from St. George's Bay to Cape John.

Places, &c.	Population.		Imports value of.	Exports value of.	Duties received.	Lights received.	Shipping.				Staple articles exported.				Schooners carrying bait.		Boats carrying bait.	
							Inward.		Outward.									
	1815.	1855.					No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	Cod fish qtls.	Salmon brls.	Her'ng, brls.	Oil, Tons	No	Men.	No.	Men.
From Caye Ray to Point May	5828	8104	57373	84333	3785	216	171	18170	119	13331	105390	399	6635	253¼	25	100	175	700
From Point May to Trepassey	9914	12338	29877	12548	1502	76	75	4838	77	5767	58626	110	7028	122	15	60	409	1636
	15742	20412	87250	96881	5287	292	246	23008	196	19101	164016	509	13663	375¼	40	160	684	2336
Not cleared at Customs											20000		119900	60				
St. George's Bay...													61000					
											184016		194563	435¼				

Revenue Service.

Consolidated Statement of Populations at the undermentioned places :

Places.	1845.	1855.
Placentia Bay, including Burin and Lamaline Districts, &c.	8198	10222
St. Mary's Bay, from Trepassey to Cape St. Mary's	1716	2116
	9914	12338
10 years increase	2424	
	12338	

About one-fourth of the above population are fishermen, say 3084 ; average of the catch of fish at 75 qtls. per man, would give 231,300 qtls. for the total catch of Placentia and St. Mary's Bays, including Trepassey.

Despatches.

DESPATCH transmitting Copies of a Report (of Mr. Canning, of H. M. Customs,) to the Secretary of State.

(Copy.)

Newfoundland,
Government House,
St. John's, 24th November, 1856.

Commercial.

No. 98.

Sir,—

With reference to my Despatch, No. 89, of the 27th October last, I have now the honor to transmit four printed copies of the Report made by Mr. John Canning, Landing Surveyor in the Customs Department, upon the Trade and Resources of the South-western District of this Island.

2.—The conclusions to which Mr. Canning's observation and acquired information during his visit of inspection have led him, are stated clearly and concisely at the 57th and 58th pages of the Report, and having, in my Despatch above referred to, drawn your attention to those portions of that document which elucidate the nature of our Commercial relations with the French, I need not, I think, now remark upon it further, than to state that the Local Government is prepared to give its earnest consideration to the adoption of such measures for remedying the defects in the Revenue, exposed by the Report, as circumstances may seem to render expedient and possible.

I have, &c.,

[Signed,]

C. H. DARLING.

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

Revenue Service.

The foregoing Report, relative to Trade, Revenue, &c., besides other particulars, will show—

That considerable quantities of cod fish, herring, &c., are shipped, without clearing at any Custom House in this Island :

That there is smuggling, to a large extent, by boats going to St. Peters, and that St. Peters has a large trade with the people of Newfoundland :

That goods are supplied at St. Peters, on credit, to planters at Burin and other places, both in Placentia and Fortune Bays ; and that duties are not paid on most of such goods :

That many traders from Halifax and other places visit those Bays, and evade duties, in many instances, and that many take their supplies at Halifax also :

That there are about 684 boats, manned by about 2336 men from the shores of Newfoundland, carrying bait to St. Peters in the month of April :

That there is now a population of about 2042 between Cape Ray and Trepassey :

That the French pay for Herring and Caplin Bait, about	£55,826	0	0
Firewood	2,500	0	0
Advances in goods for fish payment	10,000	0	0
	£68,326	0	0

£40,000 of the above might be put down for goods ; the duty lost on them, £2,000 ; one half of which might be collected by the Customs, with more assistance ; it follows,

That additional revenue Officers will be required, as stated in a former page, and further for Placentia Bay—one at St. Lawrence and a revenue cruiser also ; some assistance to the officer at Burin, viz.. Tidewaiters, &c , as reported for other places :

That duties will increase, in part, to meet the above expense :

Finally, in proportion to the evasion of duty by British subjects, will the trade of St. Peters and Halifax increase ; but if such are made to pay, these places and Newfoundland will stand on an equal footing ; the trade of the latter will then participate on equal terms ; neglect this, and trade will go elsewhere, because it will be to the interest of parties to transfer it.

The above Report is respectfully submitted for the information of the Government and Board of Revenue.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN CANNING,
Landing and Tide Surveyor.

To the Hon. the Receiver General,
Collector Revenue, &c., &c., &c.

Despatches.

50, refer—a trade which, considering that it can be carried on in open boats and through dense fog upon an extensive coast, it will be found, I fear, very difficult effectually to bring within the operation of the Customs Regulations and Revenue Laws.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

C. H. DARLING.

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

MESSAGE transmitting Despatch (No. 53) from the Secretary of State, and Extract from Governor DARLING'S *Despatch (No. 31) in reply to an Address of the Assembly—praying that the Military Force may be augmented, and the Port of St. John's restored to its position as a Naval Station.*

(COPY.)

Downing Street,
10*th July*, 1856.

No. 53.

SIR,—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 34, of the 30th April, transmitting a memorial from the Legislative Council, to the effect that the Military and Naval force to be stationed at Newfoundland may be increased, and that the Port of St. John's may be restored to the position which it formerly held as a Naval Station.

The respective Departments of Government having carefully considered the subject of this Memorial, together with the documents in connection with it, annexed to your Despatch,

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DESPATCH from Governor DARLING *(No. 89.) transmitting, in reference to certain Despatches, Extract of a Report of Mr. Canning, of H. M. Customs.*

(COPY.)

Newfoundland,
Government House,
St. John's, 27th October, 1836

Commercial,

No. 89.

SIR,—

Referring to my Despatches of the numbers and dates noted in the margin, and more particularly to the concluding paragraph of No. 70 of the 9th June last, I have the honor to transmit for your information extracts of a Report which has been recently received by the Government from Mr. John Canning, the Landing Waiter and Tide Surveyor at the Port of St John's, who was appointed in the course of last summer to visit the Southern Coast of the Island to Cape Ray inclusive, for the purpose of obtaining information in reference to our Trade and Fisheries, upon which to found a more efficient system for the collection of the Revenue. Prefixed to this Extract is a copy of the Instructions addressed to Mr. Canning.

2.—Mr. Canning's Report is of much value and extends to a considerable length; directions have been given for printing it, in order that it may be circulated to the Members of the Legislature before the next Session commences. I shall take care that printed copies of that Document are transmitted to Her Majesty's Government; but I have thought it desirable to put you in possession, without delay, of that portion of the Report which relates to the trade between Newfoundland and the French Island of St. Pierre, and contains interesting statistical details with reference to the last-named Island.—The enclosed Extract not only affords this information, but also exhibits some particulars of population and production derived from information which Mr. Canning considers reliable, in reference to the whole French Shore from Cape Ray to Cape John on the East Coast inclusive.

3.—A comparison of the table of prices of provisions and supplies at St. Pierre, as given at page 27, with that of the prices charged by Mercantile Houses on the South Coast of Newfoundland, as recorded at page 43 of the enclosure, amply illustrates the causes which foster the illicit trade with St. Pierre, to which your Despatch, No. 1, of the 22nd November last, and that which I had the honor to address to you in reply on the 9th of June last, No.

Despatches.

3.—In so far as the decision of Her Majesty's Government upon this application will be influenced by national considerations, the advantages, in a political point of view, which attach to the position of Newfoundland as commanding the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and forming as it were the advanced post of British America, are fully understood and universally acknowledged.

4.—These facts present themselves however with some additional weight at the present moment, from the character which the colony is about to assume as the base of Telegraphic Communication between Europe and America. This circumstance would render it perhaps at all times, but especially in the event of apprehended hostilities, of no inconsiderable importance, that the points at which the Electric Cable will touch Newfoundland should be sufficiently guarded against surprise or treachery.

5.—The course which the Emperor of the French is pursuing in fortifying the Island of St. Pierre, will also perhaps have some weight with Her Majesty's Government in deciding upon this question.

. . . . . .

12.—Adverting to considerations of a more local nature, I beg leave to transmit the copy of a Report from Colonel Law, the commandant of the Troops, which that officer has sent in, in compliance with my request, in regard to various points upon which it seemed desirable that you should be furnished with detailed information.

13.—With respect to the cost of maintaining Troops in this colony . . . there can, I think, be little doubt, that it will be lower than heretofore, as the re-establishment of Peace will give full and fair operation to the Provisions of the Reciprocity Treaty, under which flour, animals, and meat, are admitted, duty free, from the British American Provinces and the United States.

14.—The facilities of obtaining intoxicating liquors, upon which Colonel Law so strongly and justly remarks, are indeed much to be lamented. I do not however know, that they are greater than in Canada; while opportunities for successful desertion, which has at times constituted a serious evil in the Continental American Provinces, could scarcely anywhere be less than in this Island, and the superior salubrity of the climate is admitted without dispute.

15.—I will not close this reference to circumstances connected with the welfare of the Troops in this command, without recording that whatever effect drunkenness may have upon the interior discipline of the Royal Newfoundland Companies, nothing can be more exemplary than their demeanour amongst their fellow-citizens, and their entire exemption from participation in broils, or occurrences of any kind which bring them in contact with the civil power. The heartiness and efficiency with which they render assistance upon those frequent occasions of fire to which the city of St. John's is so conspicuously subject, have lately received the special acknowledgment of the House of Assembly, who have addressed

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are of opinion that there exists no necessity, at all events, for the present, for adding to the Military establishment of the Island; and that as there is already a Naval establishment at Halifax, it is unnecessary, under present circumstances, to incur the expense of forming another so near that Station.

I have, &c.,

[Signed]

H. LABOUCHERE.

Governor Darling,
&c., &c., &c.

EXTRACT.

(Copy.)

Newfoundland,
Government House,
St. John's, 30th April, 1856.

Military,
No. 34.

Sir,—

I have the honor to transmit herewith a Memorial addressed to you by the Legislative Council, bringing under your consideration the circumstances which appear to that Body to render it expedient, as a matter of Imperial concern, that the number of Her Majesty's troops serving in this Colony should be encreased, and that the Port of St. John's should be restored to the position which it formerly held as a Naval Station.

2.—An Address from the House of Assembly, with a similar object has been presented to me. I beg leave to enclose a copy of that Document, and to acquaint you that my Executive Council entirely concur in the views thus expressed by both branches of the Legislature.

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[CIRCULAR.]

Department of State,
Washington, March 28th, 1856.

To Charles H. Peaslee, Esq.,
Collector of the Customs, Boston.

SIR,—

It is understood that there are certain Acts of the British North American Colonial Legislatures, and also, perhaps, Executive regulations, intended to prevent the wanton destruction of the fish which frequent the Coasts of the Colonies, and injuries to the fishing thereon. It is deemed reasonable and desirable that both United States and British fishermen should pay a like respect to such laws and regulations which are designed to preserve and encrease the productiveness of the fisheries on those Coasts. Such being the object of these laws and regulations, the observance of them is enjoined upon the Citizens of the United States, in like manner as they are observed by British subjects. By granting the mutual use of the inshore fisheries, neither party has yielded its right to civic jurisdiction over a marine league along its Coasts. Its laws are as obligatory upon the citizens or subjects of the other as upon its own. The laws of the British Provinces, not in conflict with the Provisions of the Reciprocity Treaty, would be as binding upon the citizens of the United States within that jurisdiction, as upon British subjects. Should they be so framed or executed as to make any discrimination in favor of British fishermen, or to impair the rights secured to American fishermen by that Treaty, those injuriously affected by them will appeal to this Government for redress. In presenting complaints of this kind, should there be cause for doing so, they are requested to furnish the Department of State with a copy of the law or regulation which is alleged injuriously to affect their rights or to make an unfair discrimination between the fishermen of the respective Countries, or with a statement of any supposed grievance in the execution of such law or regulation, in order that the matter may be arranged by the two Governments. You will make this direction known to the Masters of such fishing vessels as belong to your port, in such manner as you may deem most advisable.

I am, &c.,

[Signed,]

W. L. MARCY.

It is believed that the principal regulations referred to above are the following, from the Revised Statutes of New Brunswick, Vol. 1, Title 22, Chapter 101.

7.—The Wardens of any county, shall, when necessary, mark out and designate in proper positions "gurry grounds," putting up notices thereof, describing their limits and position, in the several School-houses and most public places in the Parish, where the said gurry grounds are marked out, publishing the like notice in the *Royal Gazette*, and no per-

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me to request that the necessary steps may be taken for compensating all the non-commissioned officers and men who may suffer damage to their clothes when rendering similar services in future.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

C. H. DARLING.

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

DESPATCH enclosing Copy of a Circular Instruction, addressed by Mr. Marcy to the Sub-Collectors of Customs in the United States.

(Copy.)

Downing Street,
15th August, 1856.

No. 64.

Sir,—

With reference to Sir George Grey's Despatch, of the 19th October, 1855, I now enclose for your information and guidance, the Copy of a Circular instruction, addressed by Mr. Marcy to the Collectors of Customs in the United States, relative to the observance, by the Fishermen of that country, of the Laws enacted by the British Provinces for the preservation of the Coast fisheries.

I have, &c.,

[Signed,]

H. LABOUCHERE.

Governor Darling
&c., &c., &c.

Despatches.

suppose that they are not generally known in Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions, I recommend it to your consideration (with the advice of your Council) whether they may not be properly adopted by the Legislature of the Colony under your Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

[Signed]

H. LABOUCHERE.

Governor Darling,
&c., &c., &c.

DESPATCH enclosing a Petition to the House of Assembly, of Mr. Robert Maxwell Witham.

(COPY.)

No. 59.

Downing Street,
25th July, 1856.

SIR,—

With reference to previous correspondence relative to the claim preferred by Mr. Robert Maxwell Witham, on account of professional services rendered by his late father, I transmit a petition from that gentleman addressed to the House of Assembly of Newfoundland.

I have received this Document from Mr. Witham's Solicitors, with a request that it might be forwarded.

I have, &c.,

[Signed,]

H. LABOUCHERE.

Governor Darling
&c., &c., &c.

Despatches.

son after such posting and publication, shall cast overboard from any boat or vessel the offal of fish into the water, at or near the said Parish, at any place except the said " gurry grounds."

12.—Within the Parish of Grand Manau, West Isles, Campo Bello, Pennfield, and Saint George, in the county of Charlotte, no seine or net shall be set across the mouth of any Haven, River, Creek, or Harbor, nor in such place extending more than one third the distance across the same, or be within forty fathoms of each other, nor shall they be set within twenty fathoms of the shore at low water mark.

13.—No Herrings shall be taken between the 15th day of July and the 15th of October in any year, on the spawning ground at the head of the Great Manau, to commence at the eastern part of Seal Cove, at a place known as Red Point, thence extending westerly along the coast and around the southern head of Beadford's Cove about five miles, and extending one mile from the shore; all nets or engines used for catching herring on the said ground within that period shall be seized and forfeited, and every person engaged in using the same shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished accordingly.

CIRCULAR recommending the adoption of a recent Statute, 18 *and* 19 *Vic., Cap.* 90.

(COPY,
CIRCULAR.)

Downing Street,
6th December, 1856.

SIR,—

I wish to call your attention to the provisions of a recent Statute, 18 and 19 Vic., Cap. 90, intituled " An Act for the payment of costs in Proceedings instituted on behalf of the " Crown in Matters relating to the Revenue, and for the amendment of the Procedure and " Practice in Crown Suits in the Court of Exchequer."

The provisions of this Statute, especially Sections 1 and 2, although confined to the United Kingdom, are of general interest and importance; and, as circumstances have led me to

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That after the matter of the said Appeal had been concluded, the costs of the said William Witham, in relation thereto, were duly paid; but the said costs of the said appeal were *the only costs* of the said William Witham which were ever paid or discharged by, or on behalf of, the House of Assembly of the said Island.

That on the 30th of March, 1841, Mr. Packington, then a Member of the House of Commons, obtained an order for the appointment of a Committee of that House, to enquire into and report upon the state of the said Island of Newfoundland, and to enquire into and report upon the working of the Constitution and Legislature of the said Island, and the said William Witham conceiving that the said House of Assembly was materially interested in the Report which the said Committee might make, made several applications to the Right Honorable Lord John Russell Her Majesty's Colonial Secretary, and a Member of the said Committee, to interfere with and induce the said Committee not to make a Report until he, the said William Witham, should have communicated with his clients, the said House of Assembly, and until the said House of Assembly should have time to prepare their defence to such charges as might be made against them, and their evidence in support of such defence, and that a correspondence in consequence, of such applications, took place between the said William Witham and the Colonial Office, the particulars of which were duly transmitted to the said House of Assembly.

That on the 26th of April, 1841, the said House of Assembly unanimously resolved that the thanks of the said House be given to the said William Witham, for his conduct upon the occasion of the appointment of the said Committee of the said House of Commons, and the Letter of the said William Carson, Esq., the then Speaker of the said House, enclosing the official notification of the said vote, was so far as it is material herein to set forth the same in the following words :—" House of Assembly 26th April, 1841. Sir, By order of the House of Assembly of Newfoundland, bearing date this day, I have the honor and sincere pleasure of communicating to you the enclosed vote of thanks for your conduct upon the occasion of the appointment of the Committee to investigate the working of the Constitution of this Country, and by a like order you are authorized and required to pray the said Committee to defer the examination of witnesses in the case until this House shall have had an opportunity of appearing before them in defence of the representation of Newfoundland, which they shall lose no time in accomplishing through their Delegates appointed this day." And that the said vote of thanks was in the following words :— " The thanks of the House of Assembly are hereby given to William Witham, Esquire, London, Solicitor, for the zeal he has manifested in the service of the Assembly, particularly in praying the Secretary of State for the Colonies to defer the proceedings of the Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to enquire into the working of the Legislative Constitution of Newfoundland, until the Assembly should have had an opportunity of appearing before them by Counsel or otherwise, and the House of Assembly request him to continue the same.—Given under my hand by Order of the House, this 26th day of April, 1841, (Signed) William Carson, Speaker."

That no Report was made by the said Committee of the House of Commons, and that Parliament was dissolved in the month of June, 1841.

That a Bill having been brought into the House of Commons, in the month of May, 1842, intituled " An Act for amending the Constitution of the Government of Newfoundland," and

Despatches.

To the Honorable the House of Assembly of the Island of Newfoundland.

The humble Petition of ROBERT MAXWELL WITHAM, *of Kirkconnell House in Scotland, Esq., the Executor of the Will of* WILLIAM WITHAM, *late of No.* 8, *Gray's Inn Square, in the County of Middlesex, Solicitor, deceased.*

Sheweth,—

That the said William Witham, deceased, acted in various matters from the year 1838, as the Solicitor and Agent of the House of Assembly of the said Island of Newfoundland.

That in the year 1839, it was resolved and ordered by the said House of Assembly, that the said William Witham should be appointed the Attorney and Agent of the said late House to conduct the defence of the Speaker and other Members of the said House, as Respondents in a certain Appeal then depending before Her Majesty's Privy Council, wherein Edward Kielley was Apellant, and William Carson, then Speaker of the said House of Assembly, John Kent, Peter Winser, Peter Brown, John McCarthy, and James Power, then Members of the said House of Assembly, and David Walsh, then Messenger of the said House of Assembly, were Respondents, and to do and perform all and every such acts and things as were or might be necessary or proper to support the judgment appealed against and in opposition to the said Appeal.

That in pursuance of the said Resolutions and Orders, the said William Carson, as Speaker of the said late House of Assembly, by an Instrument under his hand and seal, as such Speaker, as aforesaid, bearing date on the 20th of September, 1839, constituted and appointed the said William Witham, the Attorney and Agent of the said late House of Assembly, to conduct and manage the defence of the said Appeal on behalf of the said House of Assembly, and to do and perform all and every such acts and things as were or might be necessary in that behalf, and the said William Carson, together with the said Instrument under his hand and under the seal of the said House of Assembly, transmitted to the said William Witham the Report of a Committee of Privilege, appointed by the said House of Assembly, in the third Session of the Second General Assembly, to prepare Instructions to Counsel in the said Appeal cause of Kielley *v.* The Speaker, Members, and Messenger of the House of Assembly.

That in pursuance of the said Resolutions and Orders, the said William Witham appeared on behalf of the said House of Assembly to the said appeal, and did and performed all and every such acts and things, as he considered, and was advised, were necessary and proper on behalf of the said late House of Assembly.

That a Committee of the said House of Assembly having, under the orders of the said House of Assembly, proceeded to England for the conduct of matters relating to the said House of Assembly, the said William Witham, in the said years, 1838 and 1839, had various communications with the said Committee, and received from them orders to watch over and attend to matters affecting the rights and interests of the said House of Assembly.

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viously acted as the Solicitor of the said House of Assembly, and were approved of up to the date of the said hereinbefore sot forth Resolution of the said House of Assembly of the 26th of April, 1841, by the said Resolution, and as he was by the said Resolution desired to continue his services as the Solicitor and Agent of the said House of Assembly, and as the said proceedings were taken in defence of the rights and privileges of the House of Assembly of the said Island as they existed up to the time of the passing of the said Bill into an Act of Parliament, and were necessarily undertaken immediately upon the occurrences taking place which gave rise to them, and as Her Majesty's then Government and the House of Lords decided that the said House of Assembly ought to be heard by Counsel, instructed by the said William Witham against the said Bill, and actually heard the Counsel instructed by him as the Solicitor and Agent of the said House of Assembly against the said Bill, your Petitioner humbly but confidently trusts that your Honorable House will be of opinion that the amount of the said Bill of costs ought to be paid to your Petitioner, as the personal Representative of the said William Witham.

That the said William Witham departed this life on the 13th December, 1848, having first duly made his last Will and Testament, and thereof appointed your Petitioner the Executor, and your Petitioner duly proved the said Will in the proper Ecclesiastical Court, and thereby became and hath since been and now is the personal Representative of the said William Witham.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays your Honorable House that a vote for the payment of the said Bill of costs, amounting to the sum of £197 12 8, may be voted with the other supplies for the said Island to be voted by your Honorable House, will take other and proper means and steps for the discharge and payment of the said Bill of costs.

And your Petitioner will ever pray, &c.,

R. MAXWELL WITHAM.

Kirkconnell,
23rd June, 1856.

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the said William Witham having been informed that the Government intended to proceed with the said Bill without delay, he instructed Counsel to prepare a Petition to the House of Commons, in his name, as Solicitor and Agent of the said House of Assembly, against the said Bill, and subsequently caused the said Petition, and also a Petition from the inhabitants of the town of St. John's, agreed to at a Public Meeting in respect to the then existing Constitution of the said Colony, to be presented to the House of Commons.

That the said Bill, having passed the House of Commons, was, on the 7th day of August, sent to the House of Lords, and the said William Witham conceiving it to be his duty, from the instructions contained in the said Letter of the Speaker, and in the said Resolution of the House of Assembly, voting the thanks of that House to him, and from the verbal instructions which he received from the Members of the said House who had arrived in England as Delegates therefrom, in the Month of July, 1841, and as acting generally on behalf of the said House of Assembly, presented a Petition to the House of Lords as the Solicitor and Agent of the House of Assembly, praying to be heard by Counsel on behalf of the said House of Assembly against the said Bill.

That a motion made by Lord Campbell that the said William Witham should, as the Agent on behalf of the said House of Assembly, be heard by Counsel against the said Bill, was acceded to by the Earl of Ripon, then one of the Cabinet Ministers, and adopted by the House of Lords, and the Earl of Ripon, in addressing the House of Lords upon the subject, expressly stated that he considered it highly proper and just that the said House of Assembly, should, through the said William Witham, as their Agent, have an opportunity of being heard against the provisions contained in the said Bill.

That the said William Witham accordingly instructed one of Her Majesty's Counsel, and another Barrister to appear for him as agent of the said House of Assembly, at the Bar of the House of Lords, in opposition to the said Bill, and the said Counsel were accordingly heard at the Bar at great length, against the said Bill on the 11th of August, 1841.

That in the conduct of the said proceedings in relation to the Committee of the House of Commons on the working of the then Constitution of the said Colony, and in the conduct of the Opposition to the said Bill for amending the Constitution of the Government of Newfoundland, the said William Witham expended large sums of money, and his account for his own professional services, and the costs of the said proceedings in relation to the proceedings regarding the said Committee, and the Opposition to the said Bill, including the monies disbursed by him, amounted in the whole to the sum of £197 12 8, as appears by his Bill of costs, which was duly transmitted to the gentlemen who had communication with him on behalf of the said House of Assembly, and also to the said William Carson, as Speaker thereof, very shortly after the matters hereinbefore mentioned in respect of which such costs and charges had been incurred had been settled, but no part of the said Bill of costs has ever been paid, nor has any payment whatever in respect thereof ever been made to the said William Witham or his representatives.

That a considerable portion of the said Bill of costs is for monies actually expended and disbursed by the said William Witham in the said proceedings, and as the said proceedings were undertaken by him in virtue of the authority under which he had for three years pre-

Despatches.

that a full intimation of such intention, and of the plans by which it may be proposed to carry it into effect, should be transmitted to the Board of Trade at the earliest possible period.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

[Signed]

H. LABOUCHERE.

Governor Darling.

DESPATCH containing a Report of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, on certain Regulations for granting Licenses of Search for, and Leases to work, Minerals in this Colony.

(COPY.)
No. 58.

Downing Street,
25th July, 1856.

SIR,—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 53, of the 10th June, enclosing a Copy of Regulations for the grant of Licenses to search for, and Leases to work, Minerals on Crown Lands in Newfoundland.

I considered it desirable to consult the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners respecting these Regulations, and I now transmit the accompanying copy of a Report containing their views upon the subject.

I have, &c.,

[Signed,]

H. LABOUCHERE.

Governor Darling
&c., &c., &c.

Despatches.

CIRCULAR relative to a Notification being sent to the Board of Trade, in all cases in which the Colony intends to erect Light-houses, &c., without assistance or advice from the Home Government.

CIRCULAR.)

Downing Street,
8th January, 1856.

SIR,—

You have already been apprized that the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have undertaken the duty, as far as the Home Government is concerned, of superintending the erection of Colonial Light-houses.

In cases where Funds are to be found for the purpose of erecting or maintaining any such Light, by levying tolls under the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1855, or by means of a grant from the Imperial Parliament, applications will of course be made to the Board of Trade, and they will then have an opportunity of considering the character and position of the Light in question, with reference to other Lights in the neighbourhood. But when a Light is erected in a Colony without application to the Lords of the Committee, it may happen that their Lordships receive no notice of the Light until the completion is notified to the public in the usual way.

It is evident that this may in some cases lead to great difficulty and confusion. It is of course of the utmost importance that all the Lights on a coast should be arranged on one system, and with reference to each other, and if, whilst one Colony is erecting a Light on its own coast, the Board of Trade are erecting a second Light on the coast of an adjoining Colony without notice of the former Light, the result may be that the Lights are made similar in character, and may thus prove impediments instead of aids to safe navigation.

The benefits to be derived from an arrangement under which the Colonial authorities may obtain the advantage of the experience of the nautical advisers of the Board of Trade, and of the three Light-house Boards of the United Kingdom, are so fully adverted to in previous correspondence on the subject, that it is unnecessary to advert to them further.

But I am especially desirous of impressing upon you that, in all cases where the Colony under your Government intends or wishes to erect Light-houses, or to alter Lights already erected, without assistance or advice from the Home Government, it is most desirable

Despatches.

C. H. DARLING,
Governor.

MINERAL REGULATIONS.

1.—The Governor in Council may grant an exclusive right of searching for Mines and Minerals to any Person or Company making application in writing therefor, containing a description of the locality, for a period not exceeding Two Years, over any space, not more in any License than Five Square Miles, with the privilege of selecting one Square Mile thereof in one block, for the purpose of working the Mines or Minerals therein ; provided that the sum of £5 stg. shall be paid for each right of search.

2.--Upon such selection being made, the applicant shall, within the said Two Years, file a full description of the block selected in the office of the Surveyor General, and pay to him a sum of £10 Stg. for a License of occupation to work the Mines or Minerals within the said space ; and if effective operations be made in opening the Mines and working the Minerals therein, within Two Years from the date of the said License, a Lease for 999 Years shall be granted of the said block of Mineral Ground, provided the same be applied for in writing within the said period of Two Years ; but if such operations be not commenced within the said period and continued, the License, or Lease, and Ground, shall revert to the Crown.

3.—Any Person applying to the Governor in Council for a License of occupation to work Mines or Minerals, where no License of search shall have been previously applied for, shall be entitled to the same, for an area not exceeding One Square Mile, in one block, upon filing a description thereof in the office of the Surveyor General, with his application, and paying a sum of £10 Stg., subject to the terms and conditions stated in Regulation No. 2 : Provided that no block of One Square Mile Licensed or Leased under these Regulations shall be of less width in any one place than One Quarter of a Mile.

4.—All Licenses, Leases, and Grants of Mines and Minerals shall be made subject to the payment to the Crown, for the use of the Colony, of a Royalty of five per cent. on the produce thereof, payable yearly from such time as shall be stated therein.

5.—Before any Lease, Grant, or License of Occupation of Mineral Lands shall be given, a Survey thereof shall be made under the authority of the Surveyor General at the cost of the Applicant.

6 —In making any Mineral Lease or Grant, sufficient waste Crown Land shall be conveyed thereby for the erection of Buildings, the making of Roads, and other necessary purposes for working the Mines, which Land shall be paid for at the Government valuation of Wild Land in the locality at the time.

7.—There shall be a Map of the Colony kept in the Surveyor General's Office, with all the Mineral Grounds Granted or Leased marked thereon, which shall be open to the inspection of the Public.

Despatches.

(Copy.)

Emigration Office,
11th February, 1856.

Sir,—

We have to acknowledge your Letter of the 2nd inst., enclosing a Despatch from the Governor of Newfoundland, accompanied by an Order made by him in Council, to establish regulations for the grant of Licenses to search for, and Leases to work, Minerals on the Crown Lands in that Island.

2.—Governor Darling explains that these regulations have been so framed as to encourage enterprise in searching for Minerals, and to discourage speculation in the acquisition of Mineral Land without the intention of working them. With this view it is provided, that the Governor in Council may grant an exclusive License to search for Minerals, during two years, over an area not exceeding five miles, with the privilege of selecting therein a block of one square mile, and a License to work such selected block or any other block of the same size, which may be applied for without the previous searching License, on payment of a sum of £10. The working License to be converted, at the end of the two years, into a 999 years' Lease, if effective operations be made in opening the mines and working the minerals.

3.—These regulations will probably attain the object in view during the periods for which the searching and working Licenses are respectively in force. The principal risk, we should apprehend, is that after the working license has been converted into a Lease, the Lessees might cease to work the Mines, and might yet be indisposed to part with their right to others, so that the public might be deprived of the advantage which the regulations are intended to confer on them. This risk would be obviated, either by providing that if a Mine remained unworked for a certain period, the Lease should be forfeited and the Mine revert to the Crown, or by requiring a fixed annual rent to be paid whether the Mine was worked or not, but to be allowed for in the calculation of the Royalty to be received within the year. If either of these courses be adopted, it would be for the Local Government to settle the detail, viz: in the first case, to determine what should be considered an effective working, or, in the second, what should be the amount of rent.

4.—In other respects we see nothing in the regulations which requires remark.

We have &c.,

[Signed,]

J. W. C. MURDOCK,
C. ALEXANDER WOOD.

Herman Merivale, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.

Despatches.

(Copy.)

Treasury Chambers,
3rd November, 1856.

Sir,—

I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, that my Lords have had under their consideration the Newfoundland Act, No 204, entitled "An Act "for establishing the value of certain British and other Coins in this Colony."

I am to request that you will observe to their Lordships of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, that, as the object of this enactment is to give permanency to the Currency of the Colony, on the principle of the arrangement which has been in force, under annual enactments, since 1853, and as the gold coins of this country and the United States are correctly rated on the basis of the Local Currency, at the rate of £1 4s to the pound Sterling, there would not appear to be any *prima facie* objection to the Confirmation of the Act.

The subject is, however, of so much importance to the future interests of the Colony, that my Lords are led to recommend the postponement of a decision upon it, for the purpose of inviting the Local Administration to some general considerations, to which their Lordships will presently advert, in the hope that they may be disposed to review the principle on which the proposed settlement is founded.

The only observation which my Lords think it necessary to make with respect to the rating of the gold coins, is that the average contents of pure gold in the doubloon, is, as they apprehend, 362 grains instead of 363 grains, as stated in the 8th Section of the Act, and that, even assuming the contents to be only 362 grains, that coin is rather undervalued in the rate assigned to it.

Their Lordships do not, however, attach much importance to this point, as they are not aware of any reason for encouraging the circulation of the doubloon in that Colony.

The considerations to which my Lords desire to call the attention of the Local Government regard the question of the permanent adoption of the existing rate of One pound four shillings to the pound sterling, as the basis of the Local currency.

It cannot be necessary for their Lordships to enter into details on the subject of the inconvenience which has arisen from the various rates assigned to coins in the different Colonies, which resulted in the anomaly that in each of the British Colonies of North America, the nominal pound currency represented a different value.

At the time of the declaration of the Independence of the United States, such conflicting valuations existed in the several States, and were after many years reconciled by the adoption of a State Currency, based on the Spanish dollar, which, from circumstances arising from

Despatches.

8.—Nothing in these Regulations shall be construed to interfere with the private rights of parties; and in any Mineral License, Lease, or Grant to be made, a right shall be reserved therein to the Public or the Inhabitants of any Locality to the use of any Beach, Sea-shore, Harbor, Cove or Ship's Room, for the purposes of the Fishery.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. KENT,

Colonial Secretary.

DESPATCH enclosing Letter from the Board of Trade on the subject of the Act for "establishing the legal value of certain British and other Coins."

(Copy)
No. 80.

Downing Street,
17th November, 1856.

Sir,—

With reference to the Act passed by the Legislature of Newfoundland on the 12th May last, for establishing the legal value of certain British and other Coins in that Colony, I transmit the accompanying Letter, addressed to the Board of Trade by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

Concurring generally in their Lordships' views, I have to instruct you to bring the important suggestions contained in this Letter under the consideration of your Council, and in the mean time I shall refrain from tendering any advice to Her Majesty on the subject of this Act.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

H. LABOUCHERE.

Governor Darling
&c., &c., &c.
Newfoundland.

Despatches.

other considerations in retaining a denomination which greatly facilitated the monetary transactions between them.

This Board assented to these views, and the currency of Canada was accordingly fixed on the basis of one pound, four shillings, and four pence to the pound sterling; and at this rate the relative value of the Eagle is two pounds, ten shillings currency, which renders 5s. currency exactly equivalent to the gold dollar.

The same principle was adopted by the Colony of New Brunswick, by an Act passed in the fifteenth year of Her Majesty, rating the pound sterling at one pound, four shillings, and four pence currency, and the United States Eagle at two pounds ten shillings currency.

Previously to the passing of this Act, the New Brunswick currency had been founded on the basis of one pound, four shillings currency to the pound sterling, as is at present the case in Newfoundland, and the change was adopted for the same reasons as those which governed the Canadian Legislature.

At the time of the passing of the Acts relating to the currency of these two Colonies, the views of this Board on the general subject of the currency of the North American Colonies were embodied in a Minute, dated 29th June, 1852, which the Secretary of State was requested to communicate to the several Governors thereof.

Adverting to the views stated in that Minute, it becomes, in the opinion of my Lords, a question for the consideration of the Legislature of Newfoundland, whether, with regard to the important principle of uniformity, it may not be desirable to adopt in that Colony the arrangement already in force in Canada and New Brunswick.

So far as concerns the immediate effect of the change in the nominal value of the Newfoundland currency which would arise from the adoption of the Canada rate, my Lords do not apprehend that much inconvenience would ensue, and whatever might be the extent of that inconvenience, they consider that it could be only temporary. Existing contracts might be easily adjusted to the altered denomination, and in retail transactions, the change which would involve a depreciation of no more than $1\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., would have hardly a perceptible effect on prices.

As regards the convenient adaption of the coins in circulation to the money of account, it does not appear to my Lords that one rate is preferable to the other, so far as British coins are concerned; but with respect to the coins of the United States, the Canada currency of one pound, four shillings, and four pence, possesses the advantage which has already been pointed out.

My Lords see no objection to the provisions in the Act for giving legal tender in the Colony to such coins as Her Majesty may direct to be struck in conformity with the enactment, and imposing a limit on the tender of the silver and copper coins which may be struck in pursuance thereof; but their Lordships may remark with reference to the preceding observations, that, in the event of the extension of a local coinage to any of the North American

Despatches.

the attempt to carry into operation a double standard of gold and silver has resulted in the present law now in force, by which the Eagle representing ten dollars of gold has become the standard of value in the Country.

In the various Colonies in the West Indies similar anomalies existed, which were adjusted by remedial measures taken by the Imperial Government in 1838, leading to the general adoption in those Colonies of the sterling coins of Great Britain as the money of account.

In the several remaining Colonies of North America, however, the local currencies have remained in a discordant state, and this Board, on the occasion of the revision of the currency of Canada, took occasion to point out the advantages which would arise from the adoption of an uniform system throughout those Colonies. Their Lordships being of opinion that, with the increasing intercourse which must arise from the advancement of their wealth, and the promotion of Marine and Railway Communication, the discrepancies arising from conflicting valuations of Coins in nominal currencies would become a growing inconvenience, the more difficult of adjustment the longer the adoption of remedial measures might be postponed.

The main desiderata in fixing the currency of a Country are—

1st. That the value of the several coins circulating should be accurately defined according to their intrinsic contents of precious metal.

2nd. That the source for supplying them, according to the wants of the community, should be free and accessible.

3rd. That the money of Account should correspond with, or be readily convertible into the money value of the coins circulating.

Having regard to these desiderata, this Board was at first disposed to think that the conflicting values represented by the nominal currencies of the several North American Colonies, might be most readily adjusted by the adoption in them, as in the case of the West Indies, of British sterling as the money of account, as, although the local denominations of £. s. d. differed in each Colony from the rest, the relation of each to the Pound sterling was well understood, and the denomination of British money, therefore, represented a common value to which the whole referred.

Their Lordships at the same time proposed that the gold coins of the United States should be rated for circulation according to their intrinsic value, as compared with British money, in order that the source of supply from the mints of the United States might be open to the Colonies.

The Province of Canada, however, urged reasons for the retention of their local currency, on the ground that their money of account, remedied by a mere conversion of terms with the gold dollar of the United States, and that from the proximity and constant intercourse between the two countries, there was an obvious advantage which superseded all

Despatches.

London, 48 *Brook Street,*
Grosvenor Square. January 28*th,* 1856.

My Lord,—

I have the honor to apply to your Excellency, under the instructions of the Senate of Hamburg, in the following circumstances:

By the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, relative to the Fisheries, Commerce, and Navigation, signed at Washington June 5th, 1854, it has been agreed in Act III, that certain Articles enumerated, principally provisions and raw materials, being the growth and produce of the British Colonies or of the United States, shall be admitted into each Country respectively Free of Duty. In Act VI of the above-mentioned Treaty, it is further agreed that the stipulations of the Treaty shall extend to the Island of Newfoundland, as far as they are applicable to that Colony.

At the ratification of the Treaty, the Provincial Parliament of Newfoundland has carried this Treaty into effect as far as regards that Colony, by enacting that the Articles enumerated in the Treaty shall be admitted Free of Duty in Newfoundland, when they are the growth and produce of the United States. A similar enactment has extended the same advantages to the produce imported to Newfoundland from Great Britain and the British Colonies in North America, the duties on the importation of other Countries remaining the same as before.

By the great number of persons resorting to the Coast of Newfoundland on account of the Fisheries, and supplying themselves there with provisions, a considerable Commerce with provisions is carried on to that coast. In former times all Foreign Countries were excluded from this Commerce, but the liberal policy of Great Britain, after the year 1820, admitted the vessels and the produce of Foreign Countries, without distinction, to supply the fishery stations at Newfoundland. The Hanse Towns, and especially Hamburg, have taken an active part in this Commerce, as may be judged by the Commercial Statistics of the Commerce of Hamburg for 1853; in that year 31 vessels were bound from Hamburg to these British Possessions. carrying principally provisions as breadstuff, butter, cheese, salted meats, pork, &c.

The recent change of the Newfoundland Tariff, introduced in consequence of the above mentioned Treaty, threatens to put an end to this commerce, as the provisions imported to Newfoundland from the Hanse Towns will have to pay the duty, those from America and Great Britain entering duty free. I beg leave to state, that by the present Tariff of Newfoundland (Revenue Act, 21st July, 1855) the following Articles are admitted free of duty, when they are the produce of the United States or of Great Britain and the British Colonies, viz., breadstuffs, smoked and salted meats, butter, cheese, tallow, lard: whereas the duty on importation from other countries is as follows, for bacon, hams, smoked beef, the cwt., £7, beef, salted and cured, the brl., 2s.; biscuit, the cwt., 3d.; butter, 3s.; cheese, 5s.; flour, the brl., 1s. 6d.; pork, 3s. These duties have the effect of differential duties, to the prejudice of the other countries, rendering their competition nearly impossible.

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Colonies, it will be an obvious convenience that they should be of an uniform value, so as to admit of their being mutually interchangeable.

As the Act has a suspending clause, it will not come into operation before Her Majesty's approbation thereto shall have been signified; and My Lords recommend that the suggestions above stated should be communicated through the Secretary of State to the Lieut.-Governor of Newfoundland, and that no steps should be taken for obtaining the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure on the Act until the receipt of his reply.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

James Booth, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.

C. E. TREVELYAN.

Message from His Excellency the Governor, transmitting Despatches, &c., [3] explanatary of the views of Her Majesty's Government on the subject of the exemption of certain articles from duty, to the House of Assembly.

(Copy.)
No. 21.

Downing Street,
6th Febuary, 1856.

Sir,—

I transmit herewith the copy of a note from the Hanse Town Ministers at this Court, requesting that certain advantages enjoyed by the Trade of the United States with Newfoundland, under the Reciprocity Treaty, may be extended by the Government of that Colony to the Commerce of the Hanse Towns. I have to request that you will bring Mr. Rucher's note under the consideration of your Council, in order that their views upon the subject may be communicated to the Government of the Hanse Towns.

I have, &c.,

[Signed]

Governor Darling,
&c., &c., &c.,
Newfoundland.

H. LABOUCHERE.

Despatches.

At the time when the Treaty was concluded many of the articles enumerated in the Treaty were subject to duty in the North American Colonies equally when brought from Great Britain, the British Colonies, and from foreign countries, so that the immediate effect of the Treaty was to establish differential duties on such of the enumerated articles as were before subject to duty, to the disadvantage of the United Kingdom and the British Colonies, as well as of Foreign Countries. To meet this in some measure, special provision has been made in Colonial Acts. Thus, in Newfoundland the Governor is authorized by Proclamation to declare some of the articles enumerated to be admissable duty free, when the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of the British North American Colonies, and others of them to be so only when the produce of the latter Colonies. By an Act 15 Vic., Cap. 2, passed in contemplation of the Reciprocity Treaty, but before its conclusion, the Governor of Nova Scotia is authorized to declare by Proclamation that the articles being the produce of any Foreign Nation entitled to trade with Nova Scotia on the same terms as the United States, shall be free from duty in Nova Scotia, if the same articles are free when the produce of the United States, and the wording of the Section seems to imply that this Proviso is to come into force for countries which shall admit ANY of the enumerated Articles duty free, and is not restricted to those Countries which shall admit them all.

Other modifications have been made in the Tariffs of the North American Provinces, which go far to remove any practical inconvenience which might have arisen under the operation of the Treaty: still it must be admitted that so long as any articles are admitted duty free from the United States, which are subject to duty when the produce of the United Kingdom, the British Colonies, or other Foreign Countries, this Treaty clashes with the provisions of several existing Commercial Treaties with other Countries, while at the same time, it presents an exception to the whole course of recent Legislation, a state of things which certainly tends to encourage other propositions equally at variance with economical principles, such for instance as that which has been put forward for the mutual abolition of duties between the West Indies and the North American Provinces.

All the accessible Documents in this office, and especially the Customs Returns for the North American Provinces, have been examined with a view to discover what actual amount of duty would be sacrificed in the North American Provinces, by completely abolishing the Duties upon all the Articles enumerated in the Treaty, from whatever country imported. But, owing to the incompleteness of the available information, it is not possible to arrive at perfectly accurate results. It is however most probable that in nearly every instance the operation of the Treaty has been generally to diminish, if not to put an end to the import of the enumerated Articles from places other than the United States, so that any estimate of the loss which might follow from the complete opening of trade in the enumerated Articles derived from the returns of Imports before the Treaty came into complete operation, are probably much in excess of the truth.

Previously to the negotiation of the Reciprocity Treaty, most of the enumerated articles were liable to duty when imported into Newfoundland, and the Legislature seems to have apprehended a considerable loss of Revenue by the operation of that measure. In consequence the Tariff of last year provides for an increase of import duties on most of the chief articles of consumption.

Despatches.

For the commerce of the Hanse Towns to Newfoundland, it would be of importance to partake of the advantages which have in this respect been granted to the importations from the United States and Great Britain to that Colony. it may also be assumed to be in the interest of Newfoundland that the commercial relations which it has hitherto had with Hamburg be undisturbed. For besides the supply of provisions, Hamburg has carried on in Newfoundland some business in other articles, which will likewise suffer when the principal branch of Commerce is impeded. It is especially stated that a not inconsiderable number of vessels used to be employed in bringing fish cargoes from the Coast of Newfoundland to Brazil, from whence they take Brazil produce to Hamburg, and then return from Hamburg to Newfoundland with provisions. By subjecting the latter importation to discriminating duties, the whole transaction will be disturbed.

The Senate of Hamburg instructed me to submit this matter respectfully to the consideration of your Excellency, with the request that Her Majesty's Government may be pleased to cause the Colonial Government of Newfoundland to extend the advantages of the above-mentioned Tariff change to the Hanse Towns, so as to admit the Articles enumerated in Act III of the Fishery Treaty free of duty on their importation from the Hanse Towns.

I have, &c.,

[Signed,]

A. BUCKER.

The Earl of Clarendon, K. G.,
&c., &c., &c.

(COPY)
No. 60.

Downing Street,
29th July, 1856.

SIR,—

The Treaty of 1854, commonly known as the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, was concluded under circumstances of political exigency, with the immediate object of terminating questions in dispute as to rights of fishery, and at the same time, with the desire on the part of the British Government to secure commercial advantages for the British North American Provinces.

Despatches.

(COPY.)
No. 61.

Downing Street,
29th July, 1856.

SIR,—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 51, of the 9th June last, enclosing an extract from the Minutes of the Executive Council, in which they express their opinion that in the present state of the Revenue of Newfoundland, it would not be expedient to comply with the application of the Minister of the Hanse Towns, for the admission into the Colony of articles of Trade from Hamburg, free of duty.

Irrespective of the proposal of the Ministers of the Hanse Towns, the question involved in his application has for some time engaged the attention of Her Majesty's Government, and on this subject I have to refer you to my Despatch of this day's date, No. 60.

A communication of a similar character has been addressed to the Governors of the other North American Provinces.

There is nothing in the particular relations between this Country and the Hanse Towns which would induce Her Majesty's Government to recommend to the Legislatures of the North American Colonies an exceptional course of Legislation in their regard; but the reasons which seem to recommend a complete abolition of duties on the articles enumerated in the Reciprocity Treaty, would no doubt apply to the imports from those towns, so far as they comprise the enumerated articles.

From the letter of the Receiver General, enclosed in your present despatch, it would appear that the proposed change would not affect the most considerable article of import from Hamburg, viz., bread, upon which, at the present rate of duty, the quantity imported in 1855 would produce very nearly One Thousand Pounds of duty. With regard however to the other articles named, it will be for the consideration of the Legislature of Newfoundland, whether the effect of the Reciprocity Treaty will not be very speedily to destroy the existing trade with Hamburg in the articles which may be imported, free of duty, from the United States, and whether the practical effect of maintaining the duties on those articles, when imported from other foreign countries, will not be to limit the supply in a manner disadvantageous to consumers in the Colony.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

[Signed,]

H. LABOUCHERE.

Governor Darling,
&c., &c., &c.,
Newfoundland.

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The following Table gives the estimated produce of the duties of 1855, calculated on the imports of 1854, which will of course be in excess of the real amount:

Articles.	United Kingdom.	West Indies.	Foreign Countries, excluding United States.	Total.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Bacon and Hams	17 0 0		82 10 0	99 10 0
Beef	free	4 10 0	6 10 0	11 0 0
Butter	free		518 0 0	518 0 0
Cheese	22 10 0		26 0 0	48 10 0
Coal	190 0 0		8 10 0	198 10 0
Oatmeal	free		6 5 0	6 5 0
Peas	free		23 10 0	23 10 0
Flour	free		30 10 0	30 10 0
Fruit, dry	255 0 0		42 0 0	297 0 0
Fruit, other			24 0 0	24 0 0
Pitch, &c.	52 0 0		22 0 0	74 0 0
Pork	free		35 0 0	35 0 0
Potatoes	free		10 0 0	10 0 0
Stone and Slate	34 0 0			34 0 0
	£570 10 0	4 10 0	834 15 0	1409 15 0

If the result of opening the Trade in the enumerated articles were to entail on the finances of Newfoundland the sacrifice of the entire amount shown in the above table, Her Majesty's Government would hesitate to urge so considerable a change; but it seems nearly certain that by far the greater portion of Revenue formerly derived from these articles has already been lost, and the deficiency is probably made up by the additional duties imposed last year.

I have therefore to request that you will consult with your Council upon this subject, and report to me your opinion as to the expediency of proposing to the Legislature of Newfoundland the complete abolition of the remaining duties on the enumerated articles.

I have, &c.,

[Signed,]

H. LABOUCHERE.

Governor Darling,
&c., &c., &c.,
Newfoundland.

Despatches.

(COPY.)
No. 55.

Downing Street,
18*th July,* 1856.

SIR,—

With reference to my Despatch No. 46, of the 25th June last, I transmit a copy of a Letter from the Board of Trade, expressing the opinion of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council on the proposal of making the Town of St. John's a Port of Call for the Transatlantic Steamers, and also on the proceedings of the New York and Newfoundland Telegraph Company.

I have, &c.,

[Signed,]

H. LABOUCHERE.

Governor Darling,
&c., &c., &c.,
Newfoundland.

(COPY.)

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
Whitehall, 11*th July,* 1856.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council for Trade, to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter, of the 14th ultimo, transmitting copies of Despatches with enclosures from the Government of Newfoundland, on the subject of making the Town of St. John's a Port of Call for the Transatlantic Mail Steamers, together with copy of a Despatch relative to the proceedings of the New York and Newfoundland Telegraph Company.

In reply, I am to request that you will lay the following observations on the subject before Mr. Secretary Labouchere:

It appears from these papers that there are two distinct propositions:

Despatches.

MESSAGE from His Excellency the Governor to the House of Assembly, transmitting certain Despatches in reply to an Address of the House, praying that St. John's may be made a Port of Call for Transatlantic Steamers.

(Copy)

No. 46.

Downing Street,
25th June, 1856.

Sir,—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatches, No. 33, of the 30th April, No. 41, of the 12th, and 45, of the 20th May last, on the subject of making the town of St. John's a Port of Call for Transatlantic Steamers.

Having referred these Despatches for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, their Lordships have apprised me that as a matter of course they cannot interfere with existing contracts, which do not provide for the Steamers calling at St. John's, and that they entertain great doubts whether the Harbor of St. John's is to be approached wth sufficient safety at all times of the year, to render it advisable to make it imperative on any vessel to call there. You will communicate the subject of this despatch to the Legislative Council, and also to the merchants and other inhabitants of the Town of St. John's, in reply to their Memorials enclosed in your Despatches.

I have, &c.,

[Signed,]

H. LABOUCHERE.

Governor Darling,
&c., &c., &c.,

Despatches.

(Copy.)

Newfoundland,
Government House,
St. John's, 19th April, 1856.

Miscellaneous.
No. 27.

Sir,—

I do myself the honor to transmit for your information the copy of a letter which I have thought it right to address to the Governor General of Canada, in reference to the undertaking which is now approaching its completion, for establishing communication by Electric Telegraph between St. John's in this Colony and the Continent of America.

2.—Since I addressed to you my confidential letter of the 2nd inst., the managing Director of the Telegraph Company, to whom I referred in that communication, has arrived, accompanied by Engineers and persons skilled in the work of laying Telegraph Wires, and the result of a lengthened interview which I had with that gentleman yesterday, is to confirm in a most satisfactory manner all that I have stated to you and to the Governor General of Canada, in respect to the progress and probable completion of the Line.

3.—It is confidentially anticipated that a message will be conveyed from St. John's to New York before the next winter sets in, and as the Posts and Wires already established have not, I am informed, received any material injury, although the winter now terminating has been of unusual severity, during which a far more than average depth of snow has fallen and remained upon the ground, it may be fairly presumed that the Line will not be subject to peculiar accidents arising from that cause, a point upon which, I understand, apprehensions have been hitherto entertained.

4.—With respect to the initiation of a system of Direct Steam Communication between Great Britain and St. John's, it does not appear that arrangements have as yet been definitely effected with any Company at present engaged in Transatlantic Steam Navigation, or for the formation of a new Company for that purpose ; but the interests of the Telegraph Company so clearly require that this experiment should be tried, that I feel assured that the exertions they are now making, with this view, will not be without a practical result.

5.—I may here beg to express the hope I confidently entertain, that the latter question, as connected with the transmission of the Mails, will receive the fullest consideration on the part of Her Majesty's Government, and to observe that the present state of the Telegraphic Enterprize seems to warrant an appeal to the expectation in this regard held out to the Legislature of the Colony in Earl Grey's Despatch, No. 204, of the 28th July, 1851.

6.—Bearing in mind the reluctance which might naturally be entertained on the part of Her Majesty's Government, to resort to the power reserved in the existing Mail Contract, by which that contract may be determined at any time, upon twelve months' notice ; they will no doubt be equally unwilling, at a period when so much importance both in a political

Despatches.

1st.—To make St. John's (Newfoundland) a Port of Call for the Packets between England and New York :

2—To establish a Line between England and St. John's, (which it is proposed to make the terminus of a Telegraph Wire from New York,) as a means of conveying information rapidly, between the two countries.

My Lords are of opinion that the 1st of these propositions would be objectionable, inasmuch as there would be a delay of at least a day in the delivery of the mail each way, and occasionally more, owing to the interruptions of ice, the frozen state of the Harbor, and the drift ice about the Port. Passengers would be unwilling to be carried out of their course and to incur the encreased peril which would attend so Northerly a route, in the winter and spring months especially. American Packets running direct would therefore be preferred, and render this line unproductive.

As regards the second proposal, there can be little doubt that if vessels suitable to the voyage were placed upon the line, from St. John's to the nearest Port on the Western Coast of Ireland, and a Wire continued from St. John's to New York, on the one side, and from the Port to Dublin on the other, information would be occasionally transmitted with greater celerity between England and New York, than could be obtained by the present established Line of Packets. The communication by this route would, however, be liable to occasional delay from ice and fog ; and, during the winter months, there would perhaps be days on which it would not be possible to approach St. John's, in which case the Packet must proceed to Trepassey or some other Port. Considerable danger would also arise if the speed of 16 knots an hour, as contemplated by the Governor of Newfoundland, were attempted to be maintained.

Although experience would no doubt soon teach the Captains where to expect to meet with ice, nevertheless, great caution would be always necessary in certain months, and in particular localities, whereby the transmission of information would be rendered irregular, to some extent, in winter as well as in summer.

I have, &c.,

[Signed,]

T. EMERSON TENNENT

Herman Merivale, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.
Colonial Office.

Despatches.

rine Telegraph Company, for that purpose. I am informed by the Director of the former Company, whom I have before mentioned in this Despatch, that the Transatlantic Cable has not yet been put in hand—the existence of War, upon a large scale, having been unfavorable to the commencement of such a manufacture, and the accident which occurred to the Mediterranean Cable, as well as to that which was attempted to be laid between Cape Breton and Newfoundland last year, having induced the Contractors to enter upon experiments as to the possibility of reducing the cost and risks of undertakings of this nature. These experiments have, I learn, been eminently successful; it having been ascertained that a Cable, with stronger conducting power than those hitherto in use, can be constructed to weigh only one ton to the mile, instead of eight tons, as formerly. The Cable between Spezzia and Corsica is, I understand, of this description.

10.—If the successful accomplishment of this branch of the project in the beginning of the year 1858, could be confidently anticipated, comparatively little importance, in a public point of view, would attach to the establishment of Direct Steam Communication with Newfoundland; but as the probability of such success can only be ascertained from the Transatlantic Company, with whom I have not the opportunity of communication;—and as I confess myself to be sanguine that the consequence of the initiation of Direct Steam Communication will be the discovery, that it would be both feasible and profitable as a continuous system, greatly to the advantage of the Colony whose interests it is my duty to advocate whenever I can do so, without involving injury to other portions of the empire, I should be exceedingly glad to learn that such a project would receive the support and encouragement of Her Majesty's Government.

11.—I beg leave to enclose a copy of the clause which has been introduced into the Bill for amending the Telegraph Company's Incorporation Act, to which I referred in my confidential letter of the 2nd inst., for speciffically conferring the privilege of a preferential transmission of intelligence upon the governments of the other North American Colonies. It has passed through the Assembly, and will no doubt be carried through the Council without any opposition.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

C. H. DARLING.

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

Despatches.

and commercial point of view, is universally attached to the receipt of intelligence, at the earliest moment which the progress of practical science has rendered attainable, to overlook the fact, that whatever communication may reach St. John's from any part of the Eastern or Western Hemispheres, will, if the voyage be performed in a period at all proportionate to that now occupied in the passage to and from Halifax, reach its ultimate destination by the Telegraph Company's Line between two and three days sooner than by any other means.

7.—Regarding the question in this light, I venture indeed to think, even admitting the obstruction from ice at particular periods of the year to be as formidable as it has been represented, or at any rate such as to render direct intercourse by steam with America, throughout the year, *via* Newfoundland, unprofitable as a pecuniary investment, it might be well worth the consideration of Her Majesty's Government whether the simple transmission of intelligence would not be of sufficient importance to justify them either in establishing for that purpose at the public cost, or in subsidizing any Company which might be formed for establishing a line of Steam Despatch Boats, of as small a size and inexpensive a character as should be consistent with the attainment of the greatest speed, and the greatest capability of contending with the ice. The period during which these boats should run might be limited, in the first instance, to those months in which the ordinary Steam Packets are considered to be exposed to greater risk in approaching our coast.

8.—With respect to the objection which has been urged on the score of the prevalence of fogs, I have directed such a Record to be kept at the Light-house at the South Head of the Harbor of St John's, as will enable me to furnish accurate information upon the subject in the course of a few weeks. Guns are fired half-hourly at that Light-house whenever Cape Spear, which is situated to the South-east about eight miles, is enveloped in fog, and by the register now before me for the months of November, December, and January last, I find that there were only

					Guns.
2	days	on which	were fired	9 guns	18
3	"	"	8	"	24
2	"	"	6	"	12
4	"	"	4	"	16
1	"	"	3	"	3
2	"	"	2	"	4
2	"	"	1	"	2
					79

indicating about 40 hours of fog during the three months referred to. I am quite aware that in the months of May and June, the Register will exhibit a less favorable aspect; but I am at the same time confident, from my own observations during last year, that the result will be by no means so discouraging as is generally supposed.

9—With respect to the contemplated Telegraphic connection of America with Europe, I am now enabled to transmit, for your information, a copy of the Contract effected by the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company with the Transatlantic Subma-

Despatches.

7.—If, therefore, it be true that the Screw Steam Despatch Boats, recently contracted for Her Majesty's service, average a speed of sixteen miles an hour, as I perceive is affirmed in the public journals, it follows, that the Transatlantic passage could be accomplished by vessels of that class in about one hundred and three hours (103). In this case, from all points in Europe, Asia, and Africa, which may be connected by electric wire with either of the places upon the coast of Ireland just referred to, intelligence might be transmitted to all points in America, similarly connected with St. John's in this Colony, in the time stated, with no greater addition than may result from the delay occasioned by the land wires being in possession of various Companies, which circumstance would require the re-initiation of the messages at the different points where the respective lines commence, or from the necessity of renewing the electric current in cases where the wires of the same Company extend through beyond the distance which experience may prove can be safely relied upon for perfect and thorough transmission.

8.—There cannot, I venture to think, be any doubt that the Governments of the European nations and of the United States would be found ready to contribute to the support of a line of boats established for the purpose referred to, and which, if occasionally prevented by ice from reaching the Harbor of St. John's, would experience little difficulty in making that of Trepassey, and at least communicating with the shore at that point.

9.—Aware that Her Majesty's Government will be fully alive to the importance of the facilities of communication thus on the eve of establishment, it is the more necessary, I should state, that although the Ocean Cable is that part of the undertaking upon which the New York and Newfoundland Telegraph Company mainly rely for profitable return, the transmitting power of that Cable being (at the rate of 2s. a word) equal to producing a Revenue of about Fourteen Thousand Pounds a day—yet I have good reason for believing, that so long as the New York and Newfoundland Company are satisfied the Transatlantic Company are *bona fide* pressing on the completion of the Ocean Cable with reasonable speed, they will not insist upon the terms of the contract which require that it should be in actual operation in January, 1858. The date at which that Cable may be available is thus rendered in some degree indefinite, and it is scarcely, I think, the language of exaggeration to say, that the adoption of other means for the rapid conveyance of messages between the European and American land wires, pending its completion, is a matter of interest and importance to the whole civilized world.

10.—The existing monopolies in Transatlantic Steam Mail conveyance, the apprehension entertained of danger in approaching the coasts of Newfoundland, a danger which, I conscientiously believe to have been generally, and sometimes, I fear, designedly exaggerated—may have the effect of delaying, and certainly will discourage the efforts making for the accomplishment of this object by means of merchant steamers, with whose owners the prospects of pecuniary profit must form an important consideration. Nor should it fail to be borne in mind, that to give full effect to the advantages which the Telegraphic connection of Newfoundland with the American continent presents, the utmost attainable speed and regularity in the performance of the ocean voyage, are the ends to be held in view.—These ends I submit, with much deference, are not likely to be so completely effected by any other means, as by the direct action of the Government, or by that of some stimulus applied by

Despatches.

(Copy.)

Government House,
St. John's, 30th April, 1856.

Executive.

No. 23.

Sir,—

With reference to my Despatch, No. 27, of the 19th instant, I now beg to put you in possession of such further information as I have been able to obtain since that date, in reference to the projects and proceedings of the New York and Newfoundland Electric Telegraph Company.

2.—It appears that an engagement has been entered into, by which a steam vessel, with the Newfoundland and Cape Breton Cable on board, will leave England, under heavy penalties for delay, on the 5th of June next, and proceed direct to the neighborhood of Cape Ray. After the laying of the Cable shall have been completed, she will visit the port of St. John's in this Colony, and, it is hoped, proceed thence on her return to England on the 15th July next.

3.—The Company's Steamer *Victoria*, left the harbor of St. John's on the 26th instant, conveying Engineers and skilled workmen, who are to be landed at convenient points upon the Southern coast, for the purpose of immediately proceeding with the land operations.

4.—The Representative of the Company at present here seems to entertain no doubt that a message will be transmitted through to the United States in the month of August next. As this confidence is shared by the gentleman (Mr. F. N. Gisborne) who was formerly the Chief Engineer of the present, as well as of the original Company, is now reappointed to that office, and has perfect practical acquaintance, as well with the difficulties to be overcome, as with the resources at his command. I am inclined to think, that the expectation entertained on this point, will be realized.

5th.—With reference to the views which I have already submitted in my Despatch, above referred to, on the subject of establishing Direct Communication between the British Islands and St. John's, in order to ensure the fullest advantage, from the connection of Newfoundland by Electric Telegraph with the mainland of America, at the earliest possible moment, I beg leave to transmit herewith, the copy of a printed statement drawn up by Mr. Cyrus Field, a Director and Shareholder of the Telegraph Company, to which is annexed a Chart, exhibiting in Geographical miles, and I believe, upon competent authority, the distances between St. John's and various points in Great Britain and Ireland.

6.—The number of miles between St. John's and Galway is there given as One thousand, six hundred and forty-seven; the distance to Valentia, which, it will be observed, is the point of contact with Ireland, assumed upon the Chart for the Submarine Cable, as stated upon the authority of Lieutenant Maury, of the United States navy, the well-known Hydrographer, at One Thousand, six hundred, and forty miles.

Despatches.

Company has obtained an eligible office in the public building wherein the Supreme and other Courts hold their Sittings, the Governor of Newfoundland receiving as an equivalent the right to transmit a certain number of messages annually, so far as the Company's lines extend; this right if the contract continue in force, would ultimately include the Ocean Cable, and during thepresent year,if the expectations of the Company are realized, will extend from St. John's in this Colony, to Port Hood in Cape Breton.

17.—The necessary arrangements have been made by the New York and Newfoundland Company with the Telegraph Companies in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada, and the United States, to ensure the transmission of messages through to New York. I am informed also, that the New York and Newfoundland Company have secured a preference in those lines, for their messages, over those of a more local character.

18.—In conclusion, I have the honor to report that the Bill for amending the Telegraph has been passed through the which I have referred in my former Despatches on this subject, Company Incorporation Act, to Legislative Council and awaits my assent.

I have, &c.,

[Signed,]

C. H. DARLING.

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

(Copy)

Newfoundland,
Government House,
St. John's, 30th April, 1856.

Miscellaneous.

No. 33.

Sir,—

I have the honor to transmit herewith the copy of a memorial, signed by all the most eminent and influential residents of the city of St. John's, praying that I will urge upon

Despatches.

Government to the origination of a scheme which should be subject to its effectual supervision and control.

11.—But even as regards the advantages which the Direct Communication offers to Merchant Steamers, I have upon enquiry found no reason to question the general correctness of the statements in Mr. Field's Pamphlet, with the exception of that at page 6, as to the unfrequency with which the harbor of St. John's has been known to freeze entirely over: that event happens, I believe, every year, although sometimes only for a day, but it may be very safely asserted that it does not occur so often, nor does the harbor remain in that state so continuously, as to prevent the arrival of vessels during these months which are most unfavorable on account of the obstruction from that cause.

12.—I have before me a Custom House Return which shows, that in the months of March and April this year, when the weather has been unusually severe, and the access to the harbor more than ordinarily impeded, no less than thirty-five ships have entered inwards at St. John's, from Great Britain, Portugal, Spain, and Hamburg, exclusive of coasting and sealing vessels, while in the month of May last year thirty-five vessels entered from the same Ports.*

13.—With respect to Port charges, to which Mr. Field adverts, I may observe that their present rate is one shilling instead of six pence a ton, as stated by that gentleman; but a measure is before the Legislature by which it is proposed to limit the total amount in the case of any one vessel to £25, and I do not anticipate that there would be any difficulty in obtaining the exemption of steamers from both Light Dues and Pilotage, if these charges should be represented as a grievance or as Imposts to which the Mail Steamers are not now exposed at Halifax.

14.—The facts in favor of St. John's as a Port of Call have been clearly put in a speech recently delivered by Mr. Robert Prowse in the House of Assembly; this gentleman has long been a resident in the Colony, and is acquainted with its Outports and Southern Coast, and as I have taken care to ascertain that his opinion and statements have been correctly reported, I beg leave to transmit a copy of his remarks for your information.

15.—In continuation of the details respecting the occurrence of fogs, which I furnished in my Despatch No. 27, I now beg to state, that during the three months terminating to-day, it appears by the Return that one hundred and twelve guns only were fired at the Fort Amherst Light-house. This, in the least favorable point of view, would imply the existence of fog for fifty-six hours; but in cases where only one gun is fired, or where a greater number have not been fired continuously at half-hour intervals, it does not of course follow that the fog obscured Cape Spear, (the envelopment of which, as I have explained in my previous Despatch, affords the rule for firing the fog signal) for more than a few minutes.

16.—Since I had last the honor of addressing you on this subject, the Local Government have concluded an agreement (copy enclosed) with the Telegraph Company, by which the

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* Sealers alone, in the months of April and May, 1855, amounting to 212 vessels.

Despatches.

atlantic Mail Steamers ; and also an Address from the House of Assembly which has a a similar object.

2.—The facts which appear to these bodies to justify, and to call for this alteration in the existing arrangements, are explained in considerable detail. I believe them to be stated with accuracy, and while requesting permission to refer to my Despatches Nos. 27 and 32 of the 19th and 30th April last, in relation to the same subject, I beg leave respectfully to recommend the representations I now forward to your favorable consideration.

3.—Nith reference to my Despatch No. 32 of the 30th ultimo, (paragraph 13,) I have now the satisfaction of reporting that the Acts of the Session which has just terminated, provide for the exemption of Mercantile Steamers from all Dues except those of Pilotage; and that even Pilot Dues while levied at the rate of six pence a horse power, are not, in the case of any single steamer vessel to exceed ten pounds.

I have, &c.,

[Signed,]

C. H. DARLING.

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

(COPY.)

Newfoundland,
Government House,
St. John's, 30th April, 1856.

Commercial,

No. 55.

SIR,—

Owing to an inadvertence in the office of the Clerk of the Assembly, the Address from that body, which I had the honor to transmit with my Despatch, No. 41, of the 12th inst., was not accompanied by the Return relative to the prevalence of Fogs, to which the Address referred.

Despatches.

Her Majesty's Government the adoption of such steps as may constitute that Port a Point of Call for the Transatlantic Mail Steamers.

2.—The Despatches I have already had the honor to address to you in reference to this object, seem to render it unnecessary that I should do more on the present occasion than point out how strongly the representations of the Memorialists corroborate the statements which I have felt it my duty to submit to Her Majesty's Government in those communications.

3.—In earnestly recommending the views of the inhabitants of St. John's to your favorable consideration, I would beg to assure you that I do not take that course in the particular interest alone of the Colony, whose advantage it is no less my duty than my desire to promote, but in those general interests of all the European and American communities, the advocacy of which, at the present moment, seems to be a necessary incident of the position I have the honor to occupy as Her Majesty's Representative in this Colony.

I have, &c.,

[Signed,]

C. H. DARLING.

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

(Copy.)

Newfoundland,
Government House,
St. John's, 12th May, 1856.

Commercial,

No. 41.

Sir,—

I do myself the honor to transmit herewith a Memorial addressed to you by the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, praying that Her Majesty'y Government will adopt the necessary measures for causing the Town of St. John's to be made a Port of Call for the Trans-

Despatches.

enclosing the draft of an Order in Council, imposing a toll upon certain ships that will derive benefit from the Light-house on Cape Race.

You will observe that the toll which it is intended to impose can only be levied upon certain classes of vessels with the consent and aid of the Local Government, but I cannot doubt that the respective Provinces interested in the maintenance of the Light, will cheerfully co operate with Her Majesty's Government in giving effect to the proposed measure—you will therefore bring the subject under the early consideration of your Council, and you will transmit to me full information on the several points adverted to in the letter from the Board of Trade so far as the Colony under your government is concerned.

I have, &c.,

[Signed,]

H. LABOUCHERE.

Governor Darling,
&c., &c., &c.,

Copy.)

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
Whitehall, 9th July, 1856.

Sir,—

I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to transmit to you, for the consideration of Mr. Secretary Labouchere, the enclosed copy of of a Draft Order in Council, imposing a Toll upon certain ships that will derive benefit from the Light-house upon Cape Race, Newfoundland.

The Toll is to be levied under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1855, (18 & 19 Vic., Cap. 91,) which empowers Her Majesty, in Council, to impose a toll in respect of any new Light-house erected in or near the coasts of any British Possession, by or with the consent of the Legislative Authority of such place.

My Lords calculate that the cost of erecting the Light will be about £5,160, and that the cost of maintaining it will be somewhat over £400 per annum. Assuming that the cost of erection is to be paid off in five years or thereabouts, it will be necessary to raise by the toll

Despatches.

2.—I now beg leave to transmit the Return in question, together with a similar Return for the three months preceding those to which the Address of the Assembly refers, and which, I am informed, it was the intention of that body, should have been attached to their Representation. I beg to state that these Returns are the Documents alluded to in my Despatches, No. 27, of the 19th ultimo, and No. 32, of the 30th ultimo.

3.—I avail myself of this occasion to forward four copies of the pamphlet which I transmitted with my Despatch, No. 32, and to invite your attention to the enclosed account, extracted from the *New York Herald*, of a Printing Telegraph Instrument which has been patented in the United States, and of which the New York and Newfoundland Telegraph Company have, as I was informed by Mr. Cyrus Field, secured the use. This account has been sent to me by Mr. Field, from whom I also received, when he was recently in this Colony, a specimen of the printing effected by the machine, which I also have the pleasure of enclosing for your inspection.

4.—The operations of the Telegraph Company in the Island are proceeding vigorously, and the Steamer with the Cape Breton and Cape Ray cable on board is expected about the 15th proximo.

I have, &c.,

[Signed,]

C. H. DARLING.

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

MESSAGE transmitting copies of two Despatches in relation to previous correspondence on the subject of the maintenance of the Light-house on Cape Race (to the House of Assembly.)

(COPY)
No. 57.

Downing Street,
23*rd July*, 1856.

SIR,—

With reference to Sir William Molesworth's Circular Despatch of the 1st of September last, I transmit for your information and guidance a copy of a letter from the Board of Trad

Despatches.

of the amount of Tolls received in that Colony, with the particulars of the vessels which have paid the Tolls, giving the name of the vessel and the Port to which she belongs, her tonnage, rate of Toll, and amount paid by each vessel. If there is a balance due to the Colony upon such account, it may be settled by a draft upon the Accountant to the Board of Trade. But if the receipts are more than the payments, the balance should be remitted to H. M. Paymaster General, to be placed to the credit of the Account for Colonial Light-houses. The balance from the other Colonies should be remitted in like manner.

As regards the proposal contained in the Despatch of the Governor of Newfoundland above referred to, to the effect that the Light-house on Cape Pine and the Tolls for that Light should be placed upon the same footing as the Light-house on Cape Race and its Tolls, My Lords direct me to state that as soon as they have concluded the arrangements for Cape Race, and have seen how they answer, they will be prepared to consider the proposal, but they think it better to defer its consideration for the present.

As the Light-house on Cape Race will soon be in a condition for exhibiting the Light, it is desirable that the Order in Council should be submitted for Her Majesty's sanction as early as possible. My Lords will therefore be glad to be favored with Mr. Secretary Labouchere's opinion, at his earliest convenience, whether there is any objection to the Order in Council, as proposed to be framed ; and they would be glad to receive also the required information upon the several points before adverted to, with reference to the colonies, so soon as Mr. Labouchere has had the opportunity of making the necessary communication with the Colonial Governments.

With reference to Dues to be levied in the Colonies, I am to call your attention particularly to the 3rd section of the Act above mentioned.

I have, &c.,

[Signed,]

JAMES BOOTH.

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

Whereas by the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1855, it is enacted that upon the erection of any new Light-house, in or near any of the coasts of the British Possessions, by or with the consent of the Legislative Authorities of such Possession, Her Majesty may,

Despatches.

a sum of about £1500 a-year, to be reduced as soon as the cost of erection is paid off. From Returns which have been furnished in this country, and by the Colonial Government, it appears that the annual amount of shipping that will pass or derive benefit from this Light, is about 5,500,000 tons, which, at the sixteenth of a penny a ton, will give the required income. My Lords therefore propose to fix the toll to that amount.

It will be observed that the Order in Council extends to ships navigating between Ports in the United Kingdom and certain Ports in North America, and also to ships navigating to and from Ports in British North America upon transatlantic voyages from and to ports not in the United Kingdom. Upon the former of these classes the toll can be collected in this country. Upon the latter the toll can only be levied in the respective Colonies, with the consent and by the help of the Colonial Governments; the two classes are, however, so far as regards the benefit to be derived from the Light, precisely in the same position, and My Lords trust therefore that there will be no difficulty on the part of any of the Colonies in levying and accounting for the toll thus imposed.

There are, however, two other classes of vessels which will derive benefit from the Light, viz.: —1st.—Ships engaged in the Coasting Trade of the Colony of Newfoundland.—2nd.—Ships engaged in the inter-Colonial Trade of the British Colonies in North America and passing the Light.

With regard to these two classes, my Lords do not think it desirable to make any provision by the Order in Council, until they learn precisely in what manner and to what extent the several Colonial Governments are disposed to concur in imposing and collecting the Toll. In the case of Newfoundland, my Lords understand that the Colonial Government are willing to tax coasters to the same extent for which they are taxed for Cape Pine, but they think it desirable to know the exact terms which the Colonial Government propose for the purpose, before embodying them in any Order in Council, if indeed it be necessary to do so at all.

As regards the mode of collecting the Tolls imposed by the Order in Council, it appears desirable that they should be collected, whenever it is possible to do so, at the Port of clearance before the vessel sails; my Lords propose accordingly that they shall be so collected in the Ports of the United Kingdom in the case of vessels departing from those Ports; whilst in the case of ships arriving in the United Kingdom, my Lords propose that they shall not be demanded if a Colonial Receipt, showing that the toll for the voyage has been paid in the Colony before starting, is produced. As regards the management of the Light, it appears to my Lords that it may very properly be entrusted to the Board of Works mentioned in the Despatch of the Governor of Newfoundland, of the 8th of January last, which was transmitted to this Board in your letter of the 20th February. And my Lords will be prepared to make arrangements for the remitting of the Tolls, and for providing thereout the funds necessary for maintaining the Light after learning the arrangements made for collecting and accounting for the Tolls to be taken in Newfoundland and the other Colonies, and the particulars of the measures which the Board of Works propose to adopt for maintaining the Light.

The convenient course will probably be, that an account should be rendered quarterly to this Department from the Colony of Newfoundland of the cost of the management, and also

Despatches.

(Copy)
No. 79.

Downing Street,
13th November, 1856.

Sir,—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 79, of the 15th of September and to acquaint you that the subject of the maintenance of the Light on Cape Race, adverted to in the Minute of your Council, will receive the early consideration of the Lords of th Committee of Privy Council for Trade.

With respect, however, to the issue of the Order in Council, the Draft of which accompanied my Despatch of the 23rd of July, I am apprised that the Law Officers of the Crown have advised, that under the language of the Merchant Shipping Amendment Act, 1855, the Local Legislature must "consent" to the erection of the Light-house, before any order in Council can issue, and of course before any tolls can be levied for the maintenance of the Light. Although from your Despatch of the 15th September last, I infer that such consent will be, if it has not already been obtained, yet there is no such evidence of it as would satisfy the view of the law advisers.

You will therefore bring the subject again before your Council with a view to the insertion of a clause in the Bill, which you state they are prepared to introduce into the House of Assembly, expressing the formal assent of the Legislature, both to the erection of the Light-house and the levy of the Tolls.

I have, &c.,

[Signed,]

H. LABOUCHERE.

Governor Darling,
&c., &c., &c.,
Newfoundland.

Despatches.

by Order in Council, for such Toll in regard thereof to be paid by the master or owner of any ship which passes the same or derives benefit therefrom as Her Majesty may deem reasonable.

And whereas a Light-house is, by and with the consent of the Legislative Authority of the Colony of Newfoundland, now being erected on Cape Race in the said Colony.

And whereas the erection of such Light-house will soon be completed, and the Light thereof will shortly be exhibited.

And whereas the several classes of Ships following, that is to say—

All Ships whether sailing Ships or Steam Ships, navigating from any Port or Ports in the British Colonies in North America to any Port or Ports in the United Kingdom.

All Ships whether sailing Ships or Steam Ships navigating from any Port or Ports in the United Kingdom to any Port or Ports in the British Colonies in North America.

All Ships whether sailing Ships or Steam Ships bound from any Port or Ports in the British Colonies in North America upon any Transatlantic voyage.

All Ships whether sailing Ships or Steam Ships arriving at any Port or Ports in the British Colonies in North America after any Transatlantic voyage.

All Ships whether sailing Ships or Steam Ships arriving at any Port or Ports in the United Kingdom from New York, or any Port in the United States north of New York.

All Steam Ships leaving any Port or Ports in the United Kingdom for New York, or any Ports in the United States north of New York, will pass the said Light-house, and will, when the light is exhibited therein, derive benefit therefrom.

Now therefore, Her Majesty, in exercise of the Powers vested in Her by the said recited Act, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to direct that upon and after the lighting of the said Light upon Cape Race, there shall be paid for every such Ship aforesaid, except Ships belonging to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, the Toll of one-sixteenth of a penny per ton of the burthen of every such ship for every such voyage as aforesaid.

And the Right Honorable, &c.

Education.

2.—Of said Pupils Six received instructions in Latin, Twenty-four in Spanish, Two in French, Eight in Navigation, Nine in Trigonometry and Practical Mathematics, over Twenty in Bookkeeping, and all in Arithmetic,-Natural Science, English Grammar, Geography, Writing, Reading, &c.

3.—Last year's average attendance of Pupils was Fifty, this year's Forty-eight ; last year's income £76 0s. 0d. ; this year's £84 4s. 7d. ; last year's balance against the Institution £64 3s. 7d. ; this years £61 1s. 4d.

4.—The rear of the premises being overlooked by the dwellings of Messrs. Pinsent and Hayward, I deemed it proper and decent to erect a water-closet and extend the western board fence.—The lobby of the House has been painted, as per leave granted at your last meeting.

I now beg leave to call your attention to the propriety of painting the premises next year, and fencing in front of the house.

I also beg leave to suggest that in order to preserve the respectability of the School and its efficiency, the power to expel bad and intractable pupils should be vested somewhere.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. RODDICK.

Harbor Grace,
29th Dec., 1856.

Education.

Annual Report of Grammar School at Harbor Grace.

Harbor Grace,
3rd January, 1857.

SIR,—

The Commissioners of the Harbor Grace Grammar School take leave to transmit to you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, which they request you may be pleased to lay before His Excellency,

The Annual Account of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Institution for the past year.

The Report of the Principal, Mr. Roddick, to the Commissioners at the Annual Meeting this day.

Also Copy of two Resolutions passed by the Board.

I have the honor to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN MUNN,
Chairman.

The Hon. John Kent,
Colonial Secretary.

Report of Harbor Grace Grammar School, 1856.

To the Chairman of Commissioners, and Commissioners of Harbor Grace Grammar School:

GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honor of reporting to you for your information,

1.—The average quarterly attendance of Pupils during the past year was a fraction over Forty-eight—the highest number during any quarter was Fifty-three, the lowest Forty-six.

Education.

Harbor Grace Grammar School,
3rd January, 1857.

At the Annual Meeting of the Grammar School Commissioners, held this day—

PRESENT:

Honorable JOHN MUNN,
" T. H. RIDLEY,
JOHN HAYWARD, Esquire,
WM. DONNELLY, "
H. W. TRAPNELL, "

It was unanimously

Resolved,—That it is due by this Board, and the public whom we represent, that we place upon record, our unqualified approval of the efficiency of Mr. J. J. Roddick, as the Principal of this Institution, in promoting the Educational interests of this community the past twelve years.

Resolved,—That this Board address a respectful Memorial to His Excellency the Governor, praying that His Excellency may be pleased to sanction a Grant for the liquidation of the debt of £61 1s. 4d., due by the Commissioners for repairs and necessary alterations made in the Grammar School premises two years ago.

JOHN MUNN,

Chairman.

Education.

THE HARBOR GRACE GRAMMAR SCHOOL IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COMMISSIONERS, FROM 1st January TO 31st December, 1856.

Dr.

January 1.—To balance due by the Directors....	.....	.....	£64	3	7
" Paid interest on £50, borrowed, at 6 per cent.	.....	3	0	0
Decr. 31.— " " Insurance on £500, at 1 per cent.	.....	.....	5	0	0
" " Stationery for use of School	.....	.....	16	11	6
" " For prizes at annual examination	.....	.....	2	15	0
" " Annual expense for lighting fires and cleaning school-room.....	.....	.....	.....	4	0	0
" " Repairing stove, and sundries	.....	.....	1	7	0
" " For coal ...	.....	.....	.....	5	16	9
" " Carpenters' wages, lumber, nails, paint and oil for the water closets, &c., in rear of the premises	.....	17	12	1
" " Annual Grant to the Principal	.....	.....	25	0	0
			£145	5	11

Cr.

January 1.—By school fees this quarter	.....	.....	.....	£23	14	2
April 1.— " Ditto ditto	.....	.....	.....	20	15	5
July 1.— " Ditto ditto	.....	.....	.....	19	15	0
Oct. 1.— " Ditto ditto	.....	.....	.....	19	5	0
Dec. 1.— " Arrears of last year received	.....	.....	0	15	0
31.— " Balance due this date	.....	.....	.....	61	1	4
				£145	5	11

1857.
January 1.—To balance due by Directors £61 1 4

E. E.

JOHN MUNN,
Chairman.

Harbor Grace, 31st December, 1856.

Education.

Returns of Protestant Board of Education, Bay Roberts, year ending 1st July, 1856.

Bay Roberts,
August 18, 1856.

Sir,—

Annexed, and accompanying this, I beg to transmit for your Excellency's information, the several returns for the year ending 1st July, 1856, of Schools, &c., in the Educational District of Bay Roberts, as required by the Education Acts, together with the Teachers' Reports for the last quarter of that year.

These Returns shew an increase of 42 children on the books, and an increase in the daily average attendance of 142 over the preceding year. The Schools at French's Cove, Bay Roberts, and Blow-me-down, Port-de-Grave, though situate in localities where schools are much needed, yet labor under many disadvantage; they are both held in hired, and very inconvenient houses; they have both suffered through change of teachers; and have both, at intervals, been unavoidably closed: many of the inhabitants, also of these settlements, remove with their families into the woods during the winter months, while those who remain are insufficiently provided with firing; this will account for the average attendance being so small. The other schools are progressing favorably, and give satisfaction to the visitors and parents generally.

At the commencement of the year, the Board, taking into consideration the high prices of provisions, &c., deemed it advisable to raise the salaries of their Teachers from £35 to £40, Cy., per annum; this has given them additional encouragement, and, indeed, secured in a great measure their services, and has besides proved a seasonable help, since the amount of fees collected by the Teachers, and which forms a part of their salary, has this year fallen short of the sum collected in the preceding year by £13 and upwards.

The Board has succeeded in building two School Rooms, one in Bay Roberts, the other in Port-de-Grave; but two others are much needed at the extreme ends of those settlements, but owing to the poverty of the people generally in these localities, they are unable to comply with the conditions of the Act, which requires them to provide half the expenses.

Your Excellency will perceive, by the Account of Expenditure forwarded, that we have fully and faithfully laid out the monies entrusted to our care.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's obedient humble servant,

M. BLACKMORE,
Chairman.

To His Excellency
Charles H. Darling, Esq.,
Governor of Newfoundland, &c., &c.

A RETURN of the Schools, &c., under the supervision of the Carbonear Protestant Board of Education, for the year ended the 4th July, 1856.

Locality	Names of Masters.	Number of Scholars			Average attendance.		Course of Education.	School property.	Salary of Masters.	Amount of fees received from	Incidental expenses of schools.	Total.
		Paid.	Free	Total.	Male	Female.						
Carbonear, S. S.	G. Apsey	42	22	64	32	21	Reading, writing, cyphering, spelling, and a regular use of the Holy Scriptures.	A School-house	£10 0 0	£4 14 6	£5 0 0	£49 14 6
Carbonear, N.S.	T. Roberts	31	85	116	49	42			40 0 0	3 4 0		43 4 0
Freshwater	J. Parsons	21	53	74	29	27			40 0 0	2 5 10		42 5 10
Otterbury	J. Jetson		31	31	12	13			25 0 0			25 0 0
Perrie's Cove	J. Swaine		30	30	14	13			30 0 0			30 0 0
Mully's Cove	J. Howill	31	5	36	9	23			20 0 0	1 5 0	2 0 0	23 5 0
Adam's Cove	J. Baggs	13	35	48	22	20			30 0 0	1 5 9		31 5 9
Western Bay	C. Churchil	32	43	75	36	29			35 0 0	4 6 6		39 6 6
Ochre Pits	M. Curtiss	30	47	77	41	30			30 0 0	3 11 0		33 11 0
Northern Bay	T. Moores		33	33	16	15			25 0 0			25 0 0
Island Cove	M. Turner		56	55	30	21			35 0 0			35 0 0
Bay-de-Verds	W. Loder	30	70	100	35	31			30 0 0	2 14 3		32 14 3
		230	509	739	325	285			380 0 0	23 6 10	7 0 0	410 6 10

W. E. SHENSTONE,

Chairman.

Education.

REPORT for the quarter ending June 30th, 1856, for the School at the Dock, established by the Protestant Board of Education, taught by ROBERT W. FISHER.

No.	Name.	No. of days each has attended.	No. Scholars admitted.	No. at present attdg.	Averg. daily attendance.	Class at present in	Remarks.	Age.
1	James Newell	46	49	42	37	1st or Testament class.	Long Division	11
2	Isaac Newell	27					ditto	13
3	Joseph Corbett	25					Writing on slate	11
4	Mary Ann Fisher	10					" on paper	12
5	Emma Corbett	38					ditto	12
6	John French	26					Addition of Money	14
7	Henrietta Fisher	57					Writing on slate	8
8	Clem. Fisher	55					ditto	10
9	George Daw	12					Writing on paper	14
10	Philip Newell	12					Rule of Three	12
11	Charles Daw	10						15
12	William Daw	17					Short Division	13
13	John Daw	10					Writing on slate	13
14	Thomas Corbett	37				2nd Class.	ditto	10
15	Philip Corbett	39					ditto	11
16	Samuel French	59					ditto	10
17	Jessie Fisher	59				3rd Class.	ditto	6
18	Jane Corbett	27					ditto	13
19	Anne Newell	59					ditto	9
20	Sarah Newell	59						9
21	Jane Lacey	59						6
22	Bridget Corbett	22				3rd Class.		10
23	Thomas Kinsley	28						7
24	Mary Ann Daw	25						9
25	James Bradbury	58						11
26	Susanna Butler	57						9
27	James Bradbury	54						7
28	Sarah Rose	37				4th Class.		12
29	Isaac Curlew	59						7
30	Kate Delaney	55						10
31	Patience Corbett	28						7
32	Benjamin Curlew	58				Alphabet.		4
33	Fanny Delaney	30						12
34	Margaret Fisher	44						5
35	Joseph Daw	27						7

REPORT for the Quarter ending June 30th, 1856, of the School at French's Cove, Bay Roberts, established by the Protestant Board of Education, taught by Robert Pepper.

Names.	Age.	Sections.	No. of days each has attended.	Branches Taught.	Attainments when admitted.	Attainments at date of Return.
John Sparks	10	Section 1st.	54	Read in Testament	Addition of Money	Addition of Avoirdupois
Elijah Badcock	11		53		Long Division	" Money
S. French	12		17		Subtraction	Multiplication
Emma Fox	9		34		Addition of Money	Avoirdupois weight
Mary Carraway	13		28		Subtraction	Multiplication
Eleanor Sparks	12		25			
Jemima Sparks	8		43		Addition	Addition.
Emelia French	10		15			
Isaac Badcock	9	Section 2nd.	53	Read in Primmer	Primmer and Addition	Subtraction
N. Badcock	10		22			
E. Sparks	8		10			
S. Bradbury	9		29			
E. Bradbury	11		13			
Azariah French	8	Section 3rd.	37	Words of 2 and 3 letters	Words of 2 and 3 letters	Read in Primmer
John Mevier	8		25			
R. Badcock	8		38			
E. Barrett	8		52			
Joseph Barret	6		50			Words of 2 and 3 letters
Levina Earle	8		16			
William French	7		17			
John Churchill	5		43			
John Badcock	4		38			
John Hooper	7		40			
R. Carraway	6		29			
T. Bradbury	10		20			

Edncation.

LIST of Scholars who have paid fees, and the amount each has paid.

1	Philip Newell	.....	.....	.....	.....	£0	2	6
2	James Newell	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	1	3
3	Joseph Corbett	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	1	4
4	James Corbett	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	1	3
5	Emma Corbett	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	2	6
6	Philip Corbett	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	1	3
7	Thomas Corbett	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	1	3
8	Kate Delaney	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0	7½
9	Francis Delaney	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0	7½
10	James Bradbury	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0	7½
11	Richard Bradbury	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0	7½
12	Jane Lacey	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	1	10½
13	Ann Newell	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	2	6
14	Sarah Newell	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	1	3
15	Sarah Rose	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	1	3
16	Bridget Corbett	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	2	0
17	Thomas Kinsley	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	3	1½
18	Susannah Butler	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	3	1½
19	Mary Ann Daw	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	2	6
20	Isaac Newell	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	1	3
21	Mark Hannebury	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	1	3
22	Ellen Hannebury	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	1	3
23	Alice Hannebury	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	1	3
						£1	16	4½

P. S.—This is the total amount I have received from the time school was opened to this date, June 30th, 1856.

ROBERT FISHER.

Education.

REPORT for the quarter ending June 30th, 1856, for the School at the Dock, established by the Protestant Board of Education, taught by ROBERT W. FISHER.—(Continued.)

No.	Name.	No. of days each has attended.	No. Scholars admitted.	No. at present attdg.	Averg. daily attendance.	Class at present in.	Remarks.	Age.
36	Elizabeth Daw	24				Alphabet.		
37	Mary Newell	28						
38	Mary A. Newell	27						
39	Philip Corbett	28						
40	Patience Daw	25						
41	James Lacey	15						
42	R. Bradbury	59						

Education.

REPORT for the quarter ending June 30th, 1856, for the School at the head of Bay Roberts, established by the Protestant Board of Education, taught by JOHN BEASANT.—(Continued.)

No.	Names.	No. of days each has attended.	No. Scholars admitted.	No. at present attdg.	Class at present in.	Age.	Remarks.
36	Henry Snow, (Stephen)	52	129	56	2nd Class.	11	Writing on slate
37	Joseph Russell, (Henry)	24			Reading Scriptures and History.	14	Fellowship
38	Mary Guinea	21				15	Multiplication
39	Thomas Guinea	16				12	ditto
40	Susanna Russell, (S.)	45				9	Writing on paper
41	Charles Warren	59				8	" slate
42	Susana Mener	56				8	
43	Edward Russell	59				9	
44	Louisa Calpin	35				13	Compound Division
45	Mary G Hedderson	44				8	Writing on paper
46	Patrick Dawsen	56				8	ditto
47	Stephen Fitzpatrick	35				10	
48	Jane Penham	26				9	
49	Robert Dale	56				7	
50	Edward Elons	55			3rd Class.	5	
51	John Nosworthy	31			Reading and Spelling.	11	Writing on paper
52	Thomas Lundregan	49				6	
53	Stephen Brown	28				11	
54	Jane Mener	55				9	
55	Michael Dawson	44				6	
56	Emma Hedderson	54				5	
57	Ester Russell	43				5	
58	Mary Calpen	23			2nd Class.	7	
59	Charles Bradbury	37				9	
60	James Mener	37			Easy Reading and Spelling.	8	
61	Elizabeth Evans	58				6	
62	James Elons	56				5	
63	Thomas Dale	29				10	
64	Benjamin Meren	50				8	
65	Mary Vey	34				7	
66	Isaac Snow, (Stephen)	49				6	
67	Isaac French	40				9	
68	Henry Snow	48			1st class.	5	
69	Maria Meren	48				5	
70	Lydia Russell	55				5	

Education.

REPORT for the quarter ending June 30th, 1856, of the School at the Head of Bay Roberts, established by the Protestant Board of Education, taught by JOHN BEASANT.

No.	Names.	No. of days each has attended.	No. Scholars admitted.	No. at present attdg.	Class at present in	Age.	Remarks.
1	Leah Russell	55	129	56	4th Class.	14	Compound Subtraction
2	Eliza Mener	36				12	" Multiplication
3	Mary Jane Mener	15				8	Writing on paper
4	Rachael Russell	44				8	ditto
5	Mary North	36				10	Simple Addition
6	Elizabeth North	19				13	Compound "
7	Mary Dawson	49				12	" Division
8	Martin Blackmore	55				9	" Addition
9	Tryphena Mener	35				13	" Division
10	Eliza Snow	12				12	Multiplication
11	John H. Green	57				12	Practice
12	Harvey A. Green	33				10	Short Division
13	Isaac Mercer (Benjamin)	54				11	Compound "
14	James Brown	33				14	Long "
15	Robert Russell	40				12	Compound Addition
16	Stephen Mener	56				9	Subtraction.
17	George Dawson	32				10	Simple Addition.
18	Edward French	39				10	Writing on slate
19	John Wilcox	52				9	ditto
20	Benjamin Wilcox	28				12	Long Division
21	Jane Evans	45				7	
22	Augustus Parsons	41				11	Comp'd Multiplication
23	Susanna Russell(William)	44				10	Multiplication
24	Fanny Russell "	22				13	ditto
25	John Elons	27				12	Compound Division
26	John Cormack	43				11	" Addition
27	James Cormack	45				9	ditto
28	Mahala Warren	56				11	Multiplication
29	Susanna Elons	44				9	ditto
30	Bridget Dawson	25				15	Writing on paper
31	Susanna Hedderson	49				10	Multiplication
32	William Elons	56				9	Subtraction
33	Joseph Russell (Stephen)	27				13	Compound Division
34	Moses Russell "	26				11	Writing on paper
35	Mary Grace Bartlett	58				8	" slate

Reading, Scripture, and History.

Education.

PROTESTANT EDUCATIONAL BOARD.

Dr.

1855.						
Sept. 20—	To Rev. Chairman for Stationery account	.....	.....	£1	6	3
	" Three Stools, Fish Cove, 3s.	.....	.....	0	9	0
Oct. 1—	" Postage.....	.....	.....	0	0	3
	" Mr. Hierlihy, quarter salary ending 30 Sept.....		.....	11	10	9
	" Mr. Beasant, ditto ditto	.....	.....	10	0	0
Nov. 6—	" Mr. Fisher, for quarter ending 31st October, 1855		.....	10	0	0
Dec. 10—	" Rent Blow me Down to Sept. 30 ...	.....	.....	0	15	0
	" Beach account for funnelling	.....	.....	0	18	3
24—	" Mr. Crawford, quarter ending 31st December		.....	7	18	0
31—	" Mr. Fisher for two months' to date	.....	.....	6	13	4
	" Mr. Beasant for quarter ending 31st December		.....	10	0	0
	" Mr. Hierlihy, ditto ditto	.....	.....	11	10	9
	" Mr. Pepper, to date for 20th August	.....	.....	14	11	6
1856.						
March 31—	" Rev. Chairman, books, &c.,	.....	.....	3	10	5
	" Mr. Beasant, quarter ending date...		.....	10	0	0
April —	" Mr. Crawford, quarter ending 31st March		.....	10	0	0
	" J. W. Hierlihy, ditto ditto		.....	11	10	9
21—	" Mr. Fisher, ditto ditto		.....	10	0	0
June 24—	" M. Harvey, for 9 months' rent, Blow me Down		.....	2	5	0
	" Advertising for Masters, *Express*.....		.....	0	12	0
July 2—	" Postage.....	.....	.....	0	0	3
18—	" Mr. Crawford, for quarter ending 30th June.....		.....	10	0	0
	" Mr. Hierlihy ditto ditto		.....	11	10	9
July —	" Mr. Fisher, ditto ditto		.....	10	0	0
	" Mr. Beasant, ditto ditto		.....	10	0	0
	" Mr. Pepper, ditto ditto		.....	20	0	0
	" Balance carried to New account.....		.....	54	17	3
				£249	19	6

Education.

REPORT for the Quarter ending June 30th, 1856, of the School at the Head of Bay Roberts, established by the Protestant Board of Education, taught by JOHN BEASANT.—(Continued.)

No.	Names.	No. of days each has attended.	No. Scholars admitted.	No. at present attdg	Class at present in.	Age.	Remarks.
71	Emma Mercer	34	129	56	1st Class.		
72	Emma Bartlett	57			Reading and Spelling words of 2 and 3 letters		
73	Isaac Bartlett	58					
64	Thomas Hedderson	48					
75	Edward F. Green	41					
76	Maria Vey	43					
77	Mary Russell	47					
78	Elizabeth Ann Cave	38					
79	Charles Cave	49					
80	Amelia Russell	47					
81	John Evans	37					
82	Thomas Evans	52					
83	Caroline Brown	36					
84	James Vey	45					
85	James Wilcox	44					
86	Elizabeth Jane Meney	31					
87	Caroline Meney	39					
88	Mary J. Badcock	20					
89	Grace Badcock	23					
90	John Fitzpatrick	15					
91	Michael Donaven	10					
92	Mathew Fitzpatrick.	15			Alphabet.		

5 Scholars have advanced from the 2rd Class to the 4th Class.
1 " " 2nd " 3rd.
5 " " 1st " 2nd.
4 " " Alphabet " 1st.

Average No. of Scholars this quarter, 63.

N. B.—To account for the Average being so small, 36 Scholars left this Quarter which did not attend the last month.

REPORT of the Board School at Blow-me-down, Port-de-Grave, in the Educational District of Bay Roberts, from the last day of March to the Twenty third day of June, being to the commencement of the Summer vacation, 1856; George W. Cranford, Master.

Names.	Age.	No. admitted this quarter.	No. of days each attended.	No. at present attending.	No. at present on Register.	Class at present in	Average number attended.	Branches Taught.	Progress.
Jacob Morgan	12	3	23	20	40	1st.	21	Spelling, Reading, Writ-	Addition of Money to Rule of Three
A. Morgan	12		39			....		ing, and Arithmetic.	Long Division to Division of Money
E. J. Morgan	9		39			....			Multiplication to Addition of "
W. Morgan (W	11		39			....			" to Subtraction "
E. Morgan (W	9		42			....			" to Long Division
J. Porter	11		31			....			Numeration to Multiplication
Eli Morgan	10		25			....			Subtraction to Division
R. Morgan	11		24			....			Numeration to Long Multiplication
R. W. Daw	12		15			....			" to Subtraction
Virtue Morgan	11		24			....			" to Addition
G. Morgan	11		19			....			Spelling one to two syllables
W. Morgan (J	8		27			....			" two to three "
Grace Morgan	10		21			2nd.		Spelling, and Reading in	Ditto ditto
P. Morgan	6		25			....		Primmer.	Ditto ditto
F. Morgan	5		23			....			Ditto ditto
I. Morgan	6		28			..			Ditto ditto
S. F. Morgan	7		39			....			Ditto ditto
P. Porter	8		11			....			Ditto ditto
John Porter	6		8			....			Ditto ditto
C. Porter	7		10			....			Ditto ditto
J Morgan	11		24			....			Ditto ditto
M. A. Mercer	9		50			....			Ditto ditto
Caleb Morgan	5		5			3rd.		Alphabet.	
M. J. Morgan	5		7			....			
Rd. Morgan	4		15			....			No fees received.

Education.

IN ACCOUNT WITH TREASURER.

Cr.

1855.							
	By Balance remaining from last account	£12	17	4
Oct. 1.—	" Mr. Beasant, for books....	0	3	0
	" 1 quarter's Education grant, quarter ending last September...	59	2	8
Dec. 31.—	" Ditto ditto ditto 31st December....	59	2	8
	" Mr. Beasant, for books...	0	5	0
	" Mr. Hierlihy, "	0	1	0
1856.				
April 3.—	" 1 quarter's Education grant, quarter ending March 31	59	2	8
	" Mr. Beasant, for books....	0	2	6
July 1.—	" 1 quarter's Education grant, quarter ending 30th June	59	2	8
		£249	19	6

E. E.

Bay Roberts, July 31st, 1856.

W. J. GREENE.

Education.

ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, TRINITY WEST.

DR.

1855.						
Aug 22.—	To Cash Account, Heart's Delight School-house....	.....	£13	0	0
Sept. 17.—	" Cash paid Rev. H. Lind, ...	.....	5	0	0
Oct. 20.—	" " R. Jerrett, Heart's Delight School ...	.....	9	0	0
Nov. 6.—	" " for 2 stoves	.....	2	0	0
17.—	" " R. Jerrett, Heart's Delight School ...	.....	4	0	0
Dec. 31.—	" " James Godden, due 20th January, 1856	.....	10	0	0
1856.						
April 16.—	" " W. Swansborough, 2 quarters' salary	.....	20	0	0
June 2.—	" " James Godden, due 20th April	.....	10	0	0
July 6.—	" " James Godden, due 20th July	.....	10	0	0
	" " W. Swansborough.....	.....	10	0	0
	" " For laborers, per account furnished	.....	5	5	6
	" Amount expended on School-house, New Perlican, as per acct.		36	13	6
16.—	" Cash account, New Harbor School	.....	2	10	0
	" 6lbs. nails, 12 panes glass, 1 quart oil, 6 lbs. whiting	.....	0	12	6
	" 14 lbs. paint, New Perlican School-house	.....	0	9	4
Oct. 10.—	" 1 pane glass, ditto	.....	0	0	6
	" Cash to W. Swansborough	.....	10	0	0
21.—	" Cash paid R. Jerrett	.....	1	13	0
	" " W. Hiscock, Heart's Delight School	.....	1	15	0
Nov. 8.—	" " W. Mosdell, 2 quarters' salary	.....	17	10	0
	" " For sundries to New Harbor School-house	.....	0	7	6
Dec. 31.—	" " Rev. H. Lind, for cash advanced	.....	1	8	6
	" Balance	.....	13	11	1
			£184	16	5

CR.

1855						
July 17.—	By cash received from Central Board	.....	£53	5	9
	" " Receiver General, last year's grant	.....	87	13	10
Sept. 30.—	" " Ditto due this day	.....	21	17	5
1856						
Jany. 17.—	" " " "	.....	21	18	5
			£184	16	5

E. E.

31st December, 1856.

JOHN BEMISTER.

Education.

Educational District of Bay Roberts, (Protestant,) Return for the year ending 1st July, 1856.

Number and Position of Schools.	Date of establishment.	Names of Teachers.	Salary paid to each.	No. of Scholars on books at date of return.	Average attendance for the quarters ending 1855 / 1856				Fees received by Teachers.
					Sept.	Dec.	Mch.	June	
1 Coley's Point, Bay Roberts		G.W Hierlihy	£40 Stg.	97	56	67	55	59	Hierlihy £6 0 7½ Beasant 10 7 3 Fisher 1 16 4½ £18 4 3½
2 River Head ditto	Oct. 1853	J. Beasant	40 Cy.	92	54	61	60	63	
3 French's Cove ditto	Ditto	R. Pepper	40 "	25	—	26	8	12	
4 The Dock, Port-de-Grave.	Ditto	R. Fisher	40 "	42	22	24	31	37	R. Pepper, none
5 Blow-me-down, ditto	Ditto	G. Cranford	40 "	25	—	12	12	21	G. Cranford "
				281	137	190	169	192	

The Teachers returns will shew the names and age of scholars, branches taught, books used, and progress in education.

Hours of Teaching.—From April to October—9 a m. to 4 p.m.
" October to April—9½ " to 3 " } with interval for dinner.

M. BLACKMORE,

Chairman.

Education.

EXPENDITURE for enlargement, repairs, &c., of School House in New Perlican.

1855.

July	12—	To 6 Pieces Room Paper, 1s. 2d., 6 yards Calico, 7d.				£0	10 6
		" 1 Grate, 5s., ½ Bushel Lime, 1s. 6d.				0	6 6
	20—	" ½ Bushel Lime				0	1 6
August	6—	" 6 Brass Knobs, 3s., Cash for hinges, 1s.				0	4 0
		" 2 Dozen screws, 1s., 1 Iron Bolt, 10d.				0	1 10
	8—	" paint				0	4 2
	22—	" Cash for Board and Shingles				11	18 2
		" Paid freight of do. from St. John's...				1	13 0
		" 2lbs small nails, 6d.				0	1 0
Sept.	6—	" 2 pair small hinges "				0	1 0
	10—	" 2lb small nails, "				0	1 0
	15—	" 6 ditto "				0	3 0
	17—	" 7 ditto "				0	3 6
	21—	" 7 ditto "				0	3 6
		" Thomas Merchant, for last year, fixing funnels				0	8 0
		" Cost of Sheet Iron do.				0	5 0
Oct.	1—	" 6lb small nails, 6d.				0	3 0
	5—	" 6 " ditto "				0	3 0
	8—	" 4 " shingle nails "				0	2 0
	13—	" 2 " small nails "				0	1 0
	16—	" 16" shingle nails "				0	8 0
	20—	" 1 " ditto "				0	0 6
		" 6 " small nails "				0	3 0
	27—	" 4 " ditto "				0	2 0
Nov.	1—	" 25 panes glass "				0	12 6
		" Linseed Oil				0	0 10
	3—	" 1lb shingle nails				0	0 6
	10—	" 10 gallons coal tar, 2s.				1	0 0
		" Henry Martin, amount contract				9	10 0
		" " 3 days' labor, 3s				0	9 0
			Forwarded			£29	1 0

Education.

The Protestant Board of Education, Trinity Bay West, in account with W. SWANSBOROUGH.

1855.

			s.	d.			
Jan. 30—	To Stationery for Registers, &c., 1s.	.....	1	0			
March 31—	" 3 gallons of lime, 1s.	.....	1	0			
July 20—	" ½ day's labor putting in Kitchen grate...	.....	2	0			
Aug. 8—	" 1 day painting doors, &c.....	.....	3	6			
Nov. 5—	" 1 Iron Latch, 1s., Whiting for Glazing, 1s.	.....	2	0			
	" Paid T. Merchant for making back for grate 1s. 6d.		1	6	£0	11	0
	" Laying School-room floor, and ceiling two sides up to the wall plate, glazing, repairing, and making desks, &c., in the School-room, 20 days, 3. 6d.				3	10	0
	" Ceiling and making a closet in the bed-room, and making mantle piece						
1855.							
May 12—	" Nails for fencing 2s., Pickets, 2s. 6d. ...	.....	4	6	0	4	6
	" Ceiling loft and putting floor over it ...	.....					
July —	" 3 days painting exterior of School-house	.....	20	0	1	0	0
					£5	5	6

E. E.

W. SWANSBOROUGH.

Received by order on Messrs. P. Rogerson and Son, Five Pounds, Five Shillings, and Six Pence, Cy.

W. SWANSBOROUGH.

Education.

ANNUAL REPORT of Protestant Board of Education, District of Fortune Bay, July, 1856.

The Protestant Board of Education for the District of Fortune Bay held its Annual Meeting at Harbor Briton, on Wednesday, July 23rd, 1856 ; and in obedience to the Act of the Legislature, begs to report,

That during the past year three schools have been in full operation, and one during the six winter months, and that arrangements have been made to commence a School at Grole, in Hermitage Bay, in August, 1856 ; and another about the same time in Hermitage Cove, Hermitage Bay.

That these arrangements are far from being anything like an approximation to what is wanted in the two extensive Bays which compose this District, and as these arrangements are the utmost in the power of the Board, it is evident that there is a great want of means—while the absence of proper teachers and dearth of books increase the difficulties of the Board in a great degree.

This Board cannot but regret that a sum of £50 is withdrawn from its grant by the Newfoundland School Society, for one School only, that at Bellorem, such grant having been made at a time when two Schools were in operation, and as this Board believes with a view to the continuance of two Schools ; nine years have now elapsed since one School, that at Grole was closed, and yet the whole amount of £50 has been drawn by the Society. This Board having now appointed Mr. Shepherd teacher at Grole, feels justified in claiming £25 towards his stipend.

WILLIAM KEPPLE WHITE,

Missionary and Rural Dean,

Chairman of Board.

Harbor Briton,
July 23rd, 1856.

Education.

EXPENDITURE.—Continued.

		Brought forward.....			£29	1	0
Nov.	10—	" Paid R. Canahan, 8 days' labor, 8s.			1	4	0
		" " John Sorley, 2 days' labor "			0	6	0
		" " Coating Roof			0	5	0
		" 3 Spruce beams, 2s.			0	5	0
		" 300 feet Board			1	7	0
	24—	" 10lb nails, 6d.			0	5	0
		" Plank for window sills			0	6	3
Dec.	10—	" 12lb nails, 6d.			0	6	0
		" paid O. McCarthy, for 100 bricks			0	6	0
1856.							
July	1—	" 2 kegs white paint, 17s. 6d.			1	15	0
		" 6lb paint			0	4	9
		" 2½ gallons Linseed Oil, 8s.			1	0	0
		" ½ " Varnish			0	1	6
					£36	13	6

E. E.

JOHN BEMISTER.

Miscellaneous.

DOCUMENTS ON THE CASE OF THE LATE HIGH CONSTABLE TOOR.

To His Excellency CHARLES HENRY DARLING, *Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its &c., &c., &c.*

The Memorial of Timothy Mitchell, of St. John's, Inspector and Superintendent of Police. Respectfully Sheweth—

That your Memorialist was in December, 1853, appointed by His Excellency K. B. Hamilton, Esq., as Superintendent and Inspector of Police, and that soon after, by order of the Governor, a series of rules for the guidance of the Police (of which the enclosed is a copy) was drawn up by the Magistrates, signed by them, and approved by His Excellency.—That your Memorialist respectfully submits, these rules clearly and distinctly recognise him as Head of the Police Force, under the Magistrates alone.

That notwithstanding the promulgating of these rules, your Memorialist regrets to be compelled to say that, so far from being sustained and supported by the High Constable, his authority has been frequently and publicly denied by that officer in presence of the men, and told by him that the Magistrates did not acknowledge his (Memorialist's) authority—that the men were not to receive orders from Memorialist, but from him, the High Constable,—that on more than one occasion the language of the High Constable has been grossly insulting to Memorialist before the Police Constables,—so much so, that at the suggestion of Thomas Bennett, Esq., Police Magistrate, the High Constable was obliged to apologise to Memorialist.

That upon a very recent occasion, when the High Constable refused to take orders from Memorialist, and forbid the men to do so, P. W. Carter, Esq., the Senior Police Magistrate, having been applied to by the High Constable, and brought by him to the police station, there and then entered upon the Police Report Book the following observation :—

"The duties of Inspector are to see that the Police force is efficient, that is to say, are capable of performing their duties; that they are obedient to the orders that may be given by the High Constable, and under his directions be complied with; but I do not think the other duties can be carried efficiently into effect if the Inspector interferes with the High Constable in the directions he may have to give to the Constables in the discharge of their duties."

(Signed)

P. W. CARTER, J.P.

October 23rd, 1855.

That your Memorialist humbly conceives that your Excellency will at once perceive how materially the efficiency of the police is interfered with, as the men scarcely know whom to

Education.

Return of Schools.

WINTER.

					Male.	Female.	Total.	Average.
1	Harbor Briton,	Elizabeth Trood,	£30	0,	16	17	33	25
2	Garnish,	Henry Camp,	40	0,	17	14	31	23
3	Branch,	G. R. Snellgrove,	40	0,	13	15	28	20
4	English Harbor,	Betana Gould,	7	10,	10	9	19	15

SCHOOLS TO COMMENCE IN AUGUST.

5	Miss Winter,	Hermitage Cove,	£15	0	0
6	Mr. Sheppard,	Grole,	40	0	0

ACCOUNT.

DR.

To 1 year's Grant.....	£159	4	7

CR.

By Mrs. Trood's salary	£30	0	0
" Mr. Snelligrove's salary	40	0	0
" Mr. Camp's ditto	40	0	0
" Betana Gould's ditto	7	10	0
" Balance	41	14	7
	£159	4	7

E. E.

W. K WHITE.

July 23, 1856.

Education.

a repetition of this conduct, so well calculated to lead to a breach of the peace between parties who should be supporters of it.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

TIMOTHY MITCHELL,

Inspector and Superintendent of Police.

To the Worshipful the Magistrates.

Inform the Inspector, that having enquired into the case, I have satisfied myself that there has been a great misunderstanding as to the nature of his appointment and the degree of authority it causes, and that I have given directions that such authority shall be unequivocally recognised in future, as defined by the local regulations of the 31st January, 1854, and the general principles which regulate the duties of Superintendent and of Inspector in the London and Dublin Police.

Observe that in respect to the prevention and detection of offences, and such activity and vigilance generally as should characterize a well-paid and able-bodied Police, there is much room for improvement in the St. John's Constabulary, and that having now secured to him the authority due to his position, I trust he will exert himself unremittingly for the improvement of that body, and that I request he will submit any suggestions to that end which may occur to him for the consideration of the Government.

C. H. D.

Police-office, St. John's,
November 14th, 1855.

Sir,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to the Magistrates, of the 27th ultimo, enclosing a memorial from Mr. Inspector Mitchell, complaining of not being sup-

Miscellaneous.

obey, and in how unpleasant a position your Memorialist is placed by not being sustained by those from whom he would naturally look for support,—and your Memorialist respectfully prays your Excellency's early attention to his case.

TIMOTHY MITCHELL,

Inspector and Superintendent of Police.

[Enclosure.]

St. John's, June 15th, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,—

I beg leave to state for your information, that on last night, the 14th June, about half-past 10 o'clock, a sailor came to the Lock-up to give information respecting some seamen who had absented themselves from their ship. After the Police had gone away in search of the deserters, the man above-named came into the Lock-up from the street, and upon my asking him what he was on board—if he was the mate, he told me it was no matter to me—I told him I had a right to ask and that I expected a civil answer, and that if he did not think proper to give one, he had better go with the men in search of the deserters, or at least out of the Lock-up. I then ordered him out, when the High Constable said he had more business there than I had—that he should remain—that I was no more than any other man, and that if I did not keep myself quiet, he would treat me as he would any other disorderly person (that he would have me locked in), as I was no more than any other constable, and had no right to order. I told him he knew I was Superintendent of the Police; he said you are the devil—you are a blackguard—you are a schea ner, andhave no authority—I am your master—I am at the head—you are under me. I then took the Police Book to make an entry of the circumstances, when the book was snatched from me by the High Constable, who said I should make no entry in it, at the same time he held his stick in a threatening manner in my face. I fully expected that after the reprimand given by your Worships to the High Constable only on Tuesday last, that that officer would have felt that I was his superior, and although he was not called upon to apologise for his insolence, that he would in future have refrained from any repetition of such conduct, and would not further have endeavored to lower me in the estimation and eyes of the Police, who are bound to obey my lawful commands. I now find, however, that I am again compelled to trouble your Worships with the recital of this additional outrage, and at the same time I have most respectfully but earnestly to beg you will be pleased to take such measures as will prevent

Miscellaneous.

Inform Mr. Carter that I have read this letter, constituting his report upon Inspector Mitchell's complaint, with every desire to give him credit for a conscientious discharge of his duty in the course which he appears to have pursued in the matter. But it is nevertheless impossible for me not to perceive that he has substituted his own opinion, based upon a passage in Burn's Justice, for the Rules established for the guidance of the Police, dated 31st January, 1854, signed by the two other Magistrates in conjunction with himself, and approved by the late Governor.

Those Rules throughout distinctly recognise the superior authority of the Inspector of Police, while they make no distinction between the High Constable and the other Constables. The second rule expressly says, the High Constable, Constables, and Night Police, shall "go on their duties as directed by the Inspector, who will also be in attendance to re-"ceive reports and give such directions as may be necessary." And again the 10th clause makes the Inspector the officer through whom all general orders relating to the Police Service are to be given by the Police Magistrates.

With respect to Mr. Toor's explanation, and the affidavits by which he supports it, it is sufficient to observe that they clearly show that Mr. Toor's conduct has been to all intents and purposes what Mitchell describes, highly insubordinate, setting the worst possible example to the other constables, and denying the power and authority conferred upon Mitchell by Mr. Secretary Crowdy's letter of the 6th December., 1853, to the Magistrates appointing Mitchell, in the Governor's name, to be Superintendent and Inspector of Police, as well as Inspector under the Poor Law Commissioners.—I only abstain from meeting Mr. Toor's conduct with greater severity because it is clear that he has been very much misled by the view, so unaccountably at variance with the communications to the Magistrates from the Executive Government, which Mr. Carter appears to have taken of Mitchell's position.

Under these circumstances I think it unnecessary to pronounce any decision upon the particular matter in complaint in this instance,—but I have to desire that the Magistrates, and all Constables and Policemen, will, for the future, unequivocally recognize Mr. Mitchell's authority as Superintendent and Inspector of Police—in accordance with the rules bearing date the 31st January, 1854, and the general principles upon which those appointments are based in the London and Dublin Police. The Magistrates will be pleased to instruct Mr. Toor and the other Constables and Policemen accordingly.

C. H. D.

See Mem., on Mitchell's Memorial.

Miscellaneous.

ported in the discharge of his police duties by the High Constable, Mr. Toor; and in proof of the statements made therein, has also laid before His Excellency a subject of complaint made by him in June last, which was enquired into by the Magistrates, when Mr. Toor was required to apologize to Mr. Mitchell.

Mr. Mitchell's present complaint is not alone against the High Constable, but also against me for having entered in the Report Book my opinion of the duties of Inspector and High Constable, which opinion I still entertain and is consistent with reports upon the duties of High Constable. Burn's Justice, "High Constables." "He has the superintendence and "direction of all Petty Constables within his District; and he is in a manner responsible for "their conduct, since he is bound to notice and present their defaults, for neglect of which "duty he is representable." On the 23rd ultimo the High Constable in the evening made complaint to me of the Inspector's interference with his duties, when I repaired to the Lock-up and heard the statement of both parties, and made the entry in the Report Book alluded to in the Inspector's Memorial; and in proof of the propriety of my order, beg reference to the statements of Thomas Hughes and Edward Morris, the only persons present when the difference arose between the Inspector and High Constable.

I beg to state that I had at different times referred to the Police Books for orders of the Inspector to the High Constable and Constables, and have not found an order inserted in it from the date of the Inspector's appointment to the present time, and as the high Constable had on the evening of the misunderstanding between him and the Inspector, placed the Police on duty as usual for the night in the absence of the Inspector, the latter, I conceived, should have abstained from admonishing the former in the presence of the Constables, the more particularly as the order of the high Constable to Hughes was to enter the names of the two Constables then absent without leave from their duty.

The High Constable has served twenty-four years as Police Constable, and five years as High Constable in this District, during which time he has given general satisfaction in the discharge of his duties, and never to my knowledge has had complaint made against him for negligence, intemperance, or violent conduct towards any person, and has required the constables and night-watch to be vigilant in the performance of their duties, and when neglectful or intemperate, has reported them to the Magistrates. The Inspector's employment with the late Poor Commissioners and at present with the Board of Relief, must necessarily occupy much of his time, and prevents giving his constant personal attendance to Police duties, but when employed, has on all occasions given proof of his ability, and is an assiduous and deserving officer.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

P. W. CARTER, J. P.

The hon. JOHN KENT,
Colonial Secretary, &c., &c.

Miscellaneous.

Those Rules throughout distinctly recognise the superior authority of the Inspector of Police, while they make no distinction between the High Constable and the other Constables. The second rule expressly says, the High Constable, Constables, and Night Police shall "go on their duties as directed by the Inspector, who will also be in attendance to re- "ceive reports and give such directions as may be necessary." And again the 10th clause makes the Inspector the officer through whom all general orders relating to the Police service are to be given by the Police Magistrate.

With respect to Mr. Toor's explanation, and the affidavits by which he supports it, it is sufficient to observe that they clearly show that Mr. Toor's conduct has been, to all intents and purposes, what Mitchell describes, highly insubordinate, setting the worst possible example to the other constables, and denying the power and authority conferred upon Mitchell by Mr. Secretary Crowdy's letter of the 6th Dec., 1853, to the Magistrates, appointing Mitchell, in the Governor's name, to be Superintendent and Inspector of Police, as well as Inspector under the Poor Law Commissioners.—His Excellency abstains from meeting Mr. Toor's conduct with greater severity, because it is clear that he has been very much misled by the view, so unaccountably at variance with the communications to the Magistrates from the Executive Government, which you appear to have taken of Mitchell's position.

Under these circumstances, His Excellency thinks it unnecessary to pronounce any decision upon the particular matter in complaint in this instance,—but he has to desire that the Magistrates, and all Constables and Policemen will, for the future, unequivocally recognize Mr. Mitchell's authority as Superintendent and Inspector of Police—in accordance with the rules bearing date the 31st January, 1854 and the general principles upon which those appointments are based in the London and Dublin Police—.The Magistrates will be pleased to instruct Mr. Toor and the other Constables and Policemen accordingly.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

P. W. CARTER, Esq., J. P. JOHN KENT.

St. John's, April 29th, 1856.

SIR,—

I beg leave to send you the following statement for the information of His Excellency the Governor. On Thursday week the 17th inst., the wife of one of the Police, named

Miscellaneous.

Secretary's Office,
19th November, 1855.

SIR,

I am directed by the Governor to acquaint you, with reference to your Memorial to His Excellency, that having enquired into the case submitted by you, he is satisfied that there has been a great misunderstanding as to the nature of your appointment, and the degree of authority it confers; and His Excellency has given directions that such authority shall be unequivocally recognized in future, as defined by the local regulations of the 31st January, 1854, and the general principles which regulate the duties of Superintendent and Inspector in the London and Dublin Police.

His Excellency directs me to observe, that in respect to the prevention and detection of offences, and of such activity and vigilance generally as should characterize a well-paid and able-bodied Police, there is much room for improvement in the St. John's Constabulary; and that having now secured to you the authority due to your position, His Excellency trusts you will exert yourself unremittingly for the improvement of that body, and that you will submit any suggestions to that end, which may occur to you for the consideration of the government.

JOHN KENT.

Mr. Timothy Mitchell,
Police Inspector.

Secretary's Office,
19th November, 1855.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Governor to acquaint you that His Excellency has read your letter constituting your report upon Inspector Mitchell's complaint, with every desire to give you credit for a conscientious discharge of your duty in the course which you appear to have pursued in the matter. But it is nevertheless impossible for him not to perceive that you have substituted your own opinion, based upon a passage in Burn's Justice, for the Rules established for the guidance of the Police, dated 31st January, 1854, signed by the two other Magistrates in conjunction with yourself, and approved by the late Governor.

Miscellaneous.

Refer to the Magistrate for a reply to this complaint, with reference especially to the letter addressed to the Magistrates on the respecting the duties of Inspector of Police.

May 6, 1856. C.H.D.

Police-office, St. John's,
28th, April, 1856.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of His Excellency's memorandum to the following effect: "Have the Magistrates the power of dismissal of Constables, and by what Law?" In reply I beg leave to state that the Magistrates of this Colony have exercised the power of dismissal of constables for neglect of duty or disorderly conduct, and in the case of Edward Morris, reported in the weekly report of last week as dismissed, I beg to state that on a reconsideration of his case and previous good conduct, he was on Saturday last reinstated, his offence having been of a domestic nature and a single act of drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

I have the honor to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

P. W. CARTER, J. P.

The hon. JOHN KENT,
Colonial Secretary. &c.

I shall be obliged by the Attorney General's report upon this point—whether the power and authority to appoint vest with the Magistrates. If the constables are not legally appointed, I presume their acts are hardly legal.

May 5, 1856. C. H. D.

Miscellaneous.

Edward Morris, appeared at the Police Office with a complaint against her husband for brutal conduct towards her—a complaint she has frequently made to the Magistrates, and in consequence Morris was dismissed from the Police, by order of their Worships. On Monday, 21st, on the night following his dismissal, he went to the door of the lock-up, and after making use of abusive and coarse language against Mr. Lilly, the Clerk of the Peace, some of the police and myself, and having conducted himself in a disorderly manner in the public streets, he was taken into custody for the night, and brought before the Magistrates the following morning, when he was admonished by Mr. Carter and discharged. On Saturday night last, the 26th inst., about 8 o'clock, Toor, one of the police, came to the lock-up, where I was present, and addressing Keith, one of the police, inquired if he was in charge of the lock-up for the night; being answered in the affirmative, told Keith Morris was coming on duty again to-night by order of the Magistrates. I was much surprised not only that Morris had been restored, but also that his return to his duty had not been notified to me, his superior, and to whom he had been grossly insulting. I immediately said that I could not believe he would be restored, and for my part, I would not re-admit him unless he brought a written order from Mr. Carter. Morris soon after made his appearance, but having no such document with him, I did not allow him to go on duty. This morning on arriving at the Court House, Mr. Carter inquired of Morris if he had been on duty on Sunday; Morris replied he had, when I took the opportunity of saying that he objected to allowing him to go on duty as his conduct had been so disgraceful, especially as I knew he had been dismissed. Mr. Carter said he was not to be dictated to by me, and thought I was not content with being the Superintendent of Police, but that I must also be Superintendent of Magistrates, and that he would rather resign than put up with such conduct. I assured him that I meant no disrespect to him personally, that I had no intention of interfering with his duties, but that I had a considerable respect for my own position as head of the Police force, and that I could not permit myself to be wantonly insulted by any man, particularly my subordinate, and that either Morris or myself must leave the office. Mr. Carter then turned to Morris, and distinctly charged me with acting under the influence of the Roman Catholic Clergy to prevent, as far as lay in my power, the reinstatement of the man. It is with deep regret I feel myself compelled again to obtrude upon the notice of His Excellency the Governor, but I feel convinced that His Excellency will see clearly after the perusal of my case, that my situation is by no means an enviable one, and the public is not likely to be benefitted, or the efficiency of the police improved so long as the officer holding the place I have the honour to hold, is not upheld and protected from insult.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

TIMOTHY MITCHELL,

Inspector and Superintendent of Police.

The hon. JOHN KENT,
Colonial Secretary, &c., &c.

Miscellaneous.

Secretary's Office,
18th May, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,—

I am directed by the Governor to transmit to you the accompanying complaint of Mr. Timothy Mitchell, and to request a reply thereto, for His Excellency's information, with reference especially to the letter addressed to you on the 19th Nov., 1855, respecting the duties of the Inspector of Police.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN KENT.

To the Worshipful the Magistrates.

Police Office,
St. John's, May 14th, 1856.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst., addressed to the Magistrates, enclosing a complaint of Inspector Mitchell and requiring a reply thereto for the information of His Excellency the Governor, especially to a letter addressed to them on the 19th November last, respecting the duties of the Inspector of Police.

As my name stands most prominent in the Inspector's statement, and as I conceive the charges therein to be made more from an improper feeling than a desire to maintain order in the Police force, I shall respectfully state what really did take place with respect to Constable Morris. The Inspector states that, "on Thursday, the 17th instant, the wife of Ed-"ward Morris appeared at the Police Office, with a complaint she has frequently made to "the Magistrates, and in consequence Morris was dismissed from the Police." This statement is not correct; I was not in the Police Office on the 17th inst., when Morris's wife made the complaint, nor did I know she had been there until the following morning, the 18th ult., when I was told that Morris had been insolent to Mr. Justice Bennett; believing the statement to be true, I told Morris we had no further occasion for his services, and that he was to consider himself dismissed from the Constabulary force. Mr. Mitchell was not present when I dismissed him, nor did he know that he had been dismissed until

Miscellaneous.

I did not intend my Mem. to have been sent to the Magistrates themselves to reply to ; of course they considered they were justified in the course they have pursued. My Mems. are meant as mere minutes of Instructions for letters. And in this case, if the law of the case was not known in the Secretary's Office, the Attorney General would have been the best person to apply to.

C. H. D.

Attorney General's Office,
7th May, 1856.

Sir,—

I have the honor to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, in reply to your letter of the 5th instant, that, subject to the control of the Executive, the Magistrates of this Colony have the legal authority to appoint and remove constables. Appeals to the Executive from the decisions of the Magistrates in relation to charges brought against constables, have been decided by the Governor, or referred for full investigation, and to be reported on by either of the Crown Law Officers or some other members of the Executive or other competent person.

In relation to the convict Hayden, I beg to state, that when a prisoner is sentenced to banishment by any of our Superior Courts, instructions should be sent to a Justice of the Peace for the district in which the sentence is passed,to carry the same into effect, in accordance with the terms of the 4th Wm. 4 C. 4 S. 2.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. F. LITTLE.

The hon. the
Colonial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.

Miscellaneous.

have not at any time, or to any person, used any influence I might have in office against the Inspector, but on the contrary, have repeatedly given positive directions to the Police Constables and Night Watch, to carry out all orders and directions given by the Inspector, and the same orders have been given to Mr. Toor, and of which a note was made in the Report Book of Police duties, which book is at all times open to the Constables for inspection, and at night is in the possession of the Constable on duty, so that I cannot imagine how any difficulties or trouble can arise between the Inspector and the Constables.

I have the honor to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

P. W. CARTER, J. P.

The hon. JOHN KENT,
Colonial Secretary. &c.

Secretary's Office,
22nd May, 1856.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Governor to acquaint you, that having had under his consideration your letter of the 14th inst., in explanation of the circumstances connected with the dismissal and subsequent restoration of Constable Edward Morris, respecting which a representation had been made to His Excellency by Police Inspector Mitchell, he feels it his duty to convey to you his entire disapproval of the course pursued by you on that occasion.

Edward Morris appears, by your letter of the 14th inst., to have been very improperly dismissed in the first instance, since he was not even heard in his defence, while it was ascertained in the sequel that the charge upon which this summary step was taken was unfounded. Three days after his dismissal, Morris went to the Lock-up house in a state of intoxication, and used abusive language with reference to the Clerk of the Peace, the Inspector of Police, and some of the Constables, was subsequently, on the same night, guilty of disorderly conduct in the streets, ; and having been apprehended and taken before you the next morning, was not only discharged with a simple admonition, but before three days had

Miscellaneous.

about half-past ten o'clock the following morning, the 19th ult., as he had placed him on duty with other Constables in the Central Circuit Court. On the 21st ult., at night, Morris went to the Lock-up, in a drunken state, and abused all the establishment, for what reason, except his dismissal from office, I am not aware, as from the time of his first entering upon duty, (several years ago,) until that night, I never heard of a complaint against him for drunkenness, or violent language to the Constables, or any inhabitant of the town, but on the contrary had given general satisfaction in the discharge of his duties as Constable, and was highly recommended for the office by the late Colonial Secretary, Mr. Crowdy, with whom he had lived for several years, and by Mr. Charles Simms, Clerk of the Supreme Court, to whom he had also been a servant. Under the circumstances of the misstatement of his conduct to Mr. Bennett, his general good behaviour in the discharge of his duties, and contrition for his misconduct at the Lock-up, subsequent to his suspension, Mr. Bennett and I considered that his removal from office would not only be arbitrary and unjust, but would be injurious to his young family, whose mother, I regret to say, is no way deserving of commisseration.

I beg to state that I do not think it would have been derogatory to the character of the Inspector, to have called on me, or to have sent a constable to make inquiry respecting Mr. Teor's improper communication to Keith, of which I was entirely ignorant, until informed by the Inspector, at which time he told me, in the presence of some of the constables, that he would not allow Morris to resume his duties, and conducted himself in a very contemptuous manner; they, I respectfully state, can give a fair and clear explanation of all that passed relative to Morris, and what has been said by me respecting the Roman Catholic Clergy; and I distinctly state, that a more incorrect statement was never made than is set forth by the Inspector. I said that several years ago, shortly after Morris was made constable, a Catholic Clergyman called on me in the Police Office, and stated that Morris had a wife residing in Ireland, and that it was improper to continue him in office; my reply was, that I could not act upon such a report, but if he would give me the means of ascertaining the truth, by evidence on oath, I would not only discharge him, but would send the evidence to the Attorney General, in order that he should be tried for the offence; since which time, until the morning of the 20th inst., I did not hear of any interference of the Roman Catholic Clergy with Morris, when I was informed that two Clergymen, being near the Court House, asked if Morris was dismissed, they were told that he was on duty, in the Court House; one of them said, "it will be his last day, or time on duty." Constable Downey mentioned what had taken place immediately after, in the Sessions room, to the Constables then present, Thomas Mails, Rennison, Pyne, and others, and further it is untrue my having charged the Inspector with acting under the influence of the Catholic Clergy.

I also beg leave to state, that a day or two after Morris was discharged, the Attorney General and Inspector recommended a man called Carey, who had been in the Night Police during the winter, in place of Morris, and on his being asked if he could read and write, he said he could a little, but found that however good his character might be, his deficiency in those acquirements was an insuperable bar to his appointment. The Inspector then observed contemptuously, "that a Constable did not require to be a Clerk," although he well knew that from his first entering on the duties of Constable to that time, no one had been taken in as a Constable who was incapable of writing a fair hand, and of making written returns to process issuing from the Sessions Court. In conclusion, I may safely say, that I

Miscellaneous.

have to make of the misconduct of Policemen, or of neglect or unnecessary delay in executing their lawful orders, will be inquired into and dealt with upon being addressed to the Governor through the usual channel.

Mr. Mitchell, the Inspector, as head of the Police, will be the proper person to address all applications for the services of policemen.

You will therefore have the goodness to furnish, for His Excellency's information, a return of the policemen at present employed, showing their respective names, dates of entering the service, rate of pay, and general character.

His Excellency considers it unnecessary to make any remark upon the allegation that you charged the Inspector with acting under the influence of Roman Catholic Clergymen, except that the language which by your own admission you appear to have addressed to the Inspector in public in the "Sessions Room," appears to His Excellency to warrant the conclusion that you must in some way have connected the complaint made by the Inspector in reference to the restoration of Morris, with interference on the part of the Clergymen referred to, and that any allusion whatever to such a circumstance, in such a place, could hardly be otherwise than injudicious and derogatory to the character which a magistrate should carefully maintain of deciding every question and regulating every exercise of his authority by undoubted facts, without leaving the slightest room for the supposition that he is influenced by extraneous considerations.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN KENT.

P. W. Carter, Esq., J.P.

Miscellaneous.

elapsed, was restored, by the order of yourself and Mr. Justice Bennett, to the Police force, and ordered on duty.

No report of these occurrences was made to the Government, subject to whose control and sanction the Magistrates have been permitted to exercise the power of dismissing and appointing constables; nor was any intimation of Morris's restoration to the Police made by the Magistrates to the Inspector, who was not only Morris's immediate superior, but whose special duty it is, under the 2nd rule for the guidance of the Police, to direct the duties of the policemen. The fact of Morris's restoration was indeed first learned by the Inspector from hearing the Policeman Toor inform, in the Inspector's presence, another policeman (Keith) that Morris was coming on duty again that night by order of the Magistrates. This proceeding on the part of Toor, especially with reference to his previous demeanour towards the Inspector, was, in His Excellency's opinion, highly contemptuous and improper.

As you have distinctly stated that you were entirely ignorant of that conduct, until informed of it by the Inspector, Toor must be regarded as alone responsible for it, and His Excellency considers that that person's continuance in the Police force is, under these circumstances, calculated to be very prejudicial to its discipline and efficiency; you will therefore apprise him that his services will be dispensed with at the close of the present month.

With respect to Edward Morris, His Excellency is of opinion, that he has much reason to complain of his original unjustifiable dismissal from the Police force, to which injustice His Excellency perceives that you attribute his subsequent drunkenness and misconduct. That drunkenness and misconduct were however exhibited at a time and in a manner which show that he is an unfit person to be longer employed as a Policeman; and you will therefore inform him that he is also dismissed,—his dismissal to take effect at the close of the present month.

It is impossible for the Governor to have perused your letter of explanation upon the complaint of the Inspector, and to bear in mind the previous correspondence with you on a similar subject, without perceiving, not only that the authority of the Magistrates has not been cordially exercised in support of the general principles of the arrangement which was made by His Excellency's predecessor, and confirmed by himself in respect to the management and discipline of the Police, but that there are not wanting specific instances in which the regulations laid down by the Government for that purpose have been totally disregarded, not only under the authority, but by the very act of the Magistrates themselves, or one of them. At the same time the utter inefficiency of the Police for the suppression of the most disgusting exhibitions of individual drunkenness, of street rows proceeding from intoxication, and offences of various kinds against order and decency, is the subject of universal complaint, and is indeed open to the observation of all.

This inefficiency may be, His Excellency is disposed to believe, in some degree attributable to the conflicting nature of the authority under which the Police at present act; and in the hope that in this respect at least improvement may be effected, His Excellency has determined to relieve the Magistrates from any further responsibility for the composition, management, and discipline of that body, which will be henceforth exercised entirely by the Executive Government through the Inspector. Any complaint which the Magistrates may

Miscellaneous.

Police-office, St. John's,
12th June, 1856.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, enclosing a Memorial to His Excellency the Governor from Mr. Toor, and requesting me to state, for His Excellency's information, when informing Toor of his dismissal from the Police force and explaining to him the cause thereof, whether I limited my conversation with Toor to the few words stated in the petition, or whether I acquainted him fully with the grounds of his dismissal.

In reply I beg respectfully to state for His Excellency's information, that when communicating with Mr Toor the fact of his dismissal, I read to him the contents of your letter which related to him, of the 22nd ult., and subsequently, at his request, gave him an extract of that part of the letter which applied to himself, copy of which I herewith enclose. Mr. Toor had long previously been made acquainted with the contents of your letter of the 19th November last.

I have the honor to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

P. W. CARTER, J. P.

The hon. JOHN KENT,
Colonial Secretary. &c.

[Enclosure.]

Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Colonial Secretary to Mr. Justice Carter, dated 22nd May.

" The fact of Morris's restoration was indeed first learned by the Inspector from hearing the Policeman Toor inform, in the Inspector's presence, another Policeman (Keith) that Morris was coming on duty again that night, by order of the Magistrates.—This proceeding on the part of Toor with reference to his previous demeanour towards the Inspector, was, in His Excellency's opinion, highly contemptuous and improper.

Miscellaneous.

To His Excellency CHARLES HENRY DARLING, *Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependenceis, &c., &c., &c.*

The Memorial of John Toor, of St. John's,

Humbly Sheweth,—

That Your Memorialist is very desirous of exculpating himself from any charge of improper conduct, warranting his dismissal from the office of High Constable, and humbly prays that Your Excellency will be pleased to cause Your Memorialist to be furnished with copies of any charges or complaints that may have been made against him by Mr. Timothy Mitchell or any other person.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

JOHN TOOR.

St. John's,
July 21st, 1856.

Secretary's Office,
11th June, 1856.

SIR,

I have received and laid before the Governor your Petition dated 10th inst., and I am directed by His Excellency to inform you that your own statement amply corroborates the representation, upon which, with the accompanying report of the Magistrate, your further services in the Police were dispensed with.

His Excellency conceives that you have carried a spirit of disrespect and insubordination to the Inspector of Police to an extent quite incompatible with the due preservation of discipline in the corps.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN KENT.

Mr. JOHN TOOR.

Miscellaneous.

The Keeper's dwelling and Lights apparatus are in a creditable and efficient state.

For some years and up to the removal of the detachment of the Royal Artillery from the Colony, Fort Amherst was supplied with "Manby's" apparatus for effecting a communication with wrecked vessels and the rescue of their crews. The frequent accidents which occur in the Narrows induces me to bring the subject under the notice of the Board.

CAPE SPEAR,—

Some new burners, &c., have been lately supplied, and this establishment cannot be otherwise regarded than as being in its usual satisfactory condition.

The completion of a road from Black Head to join that which now leads to the Cape would be the source of much convenience, inasmuch that the landing of oil and stores would be comparatively easy and certain; the distance is one mile and a quarter; the renewal of a bridge is necessary, its cost will not exceed £7 0 0.

HARBOR GRACE ISLAND LIGHT HOUSE,—

The contemplated repairs to the dwelling, as submitted to the Board, have unavoidably been deferred until the ensuing summer, without detriment to the service; the landing place has been recently swept away by the sea, the expense of replacing it, with the repairs referred to, will be about £50 0 0. Everything connected with the Light apparatus bespeaks the care and attention of the keeper.

CAPE BONAVISTA LIGHT HOUSE,—

Eight new lamps have been here fixed and adjusted, with other necessary trifling repairs; the whole of the Light apparatus and dwelling are in a condition highly satisfactory.

CAPE PINE,—

The cost consequent on painting the Tower, Covered Way, and Dwelling, will form the only material item in the contingent account of this establishment the ensuing year. This Light still sustains its original character for brilliancy and useful effect.

HARBOR GRACE BEACON,—

The use of gas was again introduced on the 18th August, the quantity since that period up to this date is feet; the building has been painted, and enclosed with a neat iron fence; this light is regarded by the shipping interest of Conception Bay as one of no inconsiderable importance.

Miscellaneous.

"As you have distinctly stated that you were entirely ignorant of that conduct until informed of it by the Inspector, Toor must be regarded as alone responsible for it, and His Excellency considers that person's continuance in the Police force, under these circumstances, to be very prejudicial to its discipline and efficiency,—you will therefore apprize him that his services will be dispensed with at the close of the present month."

It appears by this statement, that Mr. Toor's application to me was not only deceptive, but absolutely false—that fact concludes the case.

C. H. D.

June 13, 1856.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF LIGHT HOUSES FOR 1856.

Board of Works Office,
St. John's, 28th December, 1856.

SIR,—

The Inspector of Light-houses has the honor of laying before you his annual Report on the present condition of the several Light-house establishments in the Colony, and their requirements for the ensuing year, together with such suggestions and remarks as are within the scope of his duty:

FORT AMHERST,—

Repairs on the Barrack Building and Bridges, to the extent and amount of the Estimate, have been completed. A further sum of £60 will be necessary at the opening of the spring to expend in renewing a portion of the fence leading along the margin of the cliff, pointing the front of the Barrack Building and Fort Breast-work with cement, and in erecting a small cellar.

COPY of awards made for persons claiming compensation for Lands taken under the Saint John's Rebuilding Act, for Public Improvements, situate in Tarrahan's Town, and other parts of Saint John's, which awards are recorded in the Surveyor General's Office.

Date of Application	Name of Claimant.	Nature of Claim, whether Tenant or Proprietor.	Situation of Property.	Amount claimed.	Amount awarded Cy.	Remarks.
1855. Dec. 17	Elizabeth Murphy	Proprietor	Gower Street and Court-house lane	£300 0 0	£211 13 4	20 years purchase
	Matthew Toole	"	"	100 0 0	76 17 6	Ditto
	Daniel Carroll	"	Gower Street, N. side	150 0 0	127 10 0	Ditto
	Owen Carroll	"	"	100 0 0	86 5 0	Ditto
	John Carroll	"	"	60 0 0	46 5 0	Ditto
	Thomas Carroll	"	"	80 0 0	69 7 6	Ditto
	Francis Neagle	"	"	45 0 0	36 5 0	Ditto
	Samuel Coady	"	"	50 0 0	41 5 0	Ditto
	Patrick Tarrahan	"	Court-house lane, now Cathedral street	70 0 0	52 1 8	Ditto
	William Bearnes	"	"	145 0 0	145 0 0	Ditto
	Thomas Knight	"	"	130 0 0	130 0 0	Ditto
1856. Febry.	James Norris	Tenant	River-head	30 0 0	10 0 0	
	Lionel Chancey	Proprietor	Gower street	150 0 0	150 0 0	Ditto
	Rev. K. Walsh	"	Queen's road	200 0 0	200 0 0	Ditto
	James Waddleton	Tenant	"	50 0 0	40 0 0	25 years unexpired
	Michael Allen	Proprietor	"	220 0 0	200 0 0	20 " purchase
	Estate of the late John Boyd	"	"	150 0 0	100 0 0	Ditto
	Thomas Knight	"	Cathedral street	14 10 0	11 10 0	Ditto
	Timothy Mitchell	Tenant	Houses on Cathedral street	500 0 0	230 15 4	10 years unexpired
	David Murphy	"	"	80 0 0	60 0 0	Ditto
	James Murphy	"	"	80 0 0	60 0 0	Ditto

Miscellaneous.

GREEN ISLAND LIGHT HOUSE.—

The landing of the materials on Green Island was effected on the 30th July—and in strict conformity with the tenor of the specification and agreement with the contractor, Mr. Smith, was finished and delivered up on the 5th November. The Keeper was amply supplied with stores, and, with every dispatch, sent on to Catalina. Strong Easterly winds and bad weather prevented his landing until the 9th December. The lateness of the season and consequent uncertainty of effecting the necessary frequent communication with the main, added to the non-arrival of the Light apparatus, induced your Inspector to defer the erecting of the Lantern until the spring, taking such measures in the interim as would insure the exhibiting of a temporary Light on the 1st March.

In conclusion it becomes my pleasing duty to state that every Light-house in the Colony is in that order which bespeaks the zeal and faithful discharge of the duties of the several keepers. And whilst the Board are assured that every necessary calculated to insure the efficient working of the Lights and comfort of the Keepers have been amply provided, your Inspector can, with confidence, refer the Board to the Light-house accounts, as a conclusive evidence that every economy compatible with the service has been observed.

Most respectfully submitted by

ROBERT OKE,

Inspector of Light-houses.

Hon. Edmund Hanrahan,
Chairman of Board of Works,
&c., &c., &.

COPY of awards made for persons claiming compensation for Lands taken under the Saint John's Rebuilding Act, for Public improvements, situate in Tarahan's Town and other parts of Saint John's, which awards are recorded in the Surveyor General's Office.—Continued.

Date of Application.	Name of claimant.	Nature of claim, whether Tenant or Proprietor.	Situation of Property.	Amount claimed.	Amount awarded, Cy.	Remarks.
1855.						
May 10	Agnes Keith	Proprietor	Meeting House Lane House and Land	£0 0 0	£80 0 0	20 years purchase
	Elixabeth Hay	"	Ditto	0 0 0	80 0 0	Ditto
	John Ashley	"	Lane East of Cathedral Street	0 0 0	43 2 6	Ditto
	Catherine Carroll	"	Ditto	0 0 0	37 10 0	Ditto
	Michael Carroll	"	Ditto	0 0 0	41 2 6	Ditto
	Catherine Murphy	"	Ditto	0 0 0	40 0 0	Ditto
16	John Tarrahan	"	Queen's Road, Victoria and Darling Streets	650 0 0	420 0 0	Ditto
July 2	Henry Geary	Tenant.	Meeting-house Lane, Interest in Houses and Land	100 0 0	60 0 0	11 years unexpired
	Patrick Neil	"	Interest in House and Land	150 0 0	60 0 0	Ditto
	Estate of the late John Freeman	Proprietor	Do. in Houses and land	260 0 0	250 0 0	20 years purchase
	Estate of the late T. Gaden	Tenant	Do. in Houses and Land	100 0 0	80 0 0	35 " unexpired
	James Cox	Proprietor	Do. in House and Land	200 0 0	180 0 0	20 " purchase
	Estate Martha Ann Keane	"	Duckworth Street and Queen's Road	703 0 0	400 0 0	Ditto
	William B. Colbert	"	Court House Lane	69 0 0	69 0 0	Ditto
	Sons of Temperance	"	Meeting House Lane	1199 9 6	400 0 0	Ditto

Date of Application.	Name of Claimant.	Nature of Claim, whether Tenant or Proprietor.	Situation of Property.	Amount claimed.	Amount awarded, Cy.	Remarks.
1856.						
Febry.	James Fogarty	Tenant	Houses on Cathedral street	£120 0 0	£120 0 0	10 years unexpired
	Daniel Jennings	Proprietor	Tarrahan's Town	247 10 0	75 0 0	20 " purchase
	Sarah Ward	"	Cathedral Street and Queen's road	313 0 0	203 0 0	Ditto
	James Johnston	"	Cathedral and Gower streets	1213 3 1	300 0 0	Ditto
March 14	Young's Estate	"	Darling, Gower and Cathedral streets	1335 0 0	510 0 0	Ditto
	C. F. Bennett	Tenant	"	119 10 0	80 0 0	14 years unexpired
	John Dwyer	"	Gower and Cathedral streets	60 0 0	50 0 0	16 " "
	Patrick Tarrahan	Proprietor	Darling St., Queen's Road & Victoria St.	1500 0 0	720 0 0	20 " purchase
April 17	Congregationalist Church Trustees	"	House and Land on Meeting-house lane	350 0 0	280 0 0	Ditto
	Estate Robert Kean	"	Darling street, Victoria street, Chappel street, and Queen's road	500 0 0	450 3 4	Ditto
	M. Chancey, administratrix to the Estate of the late J. Chancey	"	Meeting-house lane, two houses and land	300 0 0	260 0 0	Ditto
	Thomas Marshell	"	Cathedral street	70 0 0	70 0 0	Ditto
	John Kinshela	Tenant	Duckworth street	110 0 0	110 0 0	10 years unexpired
	G. H. Emerson	Proprietor	Court-house lane	500 0 0	400 0 0	20 " purchase
	W. J. Ward	Tenant	Court-house lane, offices and land	395 0 3	290 0 0	14½ " unexpired
24	Estate of the late N. Gill	Proprietor	Meeting house lane, Gower and Darling streets, houses & land	4975 0 0	850 0 0	20 " purchase

Miscellaneous.

EVIDENCE before the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the best means of preventing the spread of Fire in the Town of St. John's.

Committee Room,
Saturday, March 7, 1857.

PRESENT:

R. PROWSE, *Chairman.*

Hon. E. HANRAHAN.

W. L. ANTHONY, examined.—

I am agent for the Royal Insurance Company, and have been so for several years, was, in fact, the first Agent to execute Fire Policies in this Colony. The office I represent has always been anxious to make premiums conform to actual risks, and most willing to give up any which may be found to be excessive. I am therefore desirous of seeing some better means than at present exist put into operation to prevent the spread of Fire in the town of St. John's.

Hitherto the premiums charged on Wooden risks have hardly been found adequate, high as they appear to be in the estimation of some,—were the existing state of things remedied, we might be able to cover property at more favorable rates for the assured.

I am of opinion there should be introduced a more plentiful supply of water, especially in Duckworth and Gower streets, and I understand a considerable quantity might with facility be obtained from the St. John's Water Company, either from their main pipes in Water Street or in some other manner.

2nd.—I am of opinion that it is absolutely necessary to have a properly organised body of Firemen, adequately paid for their services, and that the Town be divided into 2, 3, or 4 Wards, with a powerful Fire Engine and an ample supply of hose deposited in each section.

There should be a chief and a sufficient body of men in each case, enrolled and classed, the whole of whom might be under the control of a Warden, an officer to concentrate their energies, or direct their united exertions when occasion might arise.

3rd.—I would suggest that at least four powerful Gongs (in preference to Bells) or four Fire Bells be erected at suitable places through the Town, by means of which prompt alarm might be given in all cases of Fire.

Date of Application.	Name of Claimant.	Nature of Claim, whether Tenant or Proprietor.	Situation of Property.	Amount claimed.	Amount awarded, Cy.	Remarks.
1856.						
July 22	Tenants interest in Tarrahan's Town, under £25 Stg. each	Tenant	Tarrahan's Town	£606 11 3	£606 11 3	
Aug. 28	James Howlett	"	Pokeham-path		28 17 0	25 years unexpired
	Jonas Barter	Proprietor	"		50 0 0	20 " purchase
Oct. 10	Mary Brenan	Tenant	Gower-street		10 12 6	
	William Tracey	"	"		10 12 6	
	Henry Thomas	"	Meeting-house lane,		6 5 0	
	Charles Shaw	"	Gower street		5 0 0	
	Rev. G. McCawley	Proprietor	Pokeham-path		5 0 0	
	Patrick Clooney	Tenant	"		5 0 0	
	Estate of W. Taylor	Proprietor	"		5 0 0	
	Dorothy Murphy	Tenant	Gower street		13 15 0	
	Daniel Hearn	Proprietor	"		8 0 0	
	Robert Prowse	"	Barter's Hill		28 17 0	
				£18,881 3 1	£9,884 3 11	

Amount of compensation claimed for Tarrahan's Town and other parts of St. John's, £18,881 3 1 Cy.

Amount of compensation paid to meet the above claims, ... £9,884 3 11 Cy.

Miscellaneous.

3rd.—That two or more additional Fire Engines be provided for the use of the town; at present I believe there are no other public Engines here, than the two presented by the Company I represent, one of which, and that a very powerful one, has not been used for some time; why, I am not prepared to say.

4th.—That a Fire Plug Brigade..... }
Engine Companies, and..... } be formed.
One Hook, Ladder, and Hatchet Company.... }

The former might be composed of just as many men under a Superintendent, as could attend to *three* Hydrants, which probably would be the greatest number in use at one time.

I consider the above-named Companies should be liberally paid, so as to secure an efficient body of men, or if volunteer Companies can be raised, they should at least be liberally remunerated, as such, for any expenses they may necessarily incur.

5th.—I would suggest the appointment of four officers, or more, if necessary, to secure the presence of four, for the following special duties in case of fire, viz, :

One to place the Engines, obtain water, and see that the Branchman of the Engine Company's and Fire Plug Brigade, apply the water from the Branch Pipes *judiciously*, and not in larger quantities than is absolutely necessary to extinguish a fire :

One to keep back any crowd that may not be disposed to make themselves generally useful :

One to direct the removal of property conformably with the wishes and suggestions of proprietors, and to protect it from plunder, &c , in course of removal or deposit, and

One to order and direct the pulling down or removal of houses, &c., when he may think it necessary, and to prevent wanton damage being done to others, outbuildings, fences, &c.

Or I would recommend the appointment of a general Superintendent, with four or more Firemen under him, to see the before-named duties carried out.

I presume the commanding officer of the troops would readily place a party of his men at the disposal of the second-named officer, otherwise it is evident he could do nothing, unless the police force be very considerably augmented.

The duties of the third-named officer, I imagine, could be performed by a Magistrate and Police, with Special Constable, and military aid if required.

And with regard to the fourth officer, I of course assume that either he or a general Superintendent would be clothed with authority to order houses, &c., to be pulled down or removed if necessary, for payment of which, according to circumstances, I strongly recommend some immediate provision should be made; I would also suggest that this officer be aided by Special Constables.

Miscellaneous.

4th.—I consider it would be highly desirable that authority should be vested in competent hands to give orders for the tearing down or otherwise removing any house or building which might seriously endanger neighbouring property, as instances have occurred in which this cause has been the means of saving vast amounts of property; at present no regular source of compensation, in the event of its being required, exists.

5th.—I am strongly of opinion that judicial authority ought to exist, to question and examine into the origin of all Fires, and that it should be the duty of such officer diligently to investigate every circumstance connected therewith, and eventually report the same for the satisfaction of the public at large.

W. L. ANTHONY.

St. John's, Newfoundland,
9th March, 1857.

SIR,—

Having been requested by you to suggest some means of preventing the spread of Fire in the town of St. John's, I beg leave respectfully to recommend,

1st.—That four or six deep-toned Bells or Gongs be erected at suitable places within the town, for the purpose of giving a prompt alarm.

I consider a prompt alarm of the greatest importance—for although the guns at Fort William are always discharged the moment a Fire is discovered from thence, or Queen's Battery, it may so happen that a Brick or Stone and slated building may be completely gutted by Fire, before the flames or reflection can be discerned from either of these points—at present there is but *one small* fire bell in St. John's—and that in a very remote position.

2nd.—That a more extensive supply of water be made available in the upper or wooden districts of the town, by Tanks or otherwise.

I would suggest that a supply of water might possibly be conveyed from the Water Company's main pipes in Water Street by underground pipes through the principal transverse thorouhfares of the Town, such as Cochrane Street, Prescott Street, &c., to Gower Street, or even further North, and be made available from Hydrants.

I would also recommend that Hydrants be placed over more of the Fire Plugs in Water Street, particularly at the Eastern end of the town, and on the top of each a 40 feet length of Hose should be kept enclosed and attached, ready for immediate use.

Miscellaneous.

a sufficient number of men that would be paid, in case of a fire, for their services. That pipes leading from the main pipe in Water-street to corresponding points in Gower-street with Hydrants and apparatus similar to those belonging to the Water Company in Water-street, be constructed, to supply the engines and prevent the spread of fire in the block-streets and upper part of the town, each hydrant to have a box at the top and a forty feet length of hose, with a branch pipe attached to the same, to be used immediately a fire should occur in the locality in which it is placed.

I am of opinion, with the former evidence, that the whole of the engines named above, with their several captains and companies, should be under the direction of one general Superintendent, whose duty should be to inspect the state and condition of each engine in the several wards, at least once a month, and that at the time of a fire the above-named captains and companies shall be accountable and subject to his directions. I would also vest the Superintendent with authority to inspect all chimnies in the several wards.

It is also my opinion, that there should be as little delay as possible in ordering the hose above named, to lead from the hydrants in Water-street to Duckworth-street and Gower-street, as there are not three real sound lengths in town of what was formerly used for that purpose, and as there must be some considerable time elapse before the pipes would be cast and put in their places (should the house adopt that plan).

I would also urge that the large Tank situated at Marsh-hill be examined, and the mud, &c., taken out; I found we could not work the engine upon our last day of exercise because of the very great quantity in it.

WILLIAM COYEL.

E. L. JARVIS, examined—

I am, and during the past six years, have been, the Newfoundland Agent for the Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London. I have issued a great many policies for that Company, who have lost money by the business done in Wooden Buildings in St. John's. The want of water appliances, and of organized effort otherwise for the extinguishment of fires, are more conspicuous in this town than in any other of its size and importance that I know of. I think that no time should be lost in forming Engine, Hose, Axe and Saw, and Hook and Ladder Companies, (the whole to be under the command of a practical Chief Engineer); and I beg leave to suggest a mode of paying for this service, which, though it may deprive the Insurance Company of a portion of their premiums, and put the householders to small expense annually, will, I feel sure, result in a saving to all parties.

Miscellaneous.

Lastly.—I consider it absolutely necessary, both for the protection of public and private interests, that the origin and circumstances of every fire should be very rigidly enquired into by an officer or officers to be appointed for the purpose, and that a report of the proceedings should be open to the inspection of all parties interested in the result—and I think it is desirable that the Chief Constable or Inspector of Police should be directed to make strict enquiry on the spot, as to the cause of any fire that may occur, so as to facilitate such investigation.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. RENDELL,

Agent of the "Phœnix Fire Assurance Company of London."

To the Chairman of the Select Committe of the Hon. House of Assembly, for enquiry into the best means of preventing the spread of fire in St. John's.

WILLIAM COYEL, examined—

I am Superintendent of St. John's Water Company, and I have been connected with the Phœnix Volunteer Fire Company for eight years, six of which I have been First Director. I am of opinion, in the first place, we want a greater number of Engines in addition to those already in use, at least four of equal power with that in the possession of the Phœnix Fire Company. That these Engines be placed in four different parts of the town, which parts should be divided into wards, and numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4, with a powerful gong near each station to give an alarm in case of Fire, which gong should be placed under the care of a competent person appointed for that purpose, and in case of Fire, to sound the number in which ward the fire is, each of the engines to have a company to work the engine, to be paid at the time of a fire and for four exercise days during the summer season, and to be under the direction of a paid Captain or Director.

I would propose that a sufficient quantity of hose, enough to reach from the Hydrants in Water-street to half way between Duckworth-street and Gower-street, for the purpose of supplying the engines with water in case of fire, and that this hose be placed in four different parts of the town under the care of wardens appointed, who should have the control of

Miscellaneous.

Copy of Instructions to J. L. PRENDERGAST, ESQ., *as Preventive Officer and Superintendent of Fisheries at Labrador and Belle Isle,*

Secretary's Office, 12*th June*, 1856.

SIR,—

The Governor entrusts to you the duty of superintending the protection of the Fisheries on the coast of Labrador, particularly in the Straits of Belle Isle, and about the Island of that name, from the encroachments of the French, and also the collection of Customs Duties on Labrador and the coast of this Island north and west of Cape John to Bay of Islands.

His Excellency is desirous that, in the discharge of the duty of protecting the Fisheries, you should avoid any dispute or collision with French Fishermen; confining yourself to warning them of their trespassing, and desiring that they will desist therefrom, and that you should take an accurate account of any who may refuse to depart on being so warned—and also communicate their names to the Captain of either a British or French Man-of-War, should you meet with any.

You will also keep a journal and make a report of every day's proceedings, and of the Trade Exports and Imports, transient and resident population of Labrador, and make any observations that may strike you as likely to be of service in the future prosecution of duties similar to those with which you are now entrusted.

I am also to acquaint you, that Mr. Henry Knight has been appointed to watch that part of the coast of this Island near Cape John, and you will give him any information or assistance he may desire.

The schooner *Charles* has been hired for the service on which you are employed, and will be placed at your disposal, and she will have in attendance a large boat which will be available for that service.

As respects the movements of the schooner, His Excellency leaves it very much to your own discretion, relying on your knowledge of the Coast, and of the Fisheries, for the beneficial promotion of the service in which you are employed.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. KENT.

J. L. Prendergast, Esq., J.P.

Secretary's Office, 13*th June*, 1856.

SIR,—I beg to enclose you, by direction of the Governor, extract from Lord Stanley's Despatch, No. 33, of 15th September, 1843.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) J. KENT.

J. L. Prendergast, Esq., J.P.

Miscellaneous.

I would suggest thus :—

1st.—That an Act of the Legislature be passed for the assessment of a small annual rate upon owners of property in the town of St. John's, which rate need not exceed 6d per £100 upon Stone and Brick Buildings and the moveable property contained in them, and 2s. per £100 upon Wooden Buildings and their contents; the proceeds of which to form a fund for the payment of an efficient Fire Brigade, to be raised and compensated under the same Act.

2nd.—That the Town be divided into four wards, in each of which an Alarm Gong should be placed, (approachable by a ladder, so that the person giving an alarm could be recognised,) and the Gong so to be struck as to indicate the ward endangered. Each ward should also possess its Engine and Hose for the apparatus in charge of each Fire Company.

3rd —That the Chief Engineer and the Firemen under his command should be paid for taking care of the Fire Apparatus, and for their services at each fire. They should also be empowered additional assistance under his direction during the continuance of fire.

4th.—That the St. John's Water Company be paid for placing eight additional hydrants in the Wooden Districts of the Town; and that it be the duty of the Chief Engineer to see that these hydrants are kept in efficient order, and that the Water-tanks now laid down be kept clean and tight, and made more serviceable than they have hitherto been. The Chief Engineer should also be empowered to suspend the using of unsafe chimneys, stoves, and funnelling.

5th.—That under the contemplated Fire Act, provision should also be made for compensating *in part* the owners of houses pulled down in order to check the progress of a fire; and it appears to me that the property saved thereby should be assessed for that purpose, the Insurance Companies interested being compelled also to contribute their portion of each ward.

6th.—That it should be the duty of the Police Magistrates, without waiting for information or complaints, to send for any and all parties required, and to compel them to make public what they may know concerning the origin of the Fire, or the occurrences during its continuance, or relation thereto.

E. L. JARVIS.

Miscellaneous.

(Copy.)

Her Majesty's Hired Brigantine "Charles,"
1st September, 1856.

Sir,—

I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that in accordance with his desire, I made the state of the general health of the residents of the French Shore and the Coast of Labrador a subject of particular enquiry; and I found that, not only on the French Shore, but also on the coast of Labrador, many were affected with the Scurvy.

In compliance with instructions, I gave a copy of Dr. King's printed circular, and communicated the instructions contained in the letter of the Hon Dr. Carson addressed to me. I gave to each that applied a portion of lime juice, vinegar, and gargle or wash for sore mouths; two gallons of lime juice and two gallons of vinegar only were put on board the *Charles*, which was not sufficient, and I could not therefore carry out the benevolent intentions of the Governor.

I learnt that the appearance of Scurvy on that coast is greatly owing to the disuse of Spruce Beer—that in the large establishments where it is made a common and daily drink, not a single person has been afflicted with it, and they in general enjoy good health.

It was stated to me that they (the residents on the coast) were generally attacked in the spring with the epidemics that prevail in Newfoundland, particularly the influenza, when the people from the Southward arrive there.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

JAMES L. PRENDERGAST, J. P.

Hon. John Kent,
Colonial Secretary.

(Copy.)

Her Majesty's Hired Brigantine "Charles,"
1st September, 1856.

Sir,—

I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that in the discharge of the duties of a Magistrate, I have much gratification in stating that not a single complaint of a breach of the peace was preferred.

Miscellaneous.

REPORT of J. L. PRENDERGAST, *Esquire, Preventive Officer at Labrador for* 1856.

(COPY.)

Her Majesty's Hired Brigantine "Charles,"
1st September, 1856.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that the Canadian Government is erecting on L'anse Amour Point, or Cape Shallop, a Light House, the tower of which is to be ninety-five feet, the dwelling large and capacious, intended for refuge of shipwrecked Seamen; it is nearly completed, and will be put in full operation this fall; another Light is erecting on the S. W. end of Belle Isle by the same Government, the tower is to be forty-five feet, it is raised at present one-half of the height, and it will be completed and also put in operation this fall. Three engineers arrived from France with Lanterns.

During the month of August a Steamer was sounding and making a survey about the Island of Belle Isle, particularly at the N. E. end.

A French War Steamer surveyed several harbors on the French Shore and about the coast; the French Captains told me that the charts of the coasts were not satisfactory, the same complaint is made with more reason by those who must resort to the coast of Labrador to fish. Many rocks aad shoals are not noticed on the charts of that coast.

It is, perhaps, seeing the exertions made by other Governments for the convenience and safety of their people, making and correcting surveys of the Coast and erecting Light-houses, that has attracted their attention, and causes dissatisfaction, being compelled to frequent a coast the dangers of which are unexplored.

I have, &c.,

[Signed]

J. L. PRENDERGAST, J. P

The hon. JOHN KENT,
Colonial Secretary, &c., &c.

Miscellaneous.

(Copy.)

Her Majesty's Hired Brigantine "Charles,
1st September, 1856.

Sir,—

I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that in compliance with instructions to ascertain the transitory and resident population on the coast of Labrador, I found that to obtain the number of the transitory population would take more time, even should I succeed, than my limits would permit; I was therefore compelled to abandon that part of the duty. The easiest and least expensive mode would be—at the several Ports of entry of the Island, masters of vessels, when given a clearance for the fishery, may be required to report the number of their crews, &c., which may be corrected, if necessary, on application to the several supplying merchants.

During my stay on the French Shore, I obtained a list of the permanent residents from Cape John to Ferole, including St. John Island, many of whom deplored the want of means to educate their children; a Roman Catholic clergyman occasionally visits some of the most populous harbors.

Whilst at several harbors on the coast of Labrador, I was enabled to make nearly a correct list of the permanent residents from L'anse Sablon to Sandwich Bay, both inclusive, including Belle Isle, many of whom, as well as those on the French Shore, formerly resided in Newfoundland.

Within the last few years, two clergymen of the Church of England have settled on the Coast, one at Forteau, the other at Battle Harbor, and visit from l'Anse Sablon to Seal Islands, both inclusive; within that limit there are four Protestant and two Catholic Churches. The foundations of two others are laid, one of which is Protestant and the other Roman Catholic; also a Protestant Chapel nearly completed at Indian Island, which I was given to understand is building at the expense of Mr. Warren; two Roman Catholic clergymen have visited the Coast of Labrador this season.

I beg most respectfully to annex the lists of the permanent population of the French Shore and Coast of Labrador.

I have, &c.,

[Signed,]

JAMES L. PRENDERGAST, J. P.

Hon. John Kent,
Colonial Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

At Venison Island a complaint was made of a different nature by a widow named Elizabeth Gisias, who was shortly before delivered of a female bastard child. I caused the reputed father to pay Twenty Pounds, which I placed in the hands of Mr. G. G. Brockway, agent of T, & D. Slades' establishment, to be appropriated for the support of the child, and that he should not in any one payment exceed ten shillings per month.

I was happy to learn that such cases were of very rare occurrence, and that the morals of the resident population are much improved, owing probably to the influence of the resident and visiting clergymen.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. L. PRENDERGAST, J. P.

Hon. John Kent,
Colonial Secretary.

(COPY.)

Her Majesty's Hired Brigantine "Charles.
1st September, 1850.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that my appointment, for two and one-half months, of Acting Superintendent of Fisheries in the Straits of Belle Isle and the Island of that name, and also of Acting Sub-Collector of the Revenue for the Coast of this Island, from Cape John to the Bay of Islands, on the West coast, and on all the coast of Labrador within the jurisdiction of the Governor of this Colony, expired on the 31st August last past, and is fully completed and ended

I have, &c.,

Signed,

JAMES L. PRENDERGAST, J. P.

Hon. John Kent,
Colonial Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

LIST of the Resident Population on the French Shore, from Cape John to Ferole, including St. John's island.—(Continued.)

Names of Places.	No. of Dwellings.	Population.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant Churches.	Roman C. Churches.	Protestant Clergymen.	Roman C. Clergymen.	Schools.
Goose Cove	6	56	16	40					
Cremelie	1	10	10						
Saint Antonee	13	80	80						
Braha	2	16		16					
Little Braha.....	2	10	10						
Saint Lienaires	4	28	27	2					
Criquet	1	7	7						
Little Criquet	1	5	5						
Fortune	1	5	5						
Pigeon Cove.....	1	4		4					
Deqrat	1	2	2						
Quirpon	9	61	51	10					
Noddy Bay	1	9	9						
Western Head, Cape Onion	1	7	7						
L'anse a Medeau	1	10	10						
Brandy Harbor...	2	13		13					
Eddy's Cove.....	2	8	8						
West Pit Brook	1	7	7						
Green Island	2	7	7						
Poverty Cove	2	14	14						
Savage Cove....	1	17	17						
Flour Cove	6	27	20	7					
French Island Harbor	4	17	15	2					
Bear Cove	2	8	5	3					
Dead Man's Cove	1	9	9						
Anchor Point	3	16	15	1					
Black Duck Cove	2	14	14						
Forrester's Island	3	12	12						
Seal Cove	1	6	6						
Saint John's Island	6	30	30						
Total...	194	1287	707	580		1			

JAMES L. PRENDERGAST, J. P.

Her Majesty's Hired Brigantine "Charles,"
1st September, 1856.

Miscellaneous.

LIST of the Resident Population on the French Shore, from Cape John to Ferole, including St. John's Island.

Names of Places.	No. of Dwellings.	Population.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant Churches.	Roman C. Churches.	Protestant Clergymen.	Roman C. Clergymen.	Schools.
La Sie	3	14		14					
Round Harbor or Brents Cove	4	20		20					
Pacquet	1	3		3					
Mings Harbor	1	10		10					
Coachman's Cove	2	25		25					
Horse Island	2	12	12						
Fleur de Lis	2	15		15					
Lobster Harbor	3	19		19					
Seal Cove....	2	23	23						
South Arm	6	35	18	17					
Middle Arm	5	30	16	14					
Western Arm	2	10	6	4					
Wiseman's Cove, or Otter Cove	1	3	3						
Peerbeck Cove	3	17	12	5					
River Head	3	11	6	5					
Lop's Arm	3	19	14	5					
Jackson's Arm	3	20	11	9					
Coney Arm	3	18	10	8					
Cot Cove	1	3		3					
Grandfather's Cove, or Grand Voche Cove	2	14	14						
Hooping Harbor	2	11	11						
Canada.....	2	16	8	8					
Canada Bay	2	5	5						
Englee.....	9	80	79	1					
Hillyard's Harbor, or Botiteau	1	4		4					
Couch	13	110		110		1			
Cape Rouge Harbor, or Crause	3	28	8	20					
Gray Island	1	10		10					
Croque.....	3	26		26					
Fishot	6	45		45					
Harbor de Vue	2	12	5	7					
Ireland Bight	1	8	8						
Stark's Bight	1	8	8						
Grand Swan	7	50		50					
Celect	3	25		25					
Belvey Bay	3	12	12						

Miscellaneous.

LIST of the Resident Population on the Coast of Labrador, &c.—(Continued.)

Names of Places.	No. of Dwellings.	Population.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant Churches.	Roman C. Churches.	Protestant Clergymen.	Roman C. Clergymen.	Schools.
William's Harbor	2	14	14						
Fish Cove	2	11	11						
Starvation Cove	2	4	4						
St. Frances Harbor	1	6	6		1				
St. Frances Bight	14	99	83	16					
George's Cove	3	20	20						
Fishing Ship Harbor	2	10	10						
Square Islands	5	25	25						
Venison Island	6	49	49						
Styles	1	6	6						
Shoe Cove	3	12	9	3					
Bolster Rock	4	21	20	1					
Salt Pond	1	5	5						
Comfort Bight	1	3	3						
Hiscock Island	2	10	9	1					
Seal Islands	5	34	19	15	1				
Black Bear Bay	1	6	6						
Sandy Islands	2	19	6	6					
Batteaux	1	3	3						
Gregeau	2	21	21						
Spotted Islands	4	22	22						
Fox or Salmon Point	1	10	10						
Indian Island	3	11	11		1				
Sandy Hills	1	6	6						
Table Bay	5	29	21	8					
Cartwright	22	140	149	1					
Eagle River									
Sandwich Bay									
Total...	253	1553	1238	315	5	2	3		

JAMES L. PRENDERGAST, J. P.

Her Majesty's Hired Brigantine "Charles,"
1*st September*, 1856.

Miscellaneous.

LIST of the Resident Population on the Coast of Labrador, from L'anse Sablon to Sandwich Bay, both inclusive, including Belle Isle.

Names of Places.	No. of Dwellings.	Population.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant Churches.	Roman C. Churches.	Protestant Clergymen.	Roman C. Clergymen.	Schools.
L'anse Sablon	4	16	7	9					
Isle au Bois	3	14	14						
L'anse a Cotier	3	17	9	8					
L'anse St. Clair	2	8		8	1		1		
Forteau	8	55	52	3					
L'anse Amour Point, or Cape Shallop	1	23		23					
L'anse Amour....	1	5	5						
Fox Cove	1	7	6	1					
L'anse a Loup	5	30	25	5					
Capson Island...	3	18	18						
L'anse au Diable	3	13	10	3					
West St. Modest	4	18		18					
Penware, or Black Bay	2	12		12		1			
East St. Modest	2	16	10	6					
Carrol's Cove	2	12		12			1		
Red Bay	11	72	72						
Green Bay Cove	2	10	10						
Chateaux	12	68	38	30					
Henly Harbor	7	43	27	16					
Belle Isle	1	25		25					
Kennedy Head, or Admiral's Cove	2	18	18						
Shoal Cove	2	10	10						
Camp Islands	8	46	38	8					
Cape Charles Harbor	7	29	29						
Battle Harbor, or Matthew's Cove	31	204	174	30	1	1	1		
Indian Harbor	1	5	5						
Mary's Harbor....	1	1	1						
Lewis River.....	1	2	2						
Fox Harbor.....	2	14	14						
Deepwater Creek	3	15	15						
Petty Harbor	3	24	11	13					
Salmon Bight	1	8	8						
Spear Harbor	8	50	42	8					
Seal Bight	4	23	21	2					
Murry's Harbor	3	17		17					
Little Harbor	3	16	9	7					

Miscellaneous.

I was informed at Cape Charles that the French seldom resort to Belle Isle before the latter end of July, or about the period when the Caplin forsook the coast.

Proceeding along the Coast, I found in the Straits of Belle Isle, principally at L'anse Sablon, West St. Modeste, Penware or Black Bay, and East St. Modeste, nearly one hundred and fifty schooners engaged catching fish, chiefly belonging to Nova Scotia, Magdalene Islands and George's Bay, amongst which three only belonged to the States—another, the crew of which were Frenchmen, on enquiring I was informed by a respectable resident at East St. Modeste that they were residents of the Newfoundland Coast. During the last years, the French did not attempt to fish on that Coast unless they first obtained permission from the resident Inhabitants; in no instance were they permitted to use a seine. Shortly after leaving the Straits, I was informed that two French vessels were fishing at Penware. I understood that after I left that part of the Coast, the residents gave them permission.

I visited Belle Isle previous to my departure for Sandwich Bay, and was informed by the crew authorised to protect that part, that a French shallop put in there, the master being made acquainted that the French would not be allowed to fish about the Island, that the *Charles* was on the Coast and a war steamer expected. Shortly after a schooner and several boats, the crews consisting of about forty men, came into the harbor for the purpose of fishing; being informed by the Officer they could not fish, they left the place immediately.

Having made it a subject of enquiry whether the French fishing at Belle Isle injured in any way the fishery of those located on the Shores of Labrador, a gentleman and others residing at Battle Harbor asserted that they were of opinion that were the French permitted to fish at Belle Isle, it would not effect their catch or fishery; while others of considerable experience residing at Cape Charles, boldly contended that whenever the French fished at Belle Isle, it severely injured their catch and fishery, and caused a very sensible change whilst so engaged—opinions so much at variance caused me to enquire respecting it; I obtained some very satisfactory information on the subject, from an intelligent and experienced person, Mr. Caleb Young, who resided at Black Joe Cove for two seasons—he stated he was particular in his observations, and believes the caplin and fish in the early part of the spring first touch Belle Isle, and in abundance at the time easily taken with hook or seine; at the accustomed period the caplin moved onwards towards the coast, the fish following in pursuit, and remained during what is termed the caplin scull; very little then could be caught at Belle Isle, and that only of a very small description. About the end of July the caplin forsook the coast, and the fish and caplin reappeared abundantly at Belle Isle; the caplin does not land at Belle Isle. About the end of the first week in August the caplin rising on the water goes off and totally disappears, the herring then makes its appearance; believes that it also first touches Belle Isle, often observed large sculls move onwards towards the coast, and a large body of larged sized fish in pursuit, such is called the herring scull; an immense body of fish remains, and which is easily taken either with the seine or jigger—the latter does not either disturb or frighten the fish off the ground; observed that when a seine was used there, at or after the first of August, the fish went off into deep water, and did not return, and is of opinion from actual observation that the seine only injures the fishery on the coast; he noticed in one instance, when the French were using the seine

Miscellaneous.

(COPY.)

Her Majesty's Hired Brigantine "Charles,"
1st September, 1850.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that in the discharge of the duties of superintending the protection of the fisheries on the coast of Labrador, the Straits of Belle Isle, and about the island of that name, I called at Croque, where I was informed that in every Harbor or Fishing Port occupied by the French, the eldest or most experienced Fishing Captain was appointed Prud'homme, authorised to hear and settle all differences and disputes which may arise, and in cases of refusal to comply with his decision, or where the subject-matter may exceed his jurisdiction, to report the same to the Commodore.

I acquainted the Prud'homme of the nature of my duty and handed him a Proclamation.

I made my next call at Croque, expecting to meet the Commodore, who I found had not arrived; I therefore waited on the Prud'homme of the Port, and acquainted him of the particular duty in which I was engaged, and presented the Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor, requesting that he would please acquaint the Commodore on his arriving of my specially calling at Croque to wait upon him

Whilst making preparations to leave, the French War Steamer *Cossendè* came in; I perceived the Prud'homme immediately wait on the Captain, who acquainted him that the *Charles* was on Her Majesty's Service; the Captain sent an Officer inviting me on board; after the usual introductions, I presented the Captain with a Proclamation informing him of the determination of the Governor of Newfoundland to protect their fisheries from encroachments, and requested that he would acquaint the Commodore of the *Charles* being on the station, in the service of the Government, and of the mode and manner in which the duties were to be performed.

Proceeding to Belle Isle and meeting a head wind, put in to St. Antonee, waited on the Prud'homme of the Port, and made him acquainted of the service in which I was engaged; handed him also a copy of the Proclamation.

At Belle Isle, I found at Black Joe Cove, at the N. E. end of the Island, a stage and dwelling, and two boats at anchor, belonging to Messrs. March and Knight, the only part of the Island where a boat may for a time lie in safety; the Island is generally covered with fog and subject to sudden gusts or squalls of wind; it is not considered safe for a vessel to lie near the Island for any length of time, therefore touched at Cape Charles on the Coast of Labrador, a distance of about twelve miles miles from the Island.

Miscellaneous.

from Poole. I handed him the Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor. In reply he stated that his present instructions did not warrant him either to give the information I required or pay duties.—about fifteen years since a similar demand was made by the government of Newfoundland, the parties interested in the trade on the coast of Labrador applied to the Imperial authorities by petition and otherwise on the subject, since which no demand was made by the Government of Newfoundland. It was considered the right then asserted to collect duties on the Coast was abandoned It was therefore why he had no instructions relative to that subject previous to my arrival, he became acquainted that it was the determination of the Government to collect the duties on the Coast of Labrador which he immediately communicated to his employers by way of New York, asking instructions to guide him in the matter. In reply to some questions put to me, touching the representation of the Coast of Labrador in the Legislative Assembly of Newfoundland, and providing for the religious and moral education of the people, I simply stated the object of my visit was to see, to enquire, and to report, and that I felt assured the government was most anxious that the population residing on the coast should enjoy and participate in as full a manner its benefits as any people under its government.

The Schooner *Hibernia*, of Halifax, Sullivan master and owner of vessel and cargo, put in the same evening, I acquainted him of the object of my calling, and made the usual demand, he objected to comply on the ground that the proclamation was issued after he had disposed of the greater part of his cargo ; he has been engaged in that trade the last seven years ; there was notice at the Customs of Halifax of an intention of the Government of Newfoundland to exact duties on the Coast of Labrador, he was desirous to give no opposition, but until it became general, he considered the demand unreasonable.

At Henly Harbor, Mr. Kennedy has an establishment chiefly engaged in the salmon fishery ; a Schooner also belonging to him was there loaded with goods of every description, which he intended to send bartering on the coast. I desired him to report her cargo and pay the duties ; his refusal was nearly in the same terms as the one before stated.

L'anse Sablon,—I waited on the agent of Messrs. De Quitville, acquainted him of the nature of my visit and required that he would report the several vessels and cargoes which were consigned to that firm ; his objections were couched in terms most respectful, similar to those of the Agent at Battle Harbor ; he assured me he would lay the Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor, with the Revenue Act, before his employers ; there are two branches of that establishment, one at Isle au Bois, the other at Forteau, both of which are subject and under the control of the Agent at L'anse Sablon.

The same evening the Schooner *Belle Isle*, Taylor master, vessel and cargo owned by Daniel Cronan, Esq., of Halifax, came in ; I went on board, made the necessary demand of the master, who said he understood, when at Halifax, no duties were required on the Coast of Labrador ; he had no instructions from the owners relative to it, he could not comply, but would not give any opposition, so that I may act as I may deem proper, stating that the chief part of his cargo was delivered on the coast above, on examination I found that nearly all the cargo was landed. I seized and marked one puncheon of molasses, two boxes manufactured tobacco,and two chests tea, desiring to note my proceedings on his log ; he said Mr. Cronan would be on the coast shortly in the Schooner *Labrador*, I did not then remove the articles.

Miscellaneous.

there, the fishermen at Black Joe Cove could not catch a fish; he observed an immense quantity of fish lying at the bottom, believes it to be mother fish. It was all or nearly all of that description which was taken at the latter end of the season—it had not spawned up to the last of August.

It may not be out of place to observe here, that the fish that resort and is taken in the Straits of Belle Isle comes from the Westward.

It is reasonable to conclude, from what is here stated, that the government heretofore was justified in making the outlay for the protection of the fisheries.

It is just to state that Captain William Cox, in the discharge of his duty, displayed a thorough knowledge of the coast, a prudent and skilful seaman, together with considerable experience, which afforded great facility and much satisfaction in the performance of the duties in which the Brigantine *Charles* was engaged. The appearance and size, with the other necessary requisites she possessed, rendered her particularly suited for the service.

I feel great satisfaction in stating that the arrangement placing an officer on the Island has been most judicious, and has rendered the protective service completely effective.

I have, &c.,

Signed,

JAMES L. PRENDERGAST, J. P.

Hon. John Kent,
Colonial Secretary.

(COPY.)

Her Majesty's Hired Brigantine "Charles,"
1st September, 1856.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that on my arrival on the coast of Labrador, I proceeded to Battle Harbor and requested the agent of Messrs. T. & D. Slade to report and enter the several vessels consigned to their establishment the past season—as well as the Brig *John and Thomas* which had just arrived

Miscellaneous.

firmed in that impression from the circumstance of the Officers of Customs at Halifax giving him blank certificates to be filled up and signed by persons on the coast, as no person authorized by the Government of Newfoundland was known to them. The certificate was for the purpose of obtaining drawback, &c., &c.

St. Francis Harbor.—I went over to the agent of Hunt and Henly, and required that he would furnish me with a detail of the importations of that establishment during the spring; he declined furnishing either, as he did not feel authorised by his instructions, without further communicating with his employers.

Venison Island.—I called on the agent of T. & D. Slade, who said he was acting under the instructions of the agent at Battle Harbor, to whom he respectfully referred me.

Indian Island.—I waited on Mr. Warren, who said he knew that no one on the coast would pay the duties; he respectfully declined doing so for the present.

Gready.—I called on Mr. Larmore, making the usual demand, who said he purchased the chief part of his supplies at St. John's, Newfoundland, which paid duty; he did so in preference to importing, to guard against disappointment; he had no objection to the demand for what he did import, and would readily pay when, or at such times as it may become general, saying it would cause him to put it on each article in addition to his present charge.

I called on the agent of Hunt & Henly, who said he received all his supplies from the chief establishment at Cartwright, and was under the direction of the agent there.

Long Island.—I called on the agent of Messrs. Hunt and Henly, who made a similar statement as the agent at Gready.

I expected to meet Mr. Goodridge, the Agent of Messrs. Hunt & Henly's establishment at Cartwright; he left the morning of my arrival. I was anxious to meet him, being informed that Mr. Goodridge was notified by the Agent of the Hudson Bay Company, when he accepted the appointment of a Magistrate from the Governor of Newfoundland, requesting that he may not act thereon, and that the Company was prepared to appoint under a commission Magistrate of Labrador. I requested Mr. Larmore to obtain from Mr. Goodridge a copy of the said notice, for the service of the Governor, believing the Company must have misunderstood the wording of the Charter; the government commission is simply all the coast of Labrador and the Islands adjacent, also, Her Majesty by treaty gave the right to the subjects of the United States to fish and go on shore and dry it on the Coast.

On every application, I presented His Excellency the Governor's proclamation, notifying each to consider and receive the proclamation a direct notice from the Government of Newfoundland, and its determination to collect the revenue on all goods and merchandise imported to the Coast of Labrador.

Whilst on the French Shore I was informed that a person named Buck, from Halifax, resorts White Bay trading; he says he enters his vessel and cargo at Greenspond, and pays

Miscellaneous.

Isle au Bois.—I went to the Agent of Messrs. Bouteleer Brothers, and requested he would make entry of the shipments he received during the Spring, as well as the vessel just arrived from Liverpool: he made similar objections as the Agent of Messrs. De Quitville, and informed me that their chief establishment was at Gaspe, and that there was another branch of the establishment at Forteau under the management of a nephew of the owners; he promis- to communicate the object of my visit to his employers.

Forteau.—I called on the Agent of Messrs. De Quitville and on the Agent of Messrs. Bouteleer Brothers, presented each a copy of the Governor's Proclamation; who said that either did not receive this season a direct importation; the same evening the Schooner belonging to Mr. Cronan of Halifax came in. I went on board, stated the object of calling to the supercargo, Mr. Pitts, a nephew of Mr. Cronan,—his answer was similar to the reply of Captain Taylor of the *Belle Isle*.

L'anse a Loup.—I waited on the Agent of a large establishment there, acquainted him with the particular object of my call; he referred me for the information and other matters I required to Messsrs. Stabb, Row and Holmwood, of St. John's, Newfoundland, who were the whole owners and suppliers of the establishment.

Carrol's Cove.—The expected schooner *Labrador*, of Halifax, owned by Mr. Cronan, was there at anchor. I found that Mr. Cronan was not on board, and that a change of Masters took place; Capt. Taylor, late of the *Belle Isle*, was then in charge of the *Labrador*—he informed me that the *Belle Isle* was then loaded with Oil, Skins, and Fur, the collection of himself and Mr. Pitts, that she went off for Halifax—the *Labrador* was loaded with a variety of articles; he said Mr. Cronan did not come down in the *Labrador*, as he expected—he was not then in a better position to comply with my request than before.

Red Bay.—The Schooner *Endeavour*, of Halifax, Captain Flick, came in the day after I arrived; I went on board and demanded the duties on the cargo; he said he was told by his suppliers, Messrs. Allison & Co., that there was no Customs established on the coast, that no duties would be required; being under that impression, he could not at present comply, wishing me to understand that he gave me no opposition, and that two other Schooners were on the coast supplied by the same merchants.

Cape Charles.—I waited on Mr. Neil, to whom a vessel from Halifax had arrived; I made the customary demand, to which he replied that it was his desire and wish to comply, but as others on the coast, he was aware, refused for one reason or other, it could not be expected that he only should pay, more particularly when all his supplies, except that cargo, was received in Newfoundland and paid the duties required; he hoped the question would shortly be settled and that all parties trading or supplying on the coast would stand equal.

Spear Harbor.—The Schooner *Margaret Ann*, of Halifax, Drake master, supplied by J. B. Hay, Esq., of Halifax, was in that port when I arrived; the master, in reply to my demands, said he was not bound to discharge cargo; I then said I would lock up his hatches under seal; he then made his objections which were similar to those already stated, and that he sold under the impression that duties would not be demanded; he was rather con-

Miscellaneous.

Oct. 13	Timothy Mitchell, for soup kitchen	£0	4	9
	Patrick Tasker, balance Hospital account	137	18	7
Nov. 3	Timothy Mitchell, quarter salary	10	0	0
5	George Hayward, Indian meal	38	19	1
9	Alexander Bremner, paupers	2	6	3
	Robert Cowan	2	12	0
	Duncan Weir.	67	12	5
15	William Coady	10	4	11
17	James Hasey	11	9	8
20	Jeremian Crowley, sheds, July and August	9	0	8
22	Patrick Nowlan, Indian Meal	15	5	0
	William Kitchen, ...	25	0	6
	Dorcas Society, tickets	11	14	0
	Joseph Shea, salary	62	10	0
27	John Culleton, bread	5	17	10
30	Timothy Mitchell, funeral expenses	6	15	11
	Edward O'Flaherty, bread	11	14	5
Dec. 3	Michael Scanlan	1	5	5
	P. McPherson	8	6	4
Dec. 10	Rev. Thomas Murphy, Ferryland	16	0	0
13	Robert Prowse & Sons, meal	12	1	9
20	J. & W. Boyd, Lumber sheds	2	7	1
22	Newman & Co., Fortune Bay	3	11	3
27	George Hayward, passage money	2	3	4
	John Peyton, Twillingate, ...	35	0	0
	Rev. James Walsh, able-bodied Poor	40	0	0
	Surveyor General "	94	0	8
	Henry Supple and others "	20	9	10
		£1302	14	9

Audited and found correct.

6th March, 1857.

ROBERT BROWN,
JOHN FOX.

Miscellaneous.

the duties there. I had no opportunity of enquiring of the Collector of the fact. Another named Charles Higgins, of Halifax, resorts White Bay, French Shore, and each side of the coast in the Straits of Belle Isle.

I have, &c.,

Signed,

JAMES L. PRENDERGAST, J. P.

Hon. John Kent,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 1.

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure for Relief of the Poor, by direct Warrant of His Excellency the Governor, for the year ending 31st December, 1855.

April	23—Robert John Pinsent, Casual Poor, Harbor Grace			£86	13	4
	Patrick Tasker			14	0	0
May	1—Dr. Thomson, Carbonear Poor			1	18	1
June	5—Dr. John Right, sick, Bay-de-Verds			4	11	0
	8—John O'Neal			4	7	8
	16—William Hooper			4	6	8
	30—Dr James Johnston, Paupers			10	8	0
July	3—Francis Bradshaw, Placentia			0	17	4
	14—Dr. Molloy, Pauper Patients			10	0	0
	John Squires, freight Potatoes			5	4	0
	John H. Warren, ditto			5	10	11
Aug.	6—F. L. Bradshaw, Poor Liabilities, Placentia			301	3	7
	9—Slade & Co., funeral charges			4	4	0
	29—Dr. Frazer, fever patients, St. Mary's			77	14	0
	30—Thomas Hutchins, Bay-de-Verds			5	6	7
Sept.	6—James H. Carter, funeral expenses			0	13	6
	Francis Bradshaw, sick, Isle Valen			5	5	0
	13—Joseph Shears, Bonavista			35	6	6
	Slade & Co., funeral expenses			0	13	0

Miscellaneous.

No. 2.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure by R. R. W. Lilly, Esq., as Secretary to

Dr.

August 6.—To Warrant in favor of Commissioners,				No. 26	.....	£250	0	0
30.— " Ditto	ditto	ditto		" 67	.....	250	0	0
" Balance	.....	.....	.....		.....	78	15	11
						£578	15	11

No. 3.

Supplementary Statement of R. R. W. Lilly's Accounts

1856.								
January.—To Warrant in favor of Jeremiah Crowley				.....	£93	14	8	
" Ditto	ditto	Timothy Mitchell		.....	113	4	10	
								£206 19 6
" Balance	.....	.....	.....					40 3 2
								£247 2 8

Miscellaneous.

No. 4.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure by Joseph Shea, Esq., Stipendiary Poor Com'

Dr.

To the following Warrants in favor of Commissioners:—

Sept.	21.—	" Warrant No.	73 ...	.....	.....	.....	£86	13 4
	29.—	" "	75....	.....	.....	.....	86	13 4
Oct.	5.—	" "	91....	.....	.....	.....	161	5 4
	17.—	" "	98. ..	.....	.....	.....	86	13 4
	22.—	" "	99....	.....	.....	.....	86	13 4
	25.—	" "	101 ...	.....	.....	.....	186	6 8
	"	" "	"	.....	.....	.....	86	13 4
	31.—	" "	103..	.....	.....	.....	43	6 8
Nov.	3.—	" "	104...	.....	.....	.....	149	6 8
	9.—	" "	106....	.....	.....	.....	173	6 8
	20.—	" "	109...	.....	.....	.....	173	6 8
Dec.	6.—	" "	116..	.....	.....	.....	154	5 4
	"	" "	"	.....	.....	.....	318	10 0
	13.—	" "	121....	.....	.....	.....	79	12 11
	19.—	" "	128...	.....	.....	.....	141	10 6
	22.—	" "	142 & 146	.....	.....	.....	274	6 3
		" Balance	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	154	11 6
							£2,443	1 10

Recapitulation of Expenditure for Relief of the Poor, 1855.

To Amount audited Account, 1st July	.....	.....	£10,195	16 7
" Amount paid by direct Warrant	.....	.....	1,302	14 9
" Ditto Expended by Dr. Shea	.....	.....	2,443	1 10
" Ditto ditto by Mr. Lilly	.....	.....	578	15 11
" Ditto Supplementary Account	.....	.....	168	6 9
			£14,688	15 10

Miscellaneous.

the Board of Poor Commissioners, from the 1st July to 3rd September, 1855.

Cr.

July 31.—By Expenditure for Permanent and Casual Poor to date		£228	13	7	
Sept. 3.— " Ditto for August		439	3	4	
	Cy.	£667	16	11	Sterling.
					£578 15 11

Audited and found correct.

R. BROWN,
JOHN FOX.

th March, 1857.

as Secretary to the late Board of Poor Commissioners.

1855.							
August 30.—By Balance brought down					£78	15	11
" The following errors and omissions:—							
Paid Telegraph Laborers		£74	0	0			
" J. D. Henderson, preparing List of Telegraph Laborers		6	0	0			
Short charge on Permanent Poor List from January to September.....		69	12	9			
Paid Dr. Moran, Brigus, 1854		10	6	0			
" Punton & Munn, 1854		34	11	10			
	Cy.	£194	4	7	168	6	9
					£247	2	8
January, 1856.—By Balance due Mr. Lilly					£40	3	2

Audited and found correct.

ROBERT BROWN,
JOHN FOX.

6th March, 1857.

Miscellaneous.

REPORT of the Post Master General on the Postal Arrangements of the Colony for 1856 *and* 1857.

General Post Office, St. John's,
27th January, 1857.

SIR,—

I have the honor to request that you will lay before His Excellency the Governor, for the information of the Legislature, the enclosed returns numbered from 1 to 7, containing the Accounts of this Department for the year ended 31st December, 1856; also, a Return (No. 8) exhibiting the number of Mail Routes and names of Contractors employed, and further shewing the Expenditure of the Department for the present year, accompanied with a Chart which I had prepared to illustrate the various Postal Lines referred to.

It will be perceived by the annexed Tables that the following routes have been established during the past year, viz., between Carbonear and Grates Cove, Carbonear and Bay de Verde, Brigus and Bay Robert, and between Garnish and Fortune.

The Western route has been extended from Harbor Briton to Burgeo.

It was found expedient to alter the route of the mail north of Bonavista, by former contracts they were conveyed by boat between this place and Greenspond, Fogo and Twillingate, now however the Greenspond mails are forwarded through Bonavista and Tickle Cove, whilst those for the latter places are sent direct from St. John's as before: it will also be perceived that one route has been withdrawn, viz., that between Little Placentia and Harbor Buffett.

On the recommendation of the Select Postal Committee the Post-office at St. Mary's has been replaced by a Way-office, in consequence of the small amount of correspondence passing through that office.

Way-officers have also been appointed at Old Perlican, Isle Valen, Oderin, and Grand Bank.

The various Lines have given very general satisfaction, if I except that between Placentia and Burin, which, in some measure, has arisen from the Packet Boat being compelled to touch at Isle Valen on her way to, and from those places.

On a visit of inspection to a portion of the Western District, during the past summer, I was detained at Isle Valen about 36 hours, by contrary winds. Had we continued our course direct, instead of calling at this place, we should have reached Burin the same day from Placentia. To remedy this evil I would beg respectfully to recommend that the Boat should omit calling at Isle Valen, and that a small boat be laid on between Oderin and Isle Valen, when the letters could be despatched from the former to the latter place; the additional boat could then be ready to meet the return mails with the Isle Valen letters.

Miscellaneous.

missioner for Relief of the Poor, from the 3rd September to the 31st December, 1855.

Cr.

Dec. 31—By Expenditure for Permanent Poor, St. John's....	£613	2	10
" " Casual "	570	2	9
" " Poor in sheds	148	12	9
" " Sufferers by fire in Tarrahan's Town	192	16	8
" Expenditure for Outports:			
Twillingate.....	119	2	10
LaPoile	6	18	8
Fortune Bay	4	6	8
Trinity Bay	155	18	8
Placentia and St. Mary's	148	3	11
Burin	63	7	11
Brigus North	77	3	1
Harbor Main	9	6	4
Bonavista	85	3	5
Ferryland	43	11	10
Carbonear	202	1	3
Contingencies, stationery	3	2	3
	£2443	1	10
By Balance due Joseph Shea	£154	11	6

Audited and found correct.

ROBERT BROWN,
JOHN FOX.

6th March, 1857.

Miscellaneous.

LETTER from Post Master General, accompanying Communication from P. FURLONG, *Esq. of Oderin, in reference to a change in the Postal route in Placentia Bay.*

General Post Office,
19th February, 1857.

SIR,—

I have the honor to lay before you a letter from Patrick Furlong, Esq., suggesting that an additional boat be laid on the Placentia Route, and which I have already recommended in my Report of the 27th ultimo.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

W. L. SOLOMON.

The Honorable
The Colonial Secretary.

St. John's
16*th February* 1857.

SIR,—

Residing and carrying on business at Oderin, Placentia Bay, since the establishment of Postal Communication between Placentia, Burin, and the Capital, refrained heretofore bringing under your notice the repeated pecuniary losses sustained to my trade, owing to the repeated irregularity of the arrival of the mail at Placentia on her return voyage from Burin, and this arises from the packet being obliged by contract to call at Isle Valen to and from the places above-mentioned. Isle Valen being much in bay, makes it considerably to leward of the boat's track, the consequence frequently resulting from her calling there, being that often while lying there wind bound, the mails on board her might be at St. John's.

Miscellaneous.

The increased expense by such alteration, I am led to believe would be about £10 Cy.

A more inexpensive route might be adopted, viz., between Paradise and Isle Valen, by sending a messenger from the former place to Oliver's Cove, (distance 9 miles,) and thence by row boat to Isle Valen, (2 miles).

This service, I learn might be performed for about £25 Cy., I should however prefer the former line, as the Placentia boat could then made a more direct course.

The Postage Stamps which I had the honor to recommend in former Reports, have been procured, and were brought into use on the first instant, since which time £29 worth have been sold.

Letters may now be prepaid by stamps either to the British Provinces or foreign ports, to the United Kingdom, and on letters passing through the United Kingdom. The public convenience, therefore, must be greatly promoted on their being more extensively circulated.

A new Postal convention has just been concluded between England and France, under the Provisions of which, considerable reduction has taken place, since the 1st inst, in the rates of postage chargeable on letters transmitted through the United Kingdom between this place and France, and those countries the correspondence of which is forwarded by the route of France.

A Table of the reduced rates of postage on these letters I herewith annex.

A considerable reduction has been granted by the Imperial authorities in the postage rate between this place and the United States, which is now 8d. the ounce, instead of 1s. 4d., as heretofore.

I beg to draw the attention of His Excellency to the 37th paragraph of my Special Report, dated 26th July, 1855, furnished by His Excellency's desire, in which I recommend "that a person be appointed to assort the extern letters immediately on their receipt from the Halifax Packet, whose business it should be to make up such Local Mails as might be required to be forwarded at that time," and the necessity of such assistance is indispensable in forwarding the Outport Mails with uniform despatch.

The number of local letters that have passed through this office the past year, were 17,425 ; newspapers 22,000.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,

W. L. SOLOMON,

P. M. G.

Hon. John Kent,
Colonial Secretary

Miscellaneous.

DESPATCH from the Secretary of State on the subject of the Act for the Naturalization of Aliens.

(Copy.)

No. 65.

Downing Street,
23rd February 1856.

Sir,—

Among other Acts of the Legislature of Newfoundland, recently transmitted to this Department, I have noticed that entitled " for the Naturalization of Aliens," 19 Vic. Cap. 20.

I wish to point out to you that it has been the general opinion that Colonial Legislatures could not confer all the rights of a natural born subject, (such, for instance, as that of taking grants of Crown Land, or filling certain public offices) except under the authority given to Colonial Legislatures by the Statute 10 & 11 Vic., Cap. 83, " for the Naturalization of Aliens." That Statute indeed gives authority sufficient. But the Statute applied expressly only to Laws which shall be enacted by Colonial Legislatures for imparting the privileges of Naturalization, " to be enjoyed within the limits of the Colony," words which are omitted in the Newfoundland Act now before me. I would not affirm that the omission is such as to invalidate the Law, because it is clear that whatever expressions may be used, the power of a Colonial Legislature only extends to confer rights within its local limits. But as questions might be raised on this point, and as it is obviously better that a local law should follow the language of the Statute which gives it authority, I propose to suspend Her Majesty's confirmation until this matter of form has been further considered by you.

I have, &c.,

[Signed,]

H. LABOUCHERE.

Governor Darling,
&c., &c., &c.

Miscellaneous.

I would respectfully suggest to you the following alteration in the packet boat leaving Placentia, in order to obviate a similar occurrence; with a hope you will bring this application under the notice of the hon. the Colonial Secretary, for the purpose of having the attention of Her Majesty's Council called to the subject.

That the present boat be compelled to proceed direct to Oderin, remaining one hour, from thence to Burin, remaining forty-eight hours at the latter place.

That a smaller boat be employed to take the mails from Oderin to Oliver's Cove and Isle Valen, remaining at the latter place four hours for return mails, thence proceeding directly to Oderin where the Burin packet would be in waiting to receive them; the expense of this additional boat, I am confident, would be obtained for from Thirty to Forty Pounds, and would be the means of having all the correspondence of that side of the Bay find its way to St. John's in its proper time.

Under these circumstances, I have to request your interference with the Executive in trying to secure to that side of the Bay some more certain means of forwarding our correspondence than the present enables us to do.

I don't wish to be complaining against the Contractor or Department, but with a desire to improve through you some remedy towards the existing evil.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

PATRICK FURLONG.

W. L. Solomon, Esq.,
Postmaster General.

Miscellaneous.

in Council, imposing a toll upon certain ships that will derive benefit from the Light-house upon Cape Race, Newfoundland. The toll is to be levied under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1855 (18 and 19 Vic., Cap. 91) which empowers Her Majesty in Council to impose a toll in respect of any new Light-house erected in or near the coasts of any British Possession, by or with the consent of the Legislative authority of such place.

My Lords calculate that the cost of erecting the Light will be about £5,160, and that the cost of maintaining it will be somewhat over £400 per annum. Assuming that the cost of erection is to be paid off in five years, or thereabouts, it will be necessary to raise by the toll a sum of about £1,500 a-year, to be reduced as soon as the cost of erection is paid off. From returns which have been furnished in this country and by the Colonial Governments, it appears that the annual amount of shipping that will pass or derive benefit from this Light, is about 5,500,000 tons; which, at the sixteenth of a penny per ton, will give the required income. My Lords therefore propose to fix the toll to that amount.

It will be observed that the Order in Council extends to ships navigating between Ports in the United Kingdom and certain Ports in North America, and also to ships navigating to and from Ports in British North America upon Transatlantic voyages from and to Ports not in the United Kingdom. Upon the former of these classes the toll can be collected in this Country; upon the latter the toll can only be levied in the respective Colonies, with the consent and by the help of the Colonial Governments. The two classes are, however, so far as regards the benefit to be derived from the Light, precisely in the same position, and my Lords trust therefore that there will be no difficulty on the part of any of the Colonies in levying and accounting for the toll thus imposed.

There are, however, two other classes of vessels which will derive benefit from the Light, viz., 1st.—Ships engaged in the coasting trade of the Colony of Newfoundland. 2nd.—Ships engaged in the inter-Colonial trade of the British Colonies in North America, and passing the Light.

With regard to these two classes, my Lords do not think it desirable to make any provision by the Order in Council, until they learn precisely in what manner and to what extent the several Colonial Governments are disposed to concur in imposing and collecting the toll. In the case of Newfoundland, my Lords understand that the Colonial Government are willing to tax Coasters to the same extent for which they are taxed for Cape Pine, but they think it desirable to know the exact terms which the Colonial Government propose for the purpose, before embodying them in any Order in Council, if indeed it be necessary to do so at all.

As regards the mode of collecting the tolls imposed by the Order in Council, it appears desirable that they should be collected, whenever it is possible to do so, at the Port of Clearance before the vessel sails. My Lords propose, accordingly, that they shall be so collected in the Ports of the United Kingdom in the case of vessels departing from those ports; whilst in the case of Ships arriving in the United Kingdom, my Lords propose that they shall not be demanded if a Colonial Receipt, showing that the toll for the voyage has been paid in the Colony before starting, is produced. As regards the management of the Light, it appears to

Miscellaneous.

DESPATCHES in relation to imposing a Toll for the partial maintenance of the Light-house on Cape Race.

Downing Street,
23rd July, 1856.

(Copy.)

No. 57.

Sir,—

With reference to Sir William Molesworth's Circular Despatch of the 1st September last, I transmit for your information and guidance a copy of a letter from the Board of Trade, enclosing the Draft of an Order in Council, imposing a toll upon certain ships that will derive benefit from the Light-house on Cape Race.

You will observe, that the toll which it is intended to impose can only be levied upon certain classes of vessels, with the consent and aid of the Local Government; but I cannot doubt that the respective Provinces interested in the maintenance of the Light will cheerfully co-operate with Her Majesty's Government in giving effect to the proposed measure.

You will therefore bring the subject under the early consideration of your Council, and you will transmit to me full information on the several points adverted to in the letter from the Board of Trade, so far as the Colony under your Government is concerned.

I have, &c.,

[Signed]

H. LABOUCHERE.

Governor Darling,
&c., &c., &c.

[Copy.]

Office of Committee of
Privy Council for Trade,
Whitehall, 9th July, 1856.

Sir,—

I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, to transmit to you for the consideration of Mr. Secretary Labouchere, the enclosed copy of a Draft Order

Miscellaneous.

Whereas, by the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1855, it is enacted, thut upon the erection of any new Light House in or near any of the coasts of the British possessions, by or with the consent of the Legislative authority of such possession, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, fix such toll in regard thereof to be paid by the Master or Owner of any Ship which passes the same or derives benefit therefrom, as Her Majesty may deem reasonable :

And whereas, a Light House is, by and with the consent of the Legislative authority of the Colony of Newfoundland, now being erected on Cape Race, in the said Colony :

And whereas, the erection of such Light House will soon be completed and the Light thereof will shortly be exhibited :

And whereas, the several classes of Ships following, that is to say :

All Ships, whether sailing Ships or steam Ships, navigating from any Port or Ports in the British Colonies in North America to any Port or Ports in the United Kingdom ;

All Ships, whether sailing Ships or steam Ships, navigating from any Port or Ports in the United Kingdom to any Port or Ports in the British Colonies in North America;

All Ships, whether sailing Ships or steam Ships, bound for any Port or Ports in the British Colonies in North America, upon any Transatlantic voyage ;

All Ships, whether sailing Ships or steam Ships, arriving at any Port or Ports in the British Colonies in North America, after any Transatlantic voyage ;

All Ships, whether sailing Ships or steam Ships, arriving at any Port or Ports in the United Kingdom from New York or any Port in the United States north of New York ;

All steam Ships leaving any Port or Ports in the United Kingdom for New York, or any Ports in the United States north of New York, will pass the said Light House, and will, when the Light is exhibited therein, derive benefit therefrom ;

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, in exercise of the Powers vested in Her by the said recited Act, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council, is pleased to direct, that upon and after the lighting of the said Light upon Cape Race, there shall be paid for every such Ship aforesaid, except Ships belonging to Her Majesty, Her Heirs, and Successors, the toll of one-sixteenth of a Penny per ton of the burthen of every such Ship, for every such voyage as aforesaid.

And the Right Honorable, &c., &c.

Miscellaneous.

my Lords that it may very properly be entrusted to the Board of Works, mentioned in the Despatch of the Governor of Newfoundland, of the 8th January last, which was transmitted to this Board in your letter of the 20th February. And my Lords will be prepared to make arrangements for the remitting of the tolls and for providing thereout the funds necessary for maintaining the Light, after learning the arrangements made for collecting and accounting for the tolls to be taken in Newfoundland and the other Colonies, and the particulars of the measures which the Board of Works propose to adopt for maintaining the Light.

The convenient course will probably be, that an account should be rendered quarterly to this Department from the Colony of Newfoundland, of the cost of the management and also of the amount of tolls received in that Colony, with the particulars of the vessels which have paid the tolls, giving the name of the vessel and the port to which she belongs, her tonnage, rate of toll, and amount paid by each vessel. If there is a balance due to the Colony upon such account, it may be settled by a draft upon the Accountant to the Board of Trade; but if the receipts are more than the payments, the balance should be remitted to Her Majesty's Paymaster General, to be placed to the credit of the account for Colonial Light Houses. The balance from the other Colonies should be remitted in like manner.

As regards the proposal contained in the Despatch of the Governor of Newfoundland above referred to, to the effect that the Light House on Cape Pine, and the tolls for that Light, should be placed upon the same footing as the Light House on Cape Race, and its tolls,—

My Lords direct me to state, that as soon as they have concluded the arrangements for Cape Race, and have seen how they answer, they will be prepared to consider the proposal, but they think it better to defer its consideration for the present.

As the Light House on Cape Race will soon be in a condition for exhibiting the Light, it is desirable that the Order in Council should be submitted for Her Majesty's sanction as early as possible. My Lords will therefore be glad to be favored with Mr. Secretary Labouchere's opinion, at his earliest convenience, whether there is any objection to the Order in Council as proposed to be framed; and they would be glad to receive, also, the required information upon the several points before adverted to with reference to the Colonies, so soon as Mr. Labouchere has had the opportunity of making the necessary communication with the Colonial Governments.

With reference to Dues to be levied in the Colonies, I am to call your attention particularly to the 3rd Section of the Act above mentioned.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JAMES BOOTH.

H. Merrivale, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.

Miscellaneous.

Surveyor General's Account of Grants issued from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1856.

Name of Grantee.	Where situate.	Date of Registry.	Cost of Gts. in Stg.	Contents of Grant.
	CENTRAL DISTRICT.	1856.		A. R. P.
Charles Fox Bennett	Goulds Lake, Bay Bulls Road	Jan. 21.	£1 4 9	10 2 0
Rt. Rev. Bishop Field	St. John's, W. side Cathedral-st.	May 8	130 0 0	0 0 27
Ellen Hennessey	Bay Bulls Road	" 13	0 15 9	6 1 13
Bryan Doyle	Petty Harbor Road	" 13	1 2 6	10 0 0
Thomas Byrne	Road from Topsail to Kelligrews	" 27	10 0 0	109 1 6
John Pendergast	Quidi Vidi (White Hills)	July 1	0 5 0	0 1 25
Bridget Daley	St. John's Signal Hill Road	" 23	18 15 0	9 0 0
B. G. Garrett	" King's Bridge Road	" 24	0 5 0	2 2 23
Bridget Kirwan	" River Head Road	" 26	4 10 0	0 2 30
John Cantwell	Torbay	Oct. 3	0 7 0	7 0 3
John White	Bay Bulls Road	" 11	2 14 2	25 0 0
		£	169 19 2	181 1 7
	NORTHERN DISTRICT.			
Patrick Harrington	Carbonear	Feb. 13	£0 16 0	15 2 29
Nicholas Chevers	Bonavista Bay	June 3	0 14 6	6 3 8
Belaisant Hall	Port-de-Grave	Aug. 21	0 10 0	9 0 14
William Washer	Brigus	Oct. 10	0 5 0	0 0 25
Joseph, S. & B. Kean	Flower Island, Bonavista Bay	" 10	0 5 0	2 0 0
William Sweetland	Bonavista Harbor	" 6	0 5 0	3 1 34
Mary Marshall	Carbonear	Nov. 7	0 5 0	0 1 19
Ditto	Ditto	" 7	0 5 0	0 1 16
James and John Buck	Cat's Cove, Conception Bay	" 21	0 5 0	2 3 33
Thomas Laracy	Ditto ditto	Dec. 2	0 5 0	1 2 15
John Laracy	Ditto ditto	" 2	0 5 0	3 3 23
David Whelan	Bay Roberts	" 2	0 5 0	2 3 25
Robert J. C. Leamon	Brigus	" 2	2 16 0	37 3 15
John Sullivan	Ditto	" 2	0 5 0	0 0 12
Thomas McCarthy	Spear Bay	" 2	0 5 0	3 2 21
James Redmonds	Carbonear	" 2	0 9 0	8 2 37
Job Pilly	Random Sound, Trinity Bay	" 2	2 10 0	35 0 0
			£7 11 6	90 3 17

Miscellaneous.

Downing Street,
13th November, 1856.

(COPY.)

No. 78.

SIR,—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No 79, of the 15th September, and to acquaint you that the subject of the maintenance of the Light on Cape Race, adverted to in the Minute of your Council, will receive the early consideration of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade.

With respect, however, to the issue of the Order in Council, the Draft of which accompanied my Despatch of the 23rd of July, I am apprised that the Law Officers of the Crown have advised, that under the language of the Merchant Shipping Amendment Act, 1855, the Local Legislature must "consent" to the erection of the Light House before any Order in Council can issue, and of course before any tolls can be levied for the maintenance of the Light. Although, from your Despatch of the 15th September last, I infer that such consent will be, if it has not already been, obtained, yet there is no such evidence of it as would satisfy the view of the Law Advisers.

You will therefore bring the subject again before your Council with a view to the insertion of a clause in the Bill, which you state they are prepared to introduce into the House of Assembly, expressing the formal assent of the Legislature both to the erection of the Light House and the levy of the tolls.

I have, &c.,

[Signed]

H. LABOUCHERE.

Governor Darling,
&c., &c., &c.

Miscellaneous.

LETTER from Wier, Cochrane & Co., of Liverpool, offering to provide Direct Transatlantic Steam Communication with St. John's.

St. John's, Newfoundland,
5th February 1857.

SIR,—

I beg to hand you a Circular containing the proposed sailings of the Steamers *Circassian* and *Khersonese,* of the North Atlantic Steam Navigation Company; these steamers are well calculated to sustain a monthly communication between Liverpool and America, calling at St. John's, Nfld., both on the outward and homeward passages; and as this Company has been the pioneer of Direct Steam Communication between Newfoundland and Great Britain, they trust the Legislature of Newfoundland will assist the enterprize by granting a yearly subsidy for the monthly trips, with an extended offer for a fortnightly communication during the summer months; also, that suitable wharf accommodation, with stores, coal sheds, &c., should be provided, and that the harbor and provincial dues should be remitted to assist this Company in their endeavour to make this Harbor a Port of Call.

Trusting that the above matter will receive a favorable consideration, and that we shall receive a proposal from your Legislature,

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient Servant,

TERENCE COCHRANE, of

WIER, COCHRANE & Co.

Liverpool, G. B.

Hon. John Kent,
Colonial Secretary
of Newfoundland.

Miscellaneous.

Surveyor General's Account of Grants issued from the 1st *January to the* 31st *December,* 1856.

[Continued.]

Name of Grantee.	Where situate.	Date of Registry.	Cost of Gts. in Stg.	Contents of Grant.
	SOUTHERN DISTRICT.	1856.		A. R. P.
Morris Bona	Great Placentia Harbor	Feb. 21	£0 5 0	1 8 0
Richard Cummins	Distress, St. Mary's Bay	July 1	0 5 0	1 3 26
Charles F. Bennett	Great Paradise Harbor	" 1	0 5 0	3 3 23
Ditto	St. Mary's Harbor	" 1	0 5 0	5 0 11
Right Rev. Dr. Mullock	Great Placentia Harbor	" 11	0 5 0	4 0 0
James McGrath	Little Placentia	Sept. 10	0 5 0	1 1 20
Rev. John Ryan	Salmonier Arm, St. Mary's Bay	Oct. 8	0 16 0	15 3 18
Ditto	Ditto Ditto	" 8	0 5 0	3 3 5
			£2 11 0	36 0 31

EDMUND HANRAHAN,

Surveyor General.

1st January, 1857.

Miscellaneous.

THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.

From Liverpool to St. John's, Newfoundland, Halifax or Portland.....7 Pounds sterling.

A FEW SUPERIOR ROOMS IN THIRD CLASS AT TEN POUNDS EACH.

" Portland, Halifax, or St. John's Newfoundland, to Liverpool.....30 Dollars.
" Portland to Halifax, N. S. ..... } *or vice versa.* { ..... 6 "
" Portland to St. John's, Newfoundland ..... } { .....16 "
" Halifax to St. John's, Newfoundland ..... } { .....12 "

Third class passengers will receive a plentiful supply of Cooked Provisions, but will furnish their own Bedding and eating utensils. Children under 12 years of age, Half Price. Infants 10s. 6d. each. Ten cubic feet of Luggage are allowed for each adult; for all over that quantity a charge of 2s. Sterling for each cubic foot will be made.

Sick Persons, or Widows with children, cannot be taken; nor Lame persons unless full security be given for the bonds to be entered into by the Steamers to the United States Government, that the parties shall not become chargeable to the State.

FREIGHT:

Freight from Liverpool to St. John's, Newfoundland.....45s. Sterling, and 5 per cent.
Liverpool to Halifax and Portland.....50s. Sterling, and 5 per cent.
Liverpool to St.John,N.B.,Montreal & Quebec,65s. Sterling, and 5 per cent.

Heavy Freight, and intermediate, and Return Freights as per Agreement. Freight payable a broad, if required, at 4 dollars 80 cents to the Pound Sterling.

Parcels must be booked and receipts given at the office, and the port of destination to be marked on each package, in letters not less than half an inch in length, and will be charged as follows:—under one cubic foot 3s. each; one foot and under two, 5s. each; two feet and under three, 7s. 6d. each; and above at 3s. per foot up to twelve feet, above which size no package will be received as parcel.

Persons engaging passages for themselves or others, will be held responsible for the passage money, whether they have paid a deposit or not.

All Goods must have their place of destination marked in letters of not less than two inches in length, and coloured thus:—for St. John's, Newfoundland, in Red, for Halifax, Nova Scotia, in Blue, and for all other places in Black.

Messrs. SABEL and CORTIS, 19, Water-street, are appointed Agents for Third Class Passengers, in Europe and America.

For furthers particulars apply in Liverpool, to

WIER, COCHRAN & Co.,

Liverpool, Dec., 1856. *Weaver Buildings, Brunswick Street.*

Miscellaneous.

North Atlantic Steam Navigation Company from Liverpool to Portland, calling at St. John's, Nfld., and Halifax, N. S., out and home.

Shippers are respectfully informed that the New, First Class, and powerful Steamship *Circassian*, Charles Powell, Commander, A 1 at Lloyds, 2400 tons burthen, and 350 Horse Power, will leave Liverpool for Portland, Maine, on the 7th March next, and will be succeeded by the *Khersonese*, W. H. Thomson, 2300 Tons Burthen, to sustain a monthly communication as follows :—

From Liverpool.	From Portland.
Circassian,...Saturday, 7th March, 1857.	*Circassian*,...Saturday, 4th April, 1857.
Khersonese,...Saturday, 4th April, 1857.	*Khersonese*,...Saturday, 2nd May, 1857.
Circassian,....Saturday, 2nd May, 1857.	*Circassian*,....Saturday, 30th May, 1857.

The *Circassian* is a new and beautiful Iron Steamship, built in five watertight compartments of extra strength, for the North American trade, and has superior arrangements for Passengers. The Berths for the First Class will be found exceedingly comfortable, being placed in the centre of the ship, where there is the least motion.

The *Khersonese* will have alterations to increase her speed, and will be much improved in her Saloon and Cabin arrangements, and the House on Deck will run the whole length of the ship, similar to the *Circassian*, giving a spacious promenade on the top of it for First Class Passengers.

Arrangements have been made with the Grand Trunk and other Railroads and Steam Boat Companies in the United States and Canada, as well as in England, to give through rates for Passengers and Goods from the principal Cities in Great Britain to the principal towns in British America and the United States, and vice versa.

The Rates of Passage for First Class Passengers are as follows : —

From Liverpool to St. John's, Newfoundland, Halifax, N. S., or Portland-Maine....16 Guineas.
" Portland, Halifax, or St. John's, Newfoundland, to Liverpool.....70 Dollars.
" St. John's, Newfoundland, to Halifax, Nova Scotia..... *or* .....24 "
" St. John's, Newfoundland, to Portland-Maine ..... *vice* .....30 "
" Halifax, N. S., to Portland-Maine ..... *versa.* .....12 "

Children under Twelve, Half Fare. Infants Free.

Stewards' Fees and Provisions included, except Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board. An experienced Surgeon is attached to each Steamer.

Twenty cubic feet of Luggage are allowed to each adult, and Merchandize cannot be carried as Luggage. Passengers must take charge of their own Luggage until on board Ship. The Ship is not responsible for loss or damage to Luggage.

Dogs are charged Three Pounds each.

Miscellaneous.

Letter from the Commercial Society in reference to the offer from the Canadian Steam Navigation Company to provide Direct Steam Communication with St. John's.

St. John's, Newfoundland,
16th February, 1857.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that the Commercial Society, having learned from a reliable source that the Canadian Steam Navigation Company have offered that their Steamers shall call at this Port of St. John's, once a month in Winter and twice a month in Summer, for a sum, as bonus, of Ten Thousand Pounds Sterling per annum,—the Government of this Colony to be entitled to all the Postage Money accruing from the time:

I am instructed to intimate to the Government that the Commercial Society is earnestly desirous of securing the advantages of Direct Steam Communication with the Mother Country, and is of opinion that the offer lately made by Messrs. Edmondstone, Allen & Co., of the Canadian Steam Navigation Company, Montreal, should be accepted by the Government, if one possessing greater advantages to this Colony is not made from any other quarter.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WALTER GREIVE,

President of the Commercial Society.

The Hon. John Kent,
Colonial Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS OF GOODS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

The "North Atlantic Steam Navigation Company" beg to draw the attention of Exporters of Goods to the advantages and facilities which their arrangements with the Grand Trunk and other Railroads and Steamboat Companies in the United States, Canada, and Great Britain, enable them to offer.

Through Bills of Lading from Liverpool to the Port (or to the Railroad Station nearest the place) of destination, in Canada, United States, and New Brunswick, will be granted at shipment, and by this means Consignees at Ports not touched by these Steamships will receive their goods without any delay or trouble, and at a charge in addition to the freight and primage of only fifty cents per package, to cover the Custom House expenses at Portland and Island Pond.

Favorable arrangements can always be made for Heavy Freight.

Goods for St. John, New Brunswick, will be forwarded from Portland by the Steamers running to St. John, New Brunswick.

Return freight from Newfoundland should be engaged at least Ten Days before the Steamer's arrival, and at Halifax at least Five Days.

The detention at the calling Ports will be very short, as these Steamers are supplied with Steam Winches for discharging and receiving cargo.

Return Cargoes of Grain, &c., can be engaged in advance at Montreal, on application to the Agents in that City.

Duplicate Invoices of all Goods for Canada and New Brunswick should accompany each shipment. Those for Canada should be addressed to J. S. MILLER, Esq., Agent of the Grand Trunk Company, Portland; those for New Brunswick, to be addressed to the Agents of the Steamship Company, at Portland.

The Insurance by these Steamers will be low.

Miscellaneous.

Statement of the Newfoundland Marine Assurance Company.—[Continued.]

Stockholders.	Shares.	Paid.	Sureties.	Bonds.
William H. Mare	10	50	P. G. Tessier	£200
E. L. Jarvis	10	50	Robert Prowse	200
James McLaughlan	10	50	John Bond	200
William Parsons	10	50	John Munn	200
John H. Cozens	6	30	Henry Winton	120
Philip Hutchins	6	30	John Bowring	120
James Chalmers	6	30	John McGregor	120
James Cullen	4	20	Richard O'Dwyer	80
Walter Dillon	2	10	Patrick Hearn	40
Henry Winton	2	10	John H. Cozens	40
Thomas Avery	20	100	T. R. Smith	400
Charles Crowdy	10	50	Joseph Crowdy	200
Edward Bowring	10	50	James S. Clift	200
John McGregor	15	75	James Chalmers	300
Lewis Tessier	10	50	W. H. Mare	200
John J. Geran	10	50	John O'Mara	200
Joseph Noad	4	20	E. L. Jarvis	80
Nicholas Stabb	2	10	Ewen Stabb	40
Robert H. Prowse	18	90	H. K. Dickenson	360
James W. Prowse	17	85	Ditto	340
Walter Grieve	20	100	James Cormack	400
	1000	5000		20000

E. L. JARVIS,

Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

Particular Statement, shewing the names of the Stockholders in the Newfoundland Marine Assurance Company on the 8th day of January, 1857, the number of Shares held by each, the Amounts paid up, the Amounts secured by Bonds, and the Names of the Sureties respectively:

Stockholders.	Shares.	Paid.	Sureties.	Bonds.
Laurence O'Brien	60	300	James Furlong	£1200
James J. Grieve	40	200	James Cormack	800
Robert Prowse	60	300	H. K. Dickenson	1200
Henry K. Dickenson	60	300	R. Prowse	1200
John Munn	40	200	William Donnelly	800
Kenneth McLea	15	75	Ditto	300
James S. Clift	30	150	William M. Barnes	600
James Furlong	59	295	L. O'Brien	1180
T. Harrison Ridley	20	100	John Munn	400
W. Henry Ridley	20	100	Ditto	400
William Donnelly	20	100	Ditto	400
John J. Roddick	20	100	Ditto	400
Peter G. Tessier	20	100	William H. Mare	400
William L. Solomon	20	100	Alexander Mitchell	400
John Barron	20	100	James W. Prowse	400
James J. Rogerson	10	50	William M. Barnes	200
Philip Duggan	20	100	Nicholas Cusack	400
William M. Barnes	20	100	James S. Clift	400
Patrick Tasker	30	150	David Steele	600
John Bond	20	100	James McLaughlan	400
David Steele	20	100	Patrick Tasker	400
Richard O'Dwyer	20	100	L. O'Brien	400
Nicholas Cusack	20	100	P. Duggan	400
James Cormack	20	100	James J. Grieve	400
Robert Pack	20	100	James J. Rogerson	400
James Crowdy	12	60	Joseph Crowdy	240
Joseph Crowdy	12	60	James Crowdy	240
Nicholas Mudge	10	50	John Bond	200
Alexander Mitchell	10	50	John McGregor	200
John O'Mara	10	50	J. J. Geran	200
Laurence Maccassey	10	50	William Hogan	200
William Hogan	10	50	Laurence Maccassey	200
Edward White	10	50	Thomas B. Job	200
W. W. LeMessurier	10	50	James B. Wood	200

STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Saint John's Marine Insurance Company, for the year ending 10th January, 1857.

1856.				1856.			
	To Stock paid up and accumulated	£10,000	0	0	By Monies on hand and Secureties	£18,182	6	5
1857.							
Jany. 10.—	" Amount reserved to meet claims admitted, and for Risks unexpired	8,182	6	5				
		£18,182	6	5		£18,182	6	5

E. E.

Saint John's, Newfoundland,
10th January, 1857.

JOHN BUTLER BULLEY,
Agent.

Audited and found correct.

THOMAS R. SMITH,
LEWIS TESSIER, } *Auditors.*

Miscellaneous.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Affairs of the Newfoundland Marine Assurance Company, as they existed at 3 o'clock, p. m., on Thursday the 8th day of January, 1857.

Dr.				Cr.			
To Capital Stock paid up	£5000	0	0	By Investments in Union Bank	£5000	0	0
" Balance to Credit of Provincial Insurance Company	437	14	4	" Cash Deposits in ditto	111	18	4
" Premiums on Unexpired Risks	3057	2	9	" Bills receivable	1591	8	10
" Balance to meet Current Claims	2302	11	3	" Balances of Accounts	4091	1	2
	£10,797	8	4		£10,797	8	4

Aggregate amount of Risks taken under Policies of this Company since January 10th, 1856.....	.....	.....	£473,690	10 0
" " Premiums charged upon said Policies	.....		13,548	0 10
" " Current Risks at this date	.....		45,913	0 0
" " Premiums charged for said Current Risks	.....		3,057	2 9
" " Losses paid by this Company since January 10th, 1856			12,589	3 5
Amount of Bonds for Unpaid Capital, as per Share List.....	.....		20,000	0 0

We, the undersigned, Directors of the Newfoundland Marine Assurance Company, do certify that the Books of the said Corporation indicate the facts above stated by the Secretary thereof, and that we have full confidence in the truth of this Return.

ROBERT PROWSE, *President.*

J. MACGREGOR
LAURENCE O'BRIEN
WALTER GRIEVE
JAMES S. CLIFT
DAVID STEELE
WILLIAM M. BARNES
P. G. TESSIER.

(Directors.)

I, Edward L. Jarvis, Secretary of the Newfoundland Marine Assurance Company, do swear that the Return hereunto annexed exhibits a true state of the Affairs of the said Company up to the time therein named.

EDWARD L. JARVIS.

Sworn before me at St. John's, the 15th day of January, 1857.
P. W. CARTER, J.P.

Miscellaneous.

1856.	Circulation.	Specie.
January	£47,914	£42,855
February	43,328	52,525
March	41,739	52,071
April	50,647	47,205
May	60,866	43,490

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.

WALTER GRIEVE,
LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
T. ROW,
EWEN STABB,
JOHN MACGREGOR,
ROBERT PROWSE.

St. John's, 31st May, 1856.

St John's to wit.

John W. Smith, of St. John's, Manager of the Union Bank of Newfoundland, maketh Oath and saith, that the within Statement is just and true, in every particular, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(Signed)

JOHN W. SMITH,

Manager.

Sworn to before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

(Signed)

PATRICK DOYLE, J. P.

Miscellaneous.

GENERAL STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Union Bank of Newfoundland for the year ending 31st May, 1856.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid up	.....	.....	.....	£50,000	0 0
Bank Notes in circulation	.... ..	.....	.....	59,352	0 0
Deposits, and including amount on interest....		.....	.....	74,783	5 0
Unclaimed Dividends	.....	.....	.....	87	0 0
Dividend No. 3, payable 18th June, 1856.....		.... ..	.....	1,500	0 0
Reserve Fund ...	.....	.....	.....	3,763	0 0
				£189,485	5 0

ASSETS.

Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins in the vault of the Bank			.....	£43,805	6 11
Notes of other Banks	.....	.....	.....	1,719	0 0
Bills discounted, Balances due by Agents, &c.		.....	.....	143,960	18 1
				£189,485	5 0

Average amount of Notes in circulation, and Specie on hand, for the year ending 31st May, 1856.

1855.	Circulation.	Specie.
June	£29,441	£49,484
July	24,670	50,596
August	26,127	42,872
September	34,508	39,554
October	41,024	41,995
November	59,119	39,452
December	53,779	39,480

Miscellaneous.

Statement of Liabilities and Assets.

ASSETS.

Bills and Notes under discount				£48,884 18 7
Overdue secured by mortgage				4,187 0 0
Overdue on personal security				75 2 10
Government debentures and securities				56,503 14 11
Colony, for balance due by Patrick Morris, late Treasurer				4,148 15 1
Cash in the Union Bank at the closing of accounts				9,399 15 1
				£123,499 7 3

LIABILITIES.

Amount due to Depositors				109,085 0 3
			Surplus	£14,414 7 0
To the credit of accumulated profit		..... £14,355 7 2		
To the credit of disbursement reserve		..... 58 19 10		—14,414 7 0

The Statement from the Harbor Grace Branch on the 31st December, shows :

29 Depositors			£1,013 13 7
Which sum is thus accounted for :			
To the credit of the Branch at the Head Office	£944 10 8		
In the hands of the Cashier at Harbor Grace	69 2 11		—1,013 13 7

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD MORRIS,

Cashier of the Newfoundland Savings' Bank.

Certified by

A. SHEA,
P. F. LITTLE,
JAMES J. ROGERSON. } *Directors.*

Miscellaneous.

REPORT of the Cashier of the Newfoundland Savings' Bank, for the year ending 31*st Dec.*, 1856.

The Business of the Institution for the past year, as regards both its deposits and its discounts, has been considerably larger than upon any previous one, and the results as satisfactory as could have been anticipated.

The deposits on the 1st January, amounted to £93,458 0s. 4d., since when to the 31st Dec, £36,733 17s. 11d. was deposited, and £21,106 18s. 0d. withdrawn, shewing the amount of deposits at the end of the year to be £109,085 0s 3d., an increase of £15,626 19s. 11d. since the commencement of the year, which includes the sum of £2,851 5s. 2d. added to the depositors' accounts for interest. The following is a synopsis of the accounts :

214	accounts	under	£20	average	£9	1	1	£1,937	13 6
173	"	20 to	40	"	28	12	3	4,947	19 8
84	"	40 to	50	"	40	3	1	3,372	17 7
305	"	50 to	100	"	65	1	1	19,841	14 2
270	"	100 to	200	"	132	5	4	35,712	1 11
93	"	200 to	300	"	214	17	7	19,988	15 0
15	"	300 to	400	"	348	9	8	5,227	4 11
10	"	400 to	500	"	432	11	0	4,325	10 2
18	"	200 upwards		"	763	5	9	13,736	3 4
1,182								£109,085	0 3

The amount of interest received on Colonial Debentures, and discount on Bills and Notes for the year, amounted to £5,784 0s. 2d, of which £2,851 5s. 2d. was passed to the Depositors' accounts for interest, and the sum of £2,198 11s. 4d. carried to the account of accumulated profit.

The profit of the Institution to the last of December, 1855, was £12,241 4s. 2d., to which now has been added the net profit of 1856, namely £2,198 11s. 4d., making the total at the credit of the account £14,355 7s. 2d.

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REPORT of the Master of the General Protestant Academy.

To the Directors of the General Protestant Academy:

GENTLEMEN,—

In laying before you some account of the Academy, I am happy in being able to state that it still continues to prosper. The attendance has been greater during the last four quarters than any four since its establishment, while it is losing more and more its elementary character, the class of boys being on the whole of a higher standing than in any previous year. The number at present on the roll is forty-one; of these thirty-six are studying Latin; eleven French; nine Spanish; two German; seven Geometry and Algebra; and all of them, the various branches of an English education, viz.: Grammar, History and Geography, the use of the Globes, &c. In a former report I pointed out the necessity of procuring the services of another teacher; that necessity has increased rather than diminished. In order to conduct an Educational Establishment efficiently, three conditions must be fulfilled. The pupils must be classed according to their advancement. The course of study must be a graduated one. And sufficient time must be given to the teaching of each class. I am becoming gradually more unable to fulfil these conditions as the pupils advance in the course, and if assistance is not speedily obtained, their progress will be stopped and the character of the Academy irretrievably injured. Moreover, other branches of instruction beside the strictly Academical Course, ought to be introduced in order to make the education complete. The interesting and useful facts of science, the various phenomena and laws of nature ought to be illustrated and explained. This is a very important part of an educational course and should receive a great deal more attention than I can possibly give it at present. It is no doubt true that the various departments of science, when studied in their full extent, present a wide field for the exercise of mature intellect, yet they contain phenomena and relations, which not only attract the attention which might otherwise be dissipated on trifles, but affords grounds for reflection. Reflection excites inquiry, and imbues youth with an amiable spirit, often leading them incidentally from the examination of the works of nature to consider the design of the Creator. Besides, this elementary instruction is really necessary to prepare the young for the systematic study of science. I have already intimated to you my willingness to do anything in my power to make the Academy worthy of the support of the community, but I require your co-operation, which, I have no doubt, you will willingly concede to me. Of course, if the services of a second teacher are procured, more accommodation will be required. A room of the same dimensions as the one I have at present, would, I think, answer the purpose.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ADAM SCOTT.

St. John's, January 12th, 1856.

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